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ALBUM OF BIOGRAPHY

OF THE FAMOUS

VALLEY OF THE RED RIVER OF THE NORTH AND THE PARK REGIONS,

INCLUDING THE MOST FERTILE AND WIDELY-KNOWN

PORTIONS OF

MINNESOTA AND NORTH DAKOTA.

Containing Biographical Sketches of Hundreds of Prominent Old Settlers and Representative Citizens, with a Review of their Life Work; their Identity with the Growth and Development of these Famous Regions; Reminiscences of Personal History and Pioneer Life; and other Interesting and Valuable Matter which should be Preserved in History.

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES,

Embracing Biographical Sketches and a Full Page Portrait of Each.

HISTORY OF MINNESOTA,

Embracing an Account of Early Explorations, Organization, a Review of the Political History, and a Concise History of the Indian Outbreak of 1862.

ILLUSTRATED.

CHICAGO:
ALDEN, OGLE & COMPANY.
1889.

Biography is the only true history."—EMERSON.

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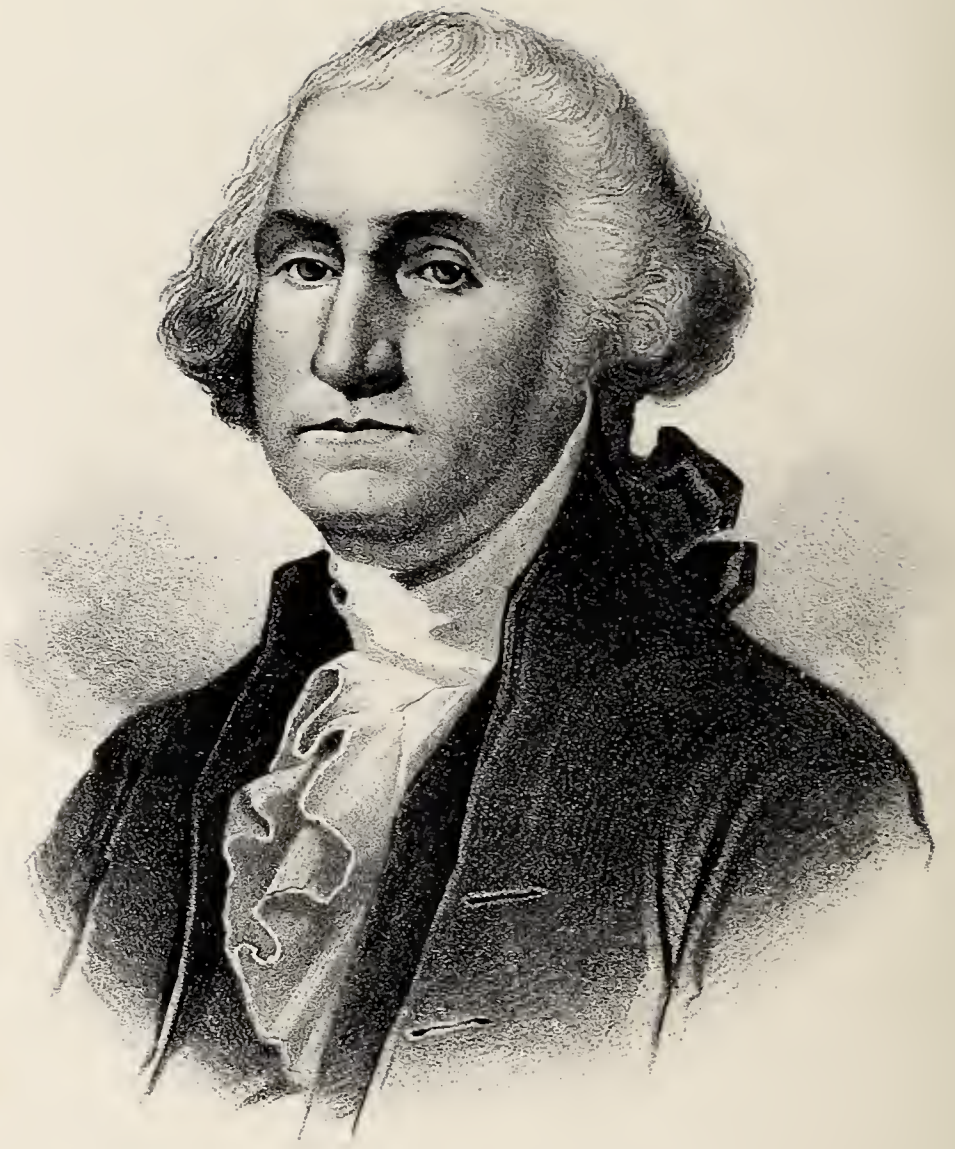
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G. Washington

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, the "Father of his Country" and its first President, 1789–'97, was born February 22, 1732, in Washington Parish, Westmoreland County, Virginia. His father, Augustine Washington, first married Jane Butler, who bore him four children, and March 6, 1730, he married Mary Ball. Of six children by his second marriage, George was the eldest, the others being Betty, Samuel, John, Augustine, Charles and Mildred, of whom the youngest died in infancy. Little is known of the early years of Washington, beyond the fact that the house in which he was born was burned during his early childhood, and that his father thereupon moved to another farm, inherited from his paternal ancestors, situated in Stafford County, on the north bank of the Rappahannock, where he acted as agent of the Principio Iron Works in the immediate vicinity, and died there in 1743.

From earliest childhood George developed a noble character. He had a vigorous constitution, a fine form, and great bodily strength. His education was somewhat defective, being confined to the elementary branches taught him by his mother and at a neighboring school. He developed, however, a fondness for mathematics, and enjoyed in that branch the instructions of a private teacher. On leaving school he resided for some time at Mount Vernon with his half brother, Lawrence, who acted as his guardian, and who had married a daughter of his neighbor at Belvoir on the Potomac, the wealthy William Fairfax, for some time president of the executive council of the colony. Both Fairfax and his son-in-law, Lawrence Washington, had served with distinction in 1740 as officers of an American battalion at the siege of Carthagena, and were friends and correspondents of Admiral Vernon, for whom the latter's residence on the Potomac has been named. George's inclinations were for a similar career, and a midshipman's warrant was procured for him, probably through the influence of the Admiral; but through the opposition of his mother the project was abandoned. The family connection with the Fairfaxes, however, opened another career for the young man, who, at the age of sixteen, was appointed surveyor to the immense estates of the eccentric Lord Fairfax, who was then on a visit at Belvoir, and who shortly afterward established his baronial residence at Greenway Court, in the Shenandoah Valley.

Three years were passed by young Washington in a rough frontier life, gaining experience which afterward proved very essential to him.

In 1751, when the Virginia militia were put under training with a view to active service against France, Washington, though only nineteen years of age, was appointed Adjutant with the rank of Major. In September of that year the failing health of Lawrence Washington rendered it necessary for him to seek a warmer climate, and George accompanied him in a voyage to Barbadoes. They returned early in 1752, and Lawrence shortly afterward died, leaving his large property to an infant daughter. In his will George was named one of the executors and as eventual heir to Mount Vernon, and by the death of the infant niece soon succeeded to that estate.

On the arrival of Robert Dinwiddie as Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia in 1752 the militia was reorganized, and the province divided into four districts. Washington was commissioned by Dinwiddie Adjutant-General of the Northern District in 1753, and in November of that year a most important as well as hazardous mission was assigned him. This was to proceed to the Canadian posts recently established on French Creek, near Lake Erie, to demand in the name of the King of England the withdrawal of the French from a territory claimed by Virginia. This enterprise had been declined by more than one officer, since it involved a journey through an extensive and almost unexplored wilderness in the occupancy of savage Indian tribes, either hostile to the English, or of doubtful attachment. Major Washington, however, accepted the commission with alacrity; and, accompanied by Captain Gist, he reached Fort Le Bœuf on French Creek, delivered his dispatches and received reply, which, of course, was a polite refusal to surrender the posts. This reply was of such a character as to induce the Assembly of Virginia to authorize the executive to raise a regiment of 300 men for the purpose of maintaining the asserted rights of the British crown over the territory claimed. As Washington declined to be a candidate for that post, the command of this regiment was given to Colonel Joshua Fry, and Major Washington, at his own request, was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel. On the march to Ohio, news was received that a party previously sent to build a fort at the confluence of the Monongahela with the Ohio had been driven back by a considerable French force, which had completed the work there begun, and named it Fort Duquesne, in honor of the Marquis Duquesne, then Governor of Canada. This was the beginning of the great "French and Indian war," which continued seven years. On the death of Colonel Fry, Washington succeeded to the command of the regiment, and so well did he fulfill his trust that the Virginia Assembly commissioned him as Commander-in-Chief of all the forces raised in the colony.

A cessation of all Indian hostility on the frontier having followed the expulsion of the French from the Ohio, the object of Washington was accomplished and he resigned his commission as Commander-in-Chief of the Virginia forces. He then proceeded to Williamsburg to take his seat in the General Assembly, of which he had been elected a member.

January 17, 1759, Washington married Mrs. Martha (Dandridge) Custis, a young and beautiful widow of great wealth, and devoted himself for the ensuing fifteen years to the quiet pursuits of agriculture, interrupted only by his annual attendance in winter upon the Colonial Legislature at Williamsburg, until summoned by his country to enter upon that other arena in which his fame was to become world wide.

It is unnecessary here to trace the details of the struggle upon the question of local

self-government, which, after ten years, culminated by act of Parliament of the port of Boston. It was at the instance of Virginia that a congress of all the colonies was called to meet at Philadelphia September 5, 1774, to secure their common liberties—if possible by peaceful means. To this Congress Colonel Washington was sent as a delegate. On dissolving in October, it recommended the colonies to send deputies to another Congress the following spring. In the meantime several of the colonies felt impelled to raise local forces to repel insults and aggressions on the part of British troops, so that on the assembling of the next Congress, May 10, 1775, the war preparations of the mother country were unmistakable. The battles of Concord and Lexington had been fought. Among the earliest acts, therefore, of the Congress was the selection of a commander-in-chief of the colonial forces. This office was unanimously conferred upon Washington, still a member of the Congress. He accepted it on June 19, but on the express condition he should receive no salary.

He immediately repaired to the vicinity of Boston, against which point the British ministry had concentrated their forces. As early as April General Gage had 3,000 troops in and around this proscribed city. During the fall and winter the British policy clearly indicated a purpose to divide public sentiment and to build up a British party in the colonies. Those who sided with the ministry were stigmatized by the patriots as "Tories," while the patriots took to themselves the name of "Whigs."

As early as 1776 the leading men had come to the conclusion that there was no hope except in separation and independence. In May of that year Washington wrote from the head of the army in New York: "A reconciliation with Great Britain is impossible. . . . . When I took command of the army, I abhorred the idea of independence; but I am now fully satisfied that nothing else will save us."

It is not the object of this sketch to trace the military acts of the patriot hero, to whose hands the fortunes and liberties of the United States were confided during the seven years' bloody struggle that ensued until the treaty of 1783, in which England acknowledged the independence of each of the thirteen States, and negotiated with them, jointly, as separate sovereignties. The merits of Washington as a military chieftain have been considerably discussed, especially by writers in his own country. During the war he was most bitterly assailed for incompetency, and great efforts were made to displace him; but he never for a moment lost the confidence of either the Congress or the people. December 4, 1783, the great commander took leave of his officers in most affectionate and patriotic terms, and went to Annapolis, Maryland, where the Congress of the States was in session, and to that body, when peace and order prevailed everywhere, resigned his commission and retired to Mount Vernon.

It was in 1788 that Washington was called to the chief magistracy of the nation. He received every electoral vote cast in all the colleges of the States voting for the office of President. The 4th of March, 1789, was the time appointed for the Government of the United States to begin its operations, but several weeks elapsed before quorums of both the newly constituted houses of the Congress were assembled. The city of New York was the place where the Congress then met. April 16 Washington left his home to enter upon the discharge of his new duties. He set out with a purpose of traveling privately, and without attracting any public attention; but this was impossible. Everywhere on his way he was met with thronging crowds, eager to see the man whom they regarded as the chief defender of their liberties, and everywhere

he was hailed with those public manifestations of joy, regard and love which spring spontaneously from the hearts of an affectionate and grateful people. His reception in New York was marked by a grandeur and an enthusiasm never before witnessed in that metropolis. The inauguration took place April 30, in the presence of an immense multitude which had assembled to witness the new and imposing ceremony. The oath of office was administered by Robert R. Livingston, Chancellor of the State. When this sacred pledge was given, he retired with the other officials into the Senate chamber, where he delivered his inaugural address to both houses of the newly constituted Congress in joint assembly.

In the manifold details of his civil administration, Washington proved himself equal to the requirements of his position. The greater portion of the first session of the first Congress was occupied in passing the necessary statutes for putting the new organization into complete operation. In the discussions brought up in the course of this legislation the nature and character of the new system came under general review. On no one of them did any decided antagonism of opinion arise. All held it to be a limited government, clothed only with specific powers conferred by delegation from the States. There was no change in the name of the legislative department; it still remained "the Congress of the United States of America." There was no change in the original flag of the country, and none in the seal, which still remains with the Grecian escutcheon borne by the eagle, with other emblems, under the great and expressive motto, "*E Pluribus Unum.*"

The first division of parties arose upon the manner of construing the powers delegated, and they were first styled "strict constructionists" and "latitudinarian constructionists." The former were for confining the action of the Government strictly within its specific and limited sphere, while the others were for enlarging its powers by inference and implication. Hamilton and Jefferson, both members of the first cabinet, were regarded as the chief leaders, respectively, of these rising antagonistic parties which have existed, under different names, from that day to this. Washington was regarded as holding a neutral position between them, though, by mature deliberation, he vetoed the first apportionment bill, in 1790, passed by the party headed by Hamilton, which was based upon a principle constructively leading to centralization or consolidation. This was the first exercise of the veto power under the present Constitution. It created considerable excitement at the time. Another bill was soon passed in pursuance of Mr. Jefferson's views, which has been adhered to in principle in every apportionment act passed since.

At the second session of the new Congress, Washington announced the gratifying fact of "the accession of North Carolina" to the Constitution of 1787, and June 1 of the same year he announced by special message the like "accession of the State of Rhode Island," with his congratulations on the happy event which "united under the general Government" all the States which were originally confederated.

In 1792, at the second Presidential election, Washington was desirous to retire; but he yielded to the general wish of the country, and was again chosen President by the unanimous vote of every electoral college. At the third election, 1796, he was again most urgently entreated to consent to remain in the executive chair. This he positively refused. In September, before the election, he gave to his countrymen his memorable Farewell Address, which in language, sentiment and patriotism was a fit and crowning glory of his illustrious life. After March 4, 1797, he again retired to Mount Vernon for peace, quiet and repose.

His administration for the two terms had been successful beyond the expectation and hopes of even the most sanguine of his friends. The finances of the country were no longer in an embarrassed condition, the public credit was fully restored, life was given to every department of industry, the workings of the new system in allowing Congress to raise revenue from duties on imports proved to be not only harmonious in its federal action, but astonishing in its results upon the commerce and trade of all the States. The exports from the Union increased from $19,000,000 to over $56,000,000 per annum, while the imports increased in about the same proportion. Three new members had been added to the Union. The progress of the States in their new career under their new organization thus far was exceedingly encouraging, not only to the friends of liberty within their own limits, but to their sympathizing allies in all climes and countries.

Of the call again made on this illustrious chief to quit his repose at Mount Vernon and take command of all the United States forces, with the rank of Lieutenant-General, when war was threatened with France in 1798, nothing need here be stated, except to note the fact as an unmistakable testimonial of the high regard in which he was still held by his countrymen, of all shades of political opinion. He patriotically accepted this trust, but a treaty of peace put a stop to all action under it. He again retired to Mount Vernon, where, after a short and severe illness, he died December 14, 1799, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. The whole country was filled with gloom by this sad intelligence. Men of all parties in politics and creeds in religion, in every State in the Union, united with Congress in "paying honor to the man, first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

His remains were deposited in a family vault on the banks of the Potomac at Mount Vernon, where they still lie entombed.



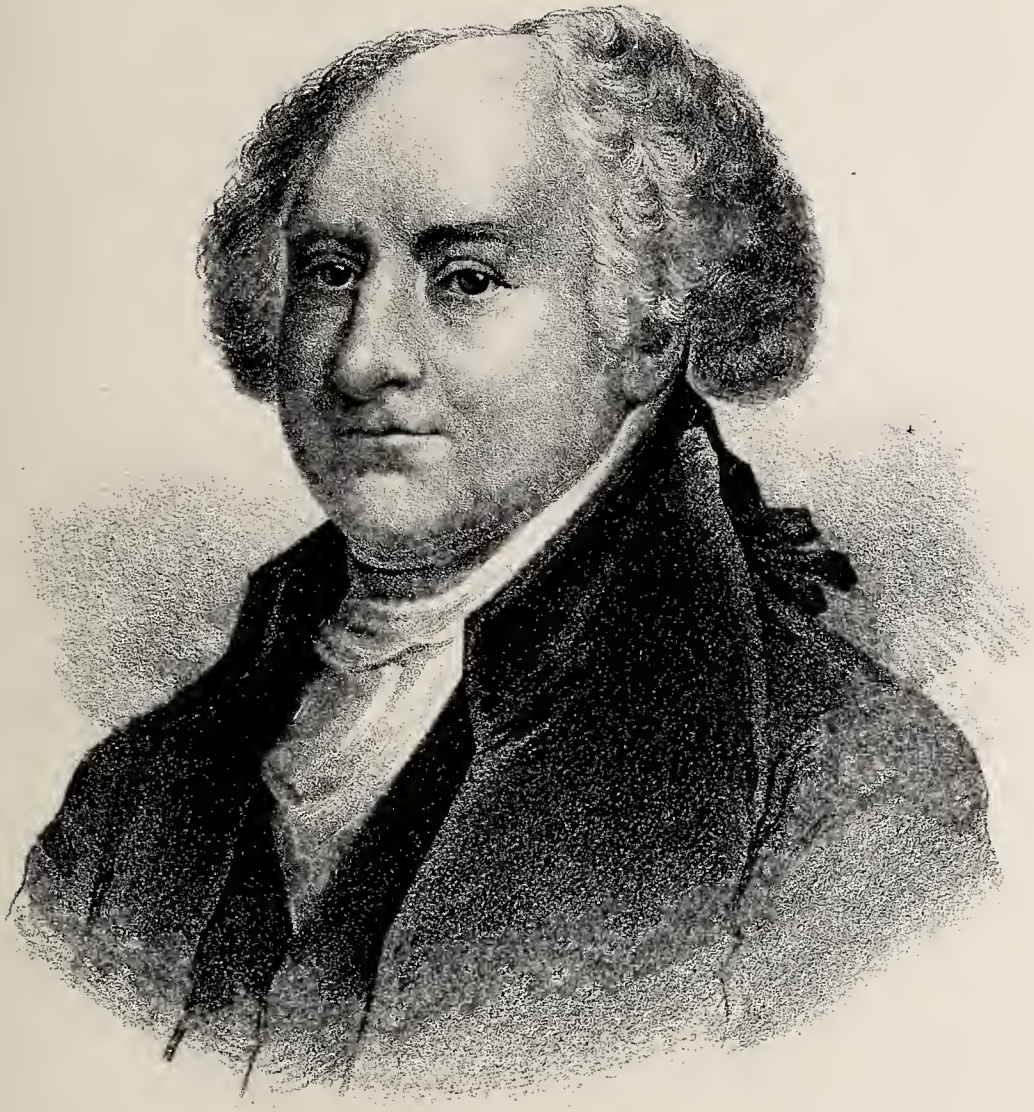
JOHN ADAMS.

JOHN ADAMS, the second President of the United States, 1797 to 1801, was born in the present town of Quincy, then a portion of Braintree, Massachusetts, October 30, 1735. His father was a farmer of moderate means, a worthy and industrious man. He was a deacon in the church, and was very desirous of giving his son a collegiate education, hoping that he would become a minister of the gospel. But, as up to this time, the age of fourteen, he had been only a play-boy in the fields and forests, he had no taste for books, he chose farming. On being set to work, however, by his father out in the field, the very first day converted the boy into a lover of books.

Accordingly, at the age of sixteen he entered Harvard College, and graduated in 1755, at the age of twenty, highly esteemed for integrity, energy and ability. Thus, having no capital but his education, he started out into the stormy world at a time of great political excitement, as France and England were then engaged in their great seven-years struggle for the mastery over the New World. The fire of patriotism seized young Adams, and for a time he studied over the question whether he should take to the law, to politics or the army. He wrote a remarkable letter to a friend, making prophecies concerning the future greatness of this country which have since been more than fulfilled. For two years he taught school and studied law, wasting no odd moments, and at the early age of twenty-two years he opened a law office in his native town. His inherited powers of mind and untiring devotion to his profession caused him to rise rapidly in public esteem.

In October, 1764, Mr. Adams married Miss Abigail Smith, daughter of a clergyman at Weymouth and a lady of rare personal and intellectual endowments, who afterward contributed much to her husband's celebrity.

Soon the oppression of the British in America reached its climax. The Boston merchants employed an attorney by the name of James Otis to argue the legality of oppressive tax law before the Superior Court. Adams heard the argument, and afterward wrote to a friend concerning the ability displayed, as follows: "Otis was a flame of fire. With a promptitude of classical allusion, a depth of research, a rapid summary of historical events and dates, a profusion of legal authorities and a



John Adams

prophetic glance into futurity, he hurried away all before him. *American independence was then and there born.* Every man of an immensely crowded audience appeared to me to go away, as I did, ready to take up arms."

Soon Mr. Adams wrote an essay to be read before the literary club of his town, upon the state of affairs, which was so able as to attract public attention. It was published in American journals, republished in England, and was pronounced by the friends of the colonists there as "one of the very best productions ever seen from North America."

The memorable Stamp Act was now issued, and Adams entered with all the ardor of his soul into political life in order to resist it. He drew up a series of resolutions remonstrating against the act, which were adopted at a public meeting of the citizens of Braintree, and which were subsequently adopted, word for word, by more than forty towns in the State. Popular commotion prevented the landing of the Stamp Act papers, and the English authorities then closed the courts. The town of Boston therefore appointed Jeremy Gridley, James Otis and John Adams to argue a petition before the Governor and council for the re-opening of the courts; and while the two first mentioned attorneys based their argument upon the distress caused to the people by the measure, Adams boldly claimed that the Stamp Act was a violation both of the English Constitution and the charter of the Provinces. It is said that this was the first direct denial of the unlimited right of Parliament over the colonies. Soon after this the Stamp Act was repealed.

Directly Mr. Adams was employed to defend Ansell Nickerson, who had killed an Englishman in the act of impressing him (Nickerson) into the King's service, and his client was acquitted, the court thus establishing the principle that the infamous royal prerogative of impressment could have no existence in the colonial code. But in 1770 Messrs. Adams and Josiah Quincy defended a party of British soldiers who had been arrested for murder when they had been only obeying Governmental orders; and when reproached for thus apparently deserting the cause of popular liberty, Mr. Adams replied that he would a thousandfold rather live under the domination of the worst of England's kings than under that of a lawless mob. Next, after serving a term as a member of the Colonial Legislature from Boston, Mr. Adams, finding his health affected by too great labor, retired to his native home at Braintree.

The year 1774 soon arrived, with its famous Boston "Tea Party," the first open act of rebellion. Adams was sent to the Congress at Philadelphia; and when the Attorney-General announced that Great Britain had "determined on her system, and that her power to execute it was irresistible," Adams replied: "I know that Great Britain has determined on her system, and that very determination determines me on mine. You know that I have been constant in my opposition to her measures. The die is now cast. I have passed the Rubicon. Sink or swim, live or die, with my country, is my unalterable determination." The rumor beginning to prevail at Philadelphia that the Congress had independence in view, Adams foresaw that it was too soon to declare it openly. He advised every one to remain quiet in that respect; and as soon as it became apparent that he himself was for independence, he was advised to hide himself, which he did.

The next year the great Revolutionary war opened in earnest, and Mrs. Adams, residing near Boston, kept her husband advised by letter of all the events transpiring in her vicinity. The battle of Bunker Hill

came on. Congress had to do something immediately. The first thing was to choose a commander-in-chief for the—we can't say "army"—the fighting men of the colonies. The New England delegation was almost unanimous in favor of appointing General Ward, then at the head of the Massachusetts forces, but Mr. Adams urged the appointment of George Washington, then almost unknown outside of his own State. He was appointed without opposition. Mr. Adams offered the resolution, which was adopted, annulling all the royal authority in the colonies. Having thus prepared the way, a few weeks later, viz., June 7, 1776, Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, who a few months before had declared that the British Government would abandon its oppressive measures, now offered the memorable resolution, seconded by Adams, "that these United States are, and of right ought to be, free and independent." Jefferson, Adams, Franklin, Sherman and Livingston were then appointed a committee to draught a declaration of independence. Mr. Jefferson desired Mr. Adams to draw up the bold document, but the latter persuaded Mr. Jefferson to perform that responsible task. The Declaration drawn up, Mr. Adams became its foremost defender on the floor of Congress. It was signed by all the fifty-five members present, and the next day Mr. Adams wrote to his wife how great a deed was done, and how proud he was of it. Mr. Adams continued to be the leading man of Congress, and the leading advocate of American independence. Above all other Americans, he was considered by every one the principal shining mark for British vengeance. Thus circumstanced, he was appointed to the most dangerous task of crossing the ocean in winter, exposed to capture by the British, who knew of his mission, which was to visit Paris and solicit the co-operation of the French. Besides, to take himself away from the country of which he was the most prominent defender, at that critical time, was an act of the greatest self-sacrifice. Sure enough, while crossing the sea, he had two very narrow escapes from capture; and the transit was otherwise a stormy and eventful one. During the summer of 1779 he returned home, but was immediately dispatched back to France, to be in readiness there to negotiate terms of peace and commerce with Great Britain as soon as the latter power was ready for such business. But as Dr. Franklin was more popular than he at the court of France, Mr. Adams repaired to Holland, where he was far more successful as a diplomatist.

The treaty of peace between the United States and England was finally signed at Paris, January 21, 1783; and the re-action from so great excitement as Mr. Adams had so long been experiencing threw him into a dangerous fever. Before he fully recovered he was in London, whence he was dispatched again to Amsterdam to negotiate another loan. Compliance with this order undermined his physical constitution for life.

In 1785 Mr. Adams was appointed envoy to the court of St. James, to meet face to face the very king who had regarded him as an arch traitor! Accordingly he repaired thither, where he did actually meet and converse with George III.! After a residence there for about three years, he obtained permission to return to America. While in London he wrote and published an able work, in three volumes, entitled: "A Defense of the American Constitution."

The Articles of Confederation proving inefficient, as Adams had prophesied, a carefully draughted Constitution was adopted in 1789, when George Washington was elected President of the new nation, and Adams Vice-President. Congress met for a time in New York, but was removed to Philadelphia for ten years, until suitable

buildings should be erected at the new capital in the District of Columbia. Mr. Adams then moved his family to Philadelphia. Toward the close of his term of office the French Revolution culminated, when Adams and Washington rather sympathized with England, and Jefferson with France. The Presidential election of 1796 resulted in giving Mr. Adams the first place by a small majority, and Mr. Jefferson the second place.

Mr. Adams's administration was conscientious, patriotic and able. The period was a turbulent one, and even an archangel could not have reconciled the hostile parties. Partisanism with reference to England and France was bitter, and for four years Mr. Adams struggled through almost a constant tempest of assaults. In fact, he was not truly a popular man, and his chagrin at not receiving a re-election was so great that he did not even remain at Philadelphia to witness the inauguration of Mr. Jefferson, his successor. The friendly intimacy between these two men was interrupted for about thirteen years of their life. Adams finally made the first advances toward a restoration of their mutual friendship, which were gratefully accepted by Jefferson.

Mr. Adams was glad of his opportunity to retire to private life, where he could rest his mind and enjoy the comforts of home. By a thousand bitter experiences he found the path of public duty a thorny one. For twenty-six years his service of the public was as arduous, self-sacrificing and devoted as ever fell to the lot of man. In one important sense he was as much the "Father of his Country" as was Washington in another sense. During these long years of anxiety and toil, in which he was laying, broad and deep, the foundations of the greatest nation the sun ever shone upon, he received from his impoverished country a meager support. The only privilege he carried with him into his retirement was that of franking his letters.

Although taking no active part in public affairs, both himself and his son, John Quincy, nobly supported the policy of Mr. Jefferson in resisting the encroachments of England, who persisted in searching American ships on the high seas and dragging from them any sailors that might be designated by any pert lieutenant as British subjects. Even for this noble support Mr. Adams was maligned by thousands of bitter enemies! On this occasion, for the first time since his retirement, he broke silence and drew up a very able paper, exposing the atrocity of the British pretensions.

Mr. Adams outlived nearly all his family. Though his physical frame began to give way many years before his death, his mental powers retained their strength and vigor to the last. In his ninetieth year he was gladdened by the popular elevation of his son to the Presidential office, the highest in the gift of the people. A few months more passed away and the 4th of July, 1826, arrived. The people, unaware of the near approach of the end of two great lives—that of Adams and Jefferson—were making unusual preparations for a national holiday. Mr. Adams lay upon his couch, listening to the ringing of bells, the waftures of martial music and the roar of cannon, with silent emotion. Only four days before, he had given for a public toast, "Independence forever." About two o'clock in the afternoon he said, "And Jefferson still survives." But he was mistaken by an hour or so; and in a few minutes he had breathed his last.

Thomas Jefferson.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, the third President of the United States, 1801–'9, was born April 2, 1743, the eldest child of his parents, Peter and Jane (Randolph) Jefferson, near Charlottesville, Albemarle County, Virginia, upon the slopes of the Blue Ridge. When he was fourteen years of age, his father died, leaving a widow and eight children. She was a beautiful and accomplished lady, a good letter-writer, with a fund of humor, and an admirable housekeeper. His parents belonged to the Church of England, and are said to be of Welch origin. But little is known of them, however.

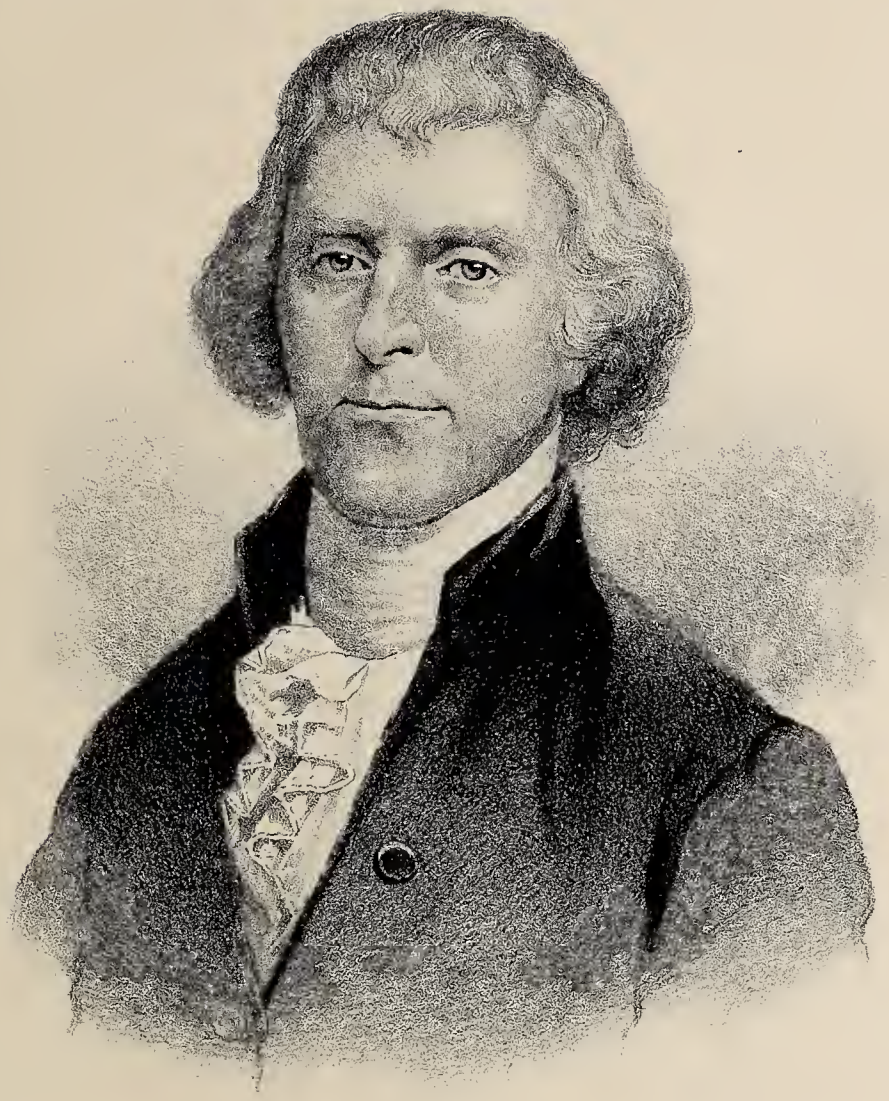
Thomas was naturally of a serious turn of mind, apt to learn, and a favorite at school, his choice studies being mathematics and the classics. At the age of seventeen he entered William and Mary College, in an advanced class, and lived in rather an expensive style, consequently being much caressed by gay society. That he was not ruined, is proof of his stamina of character. But during his second year he discarded society, his horses and even his favorite violin, and devoted thenceforward fifteen hours a day to hard study, becoming extraordinarily proficient in Latin and Greek authors.

On leaving college, before he was twenty-one, he commenced the study of law, and pursued it diligently until he was well qualified for practice, upon which he entered in 1767. By this time he was also versed in French, Spanish, Italian and Anglo-Saxon, and in the criticism of the fine arts. Being very polite and polished in his manners, he won the friendship of all whom he met. Though able with his pen, he was not fluent in public speech.

In 1769 he was chosen a member of the Virginia Legislature, and was the largest slave-holding member of that body. He introduced a bill empowering slave-holders to manumit their slaves, but it was rejected by an overwhelming vote.

In 1770 Mr. Jefferson met with a great loss; his house at Shadwell was burned, and his valuable library of 2,000 volumes was consumed. But he was wealthy enough to replace the most of it, as from his 5,000 acres tilled by slaves and his practice at the bar his income amounted to about $5,000 a year.

In 1772 he married Mrs. Martha Skelton, a beautiful, wealthy and accomplished



Th. Jefferson

young widow, who owned 40,000 acres of land and 130 slaves; yet he labored assiduously for the abolition of slavery. For his new home he selected a majestic rise of land upon his large estate at Shadwell, called Monticello, whereon he erected a mansion of modest yet elegant architecture. Here he lived in luxury, indulging his taste in magnificent, high-blooded horses.

At this period the British Government gradually became more insolent and oppressive toward the American colonies, and Mr. Jefferson was ever one of the most foremost to resist its encroachments. From time to time he drew up resolutions of remonstrance, which were finally adopted, thus proving his ability as a statesman and as a leader. By the year 1774 he became quite busy, both with voice and pen, in defending the right of the colonies to defend themselves. His pamphlet entitled: "A Summary View of the Rights of British America," attracted much attention in England. The following year he, in company with George Washington, served as an executive committee in measures to defend by arms the State of Virginia. As a Member of the Congress, he was not a speech-maker, yet in conversation and upon committees he was so frank and decisive that he always made a favorable impression. But as late as the autumn of 1775 he remained in hopes of reconciliation with the parent country.

At length, however, the hour arrived for draughting the "Declaration of Independence," and this responsible task was devolved upon Jefferson. Franklin, and Adams suggested a few verbal corrections before it was submitted to Congress, which was June 28, 1776, only six days before it was adopted. During the three days of the fiery ordeal of criticism through which it passed in Congress, Mr. Jefferson opened not his lips. John Adams was the main champion of the Declaration on the floor of Congress. The signing of this document was one of the most solemn and momentous occasions ever attended to by man. Prayer and silence reigned throughout the hall, and each signer realized that if American independence was not finally sustained by arms he was doomed to the scaffold.

After the colonies became independent States, Jefferson resigned for a time his seat in Congress in order to aid in organizing the government of Virginia, of which State he was chosen Governor in 1779, when he was thirty-six years of age. At this time the British had possession of Georgia and were invading South Carolina, and at one time a British officer, Tarleton, sent a secret expedition to Monticello to capture the Governor. Five minutes after Mr. Jefferson escaped with his family, his mansion was in possession of the enemy! The British troops also destroyed his valuable plantation on the James River. "Had they carried off the slaves," said Jefferson, with characteristic magnanimity, "to give them freedom, they would have done right."

The year 1781 was a gloomy one for the Virginia Governor. While confined to his secluded home in the forest by a sick and dying wife, a party arose against him throughout the State, severely criticising his course as Governor. Being very sensitive to reproach, this touched him to the quick, and the heap of troubles then surrounding him nearly crushed him. He resolved, in despair, to retire from public life for the rest of his days. For weeks Mr. Jefferson sat lovingly, but with a crushed heart, at the bedside of his sick wife, during which time unfeeling letters were sent to him, accusing him of weakness and unfaithfulness to duty. All this, after he had lost so much property and at the same time done so much for his country! After her death he actually fainted away, and remained so long insensible that it was feared he never would recover! Several weeks

passed before he could fully recover his equilibrium. He was never married a second time.

In the spring of 1782 the people of England compelled their king to make to the Americans overtures of peace, and in November following, Mr. Jefferson was reappointed by Congress, unanimously and without a single adverse remark, minister plenipotentiary to negotiate a treaty.

In March, 1784, Mr. Jefferson was appointed on a committee to draught a plan for the government of the Northwestern Territory. His slavery-prohibition clause in that plan was stricken out by the pro-slavery majority of the committee; but amid all the controversies and wrangles of politicians, he made it a rule never to contradict anybody or engage in any discussion as a debater.

In company with Mr. Adams and Dr. Franklin, Mr. Jefferson was appointed in May, 1784, to act as minister plenipotentiary in the negotiation of treaties of commerce with foreign nations. Accordingly, he went to Paris and satisfactorily accomplished his mission. The suavity and high bearing of his manner made all the French his friends; and even Mrs. Adams at one time wrote to her sister that he was "the chosen of the earth." But all the honors that he received, both at home and abroad, seemed to make no change in the simplicity of his republican tastes. On his return to America, he found two parties respecting the foreign commercial policy, Mr. Adams sympathizing with that in favor of England and himself favoring France.

On the inauguration of General Washington as President, Mr. Jefferson was chosen by him for the office of Secretary of State. At this time the rising storm of the French Revolution became visible, and Washington watched it with great anxiety. His cabinet was divided in their views of constitutional government as well as regarding the issues in France. General Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, was the leader of the so-called Federal party, while Mr. Jefferson was the leader of the Republican party. At the same time there was a strong monarchical party in this country, with which Mr. Adams sympathized. Some important financial measures, which were proposed by Hamilton and finally adopted by the cabinet and approved by Washington, were opposed by Mr. Jefferson; and his enemies then began to reproach him with holding office under an administration whose views he opposed. The President poured oil on the troubled waters. On his re-election to the Presidency he desired Mr. Jefferson to remain in the cabinet, but the latter sent in his resignation at two different times, probably because he was dissatisfied with some of the measures of the Government. His final one was not received until January 1, 1794, when General Washington parted from him with great regret.

Jefferson then retired to his quiet home at Monticello, to enjoy a good rest, not even reading the newspapers lest the political gossip should disquiet him. On the President's again calling him back to the office of Secretary of State, he replied that no circumstances would ever again tempt him to engage in anything public! But, while all Europe was ablaze with war, and France in the throes of a bloody revolution and the principal theater of the conflict, a new Presidential election in this country came on. John Adams was the Federal candidate and Mr. Jefferson became the Republican candidate. The result of the election was the promotion of the latter to the Vice-Presidency, while the former was chosen President. In this contest Mr. Jefferson really did not desire to have either office, he was "so weary" of party strife. He loved the retirement of home more than any other place on the earth.

But for four long years his Vice-Presidency passed joylessly away, while the partisan strife between Federalist and Republican was ever growing hotter. The former party split and the result of the fourth general election was the elevation of Mr. Jefferson to the Presidency! with Aaron Burr as Vice-President. These men being at the head of a growing party, their election was hailed everywhere with joy. On the other hand, many of the Federalists turned pale, as they believed what a portion of the pulpit and the press had been preaching—that Jefferson was a "scoffing atheist," a "Jacobin," the "incarnation of all evil," "breathing threatening and slaughter!"

Mr. Jefferson's inaugural address contained nothing but the noblest sentiments, expressed in fine language, and his personal behavior afterward exhibited the extreme of American, democratic simplicity. His disgust of European court etiquette grew upon him with age. He believed that General Washington was somewhat distrustful of the ultimate success of a popular Government, and that, imbued with a little admiration of the forms of a monarchical Government, he had instituted levees, birthdays, pompous meetings with Congress, etc. Jefferson was always polite, even to slaves everywhere he met them, and carried in his countenance the indications of an accommodating disposition.

The political principles of the Jeffersonian party now swept the country, and Mr. Jefferson himself swayed an influence which was never exceeded even by Washington. Under his administration, in 1803, the Louisiana purchase was made, for $15,000,000, the "Louisiana Territory" purchased comprising all the land west of the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean.

The year 1804 witnessed another severe loss in his family. His highly accomplished and most beloved daughter Maria sickened and died, causing as great grief in the stricken parent as it was possible for him to survive with any degree of sanity.

The same year he was re-elected to the Presidency, with George Clinton as Vice-President. During his second term our relations with England became more complicated, and on June 22, 1807, near Hampton Roads, the United States frigate Chesapeake was fired upon by the British man-of-war Leopard, and was made to surrender. Three men were killed and ten wounded. Jefferson demanded reparation. England grew insolent. It became evident that war was determined upon by the latter power. More than 1,200 Americans were forced into the British service upon the high seas. Before any satisfactory solution was reached, Mr. Jefferson's Presidential term closed. Amid all these public excitements he thought constantly of the welfare of his family, and longed for the time when he could return home to remain. There, at Monticello, his subsequent life was very similar to that of Washington at Mt. Vernon. His hospitality toward his numerous friends, indulgence of his slaves, and misfortunes to his property, etc., finally involved him in debt. For years his home resembled a fashionable watering-place. During the summer, thirty-seven house servants were required! It was presided over by his daughter, Mrs. Randolph.

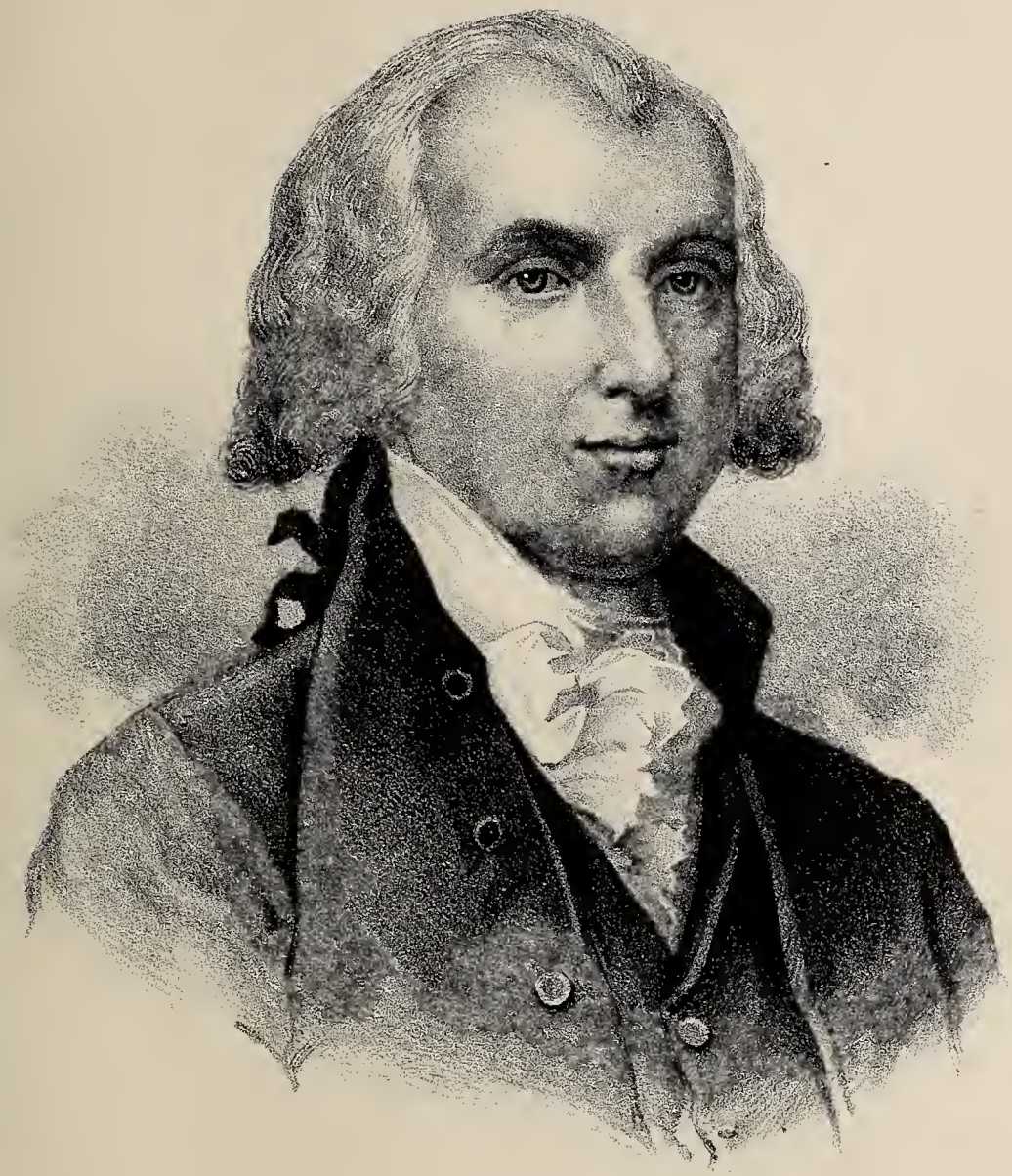
Mr. Jefferson did much for the establishment of the University at Charlottesville, making it unsectarian, in keeping with the spirit of American institutions, but poverty and the feebleness of old age prevented him from doing what he would. He even went so far as to petition the Legislature for permission to dispose of some of his possessions by lottery, in order to raise the necessary funds for home expenses. It was granted; but before the plan was carried out, Mr. Jefferson died, July 4, 1826, at 12:50 P. M.

JAMES MADISON.

JAMES MADISON, the fourth President of the United States, 1809–'17, was born at Port Conway, Prince George County, Virginia, March 16, 1751. His father, Colonel James Madison, was a wealthy planter, residing upon a very fine estate called "Montpelier," only twenty-five miles from the home of Thomas Jefferson at Monticello. The closest personal and political attachment existed between these illustrious men from their early youth until death.

James was the eldest of a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters, all of whom attained maturity. His early education was conducted mostly at home, under a private tutor. Being naturally intellectual in his tastes, he consecrated himself with unusual vigor to study. At a very early age he made considerable proficiency in the Greek, Latin, French and Spanish languages. In 1769 he entered Princeton College, New Jersey, of which the illustrious Dr. Weatherspoon was then President. He graduated in 1771, with a character of the utmost purity, and a mind highly disciplined and stored with all the learning which embellished and gave efficiency to his subsequent career. After graduating he pursued a course of reading for several months, under the guidance of President Weatherspoon, and in 1772 returned to Virginia, where he continued in incessant study for two years, nominally directed to the law, but really including extended researches in theology, philosophy and general literature.

The Church of England was the established church in Virginia, invested with all the prerogatives and immunities which it enjoyed in the fatherland, and other denominations labored under serious disabilities, the enforcement of which was rightly or wrongly characterized by them as persecution. Madison took a prominent stand in behalf of the removal of all disabilities, repeatedly appeared in the court of his own county to defend the Baptist nonconformists, and was elected from Orange County to the Virginia Convention in the spring of 1766, when he signalized the beginning of his public career by procuring the passage of an amendment to the Declaration of Rights as prepared by George Mason, substituting for "toleration" a more emphatic assertion of religious liberty.



James Madison

In 1776 he was elected a member of the Virginia Convention to frame the Constitution of the State. Like Jefferson, he took but little part in the public debates. His main strength lay in his conversational influence and in his pen. In November, 1777, he was chosen a member of the Council of State, and in March, 1780, took his seat in the Continental Congress, where he first gained prominence through his energetic opposition to the issue of paper money by the States. He continued in Congress three years, one of its most active and influential members.

In 1784 Mr. Madison was elected a member of the Virginia Legislature. He rendered important service by promoting and participating in that revision of the statutes which effectually abolished the remnants of the feudal system subsistent up to that time in the form of entails, primogeniture, and State support given the Anglican Church; and his "Memorial and Remonstrance" against a general assessment for the support of religion is one of the ablest papers which emanated from his pen. It settled the question of the entire separation of church and State in Virginia.

Mr. Jefferson says of him, in allusion to the study and experience through which he had already passed:

"Trained in these successive schools, he acquired a habit of self-possession which placed at ready command the rich resources of his luminous and discriminating mind and of his extensive information, and rendered him the first of every assembly of which he afterward became a member. Never wandering from his subject into vain declamation, but pursuing it closely in language pure, classical and copious, soothing always the feelings of his adversaries by civilities and softness of expression, he rose to the eminent station which he held in the great National Convention of 1787; and in that of Virginia, which followed, he sustained the new Constitution in all its parts, bearing off the palm against the logic of George Mason and the fervid declamation of Patrick Henry. With these consummate powers were united a pure and spotless virtue which no calumny has ever attempted to sully. Of the power and polish of his pen, and of the wisdom of his administration in the highest office of the nation, I need say nothing. They have spoken, and will forever speak, for themselves."

In January, 1786, Mr. Madison took the initiative in proposing a meeting of State Commissioners to devise measures for more satisfactory commercial relations between the States. A meeting was held at Annapolis to discuss this subject, and but five States were represented. The convention issued another call, drawn up by Mr. Madison, urging all the States to send their delegates to Philadelphia, in May, 1787, to draught a Constitution for the United States. The delegates met at the time appointed, every State except Rhode Island being represented. George Washington was chosen president of the convention, and the present Constitution of the United States was then and there formed. There was no mind and no pen more active in framing this immortal document than the mind and pen of James Madison. He was, perhaps, its ablest advocate in the pages of the *Federalist*.

Mr. Madison was a member of the first four Congresses, 1789–'97, in which he maintained a moderate opposition to Hamilton's financial policy. He declined the mission to France and the Secretaryship of State, and, gradually identifying himself with the Republican party, became from 1792 its avowed leader. In 1796 he was its choice for the Presidency as successor to Washington. Mr. Jefferson wrote: "There is not another person in the United States with whom, being placed at the helm of our affairs, my mind would be so completely at

rest for the fortune of our political bark." But Mr. Madison declined to be a candidate. His term in Congress had expired, and he returned from New York to his beautiful retreat at Montpelier.

In 1794 Mr. Madison married a young widow of remarkable powers of fascination —Mrs. Todd. Her maiden name was Dorothy Paine. She was born in 1767, in Virginia, of Quaker parents, and had been educated in the strictest rules of that sect. When but eighteen years of age she married a young lawyer and moved to Philadelphia, where she was introduced to brilliant scenes of fashionable life. She speedily laid aside the dress and address of the Quakeress, and became one of the most fascinating ladies of the republican court. In New York, after the death of her husband, she was the belle of the season and was surrounded with admirers. Mr. Madison won the prize. She proved an invaluable helpmate. In Washington she was the life of society. If there was any diffident, timid young girl just making her appearance, she found in Mrs. Madison an encouraging friend.

During the stormy administration of John Adams Madison remained in private life, but was the author of the celebrated "Resolutions of 1798," adopted by the Virginia Legislature, in condemnation of the Alien and Sedition laws, as well as of the "report" in which he defended those resolutions, which is, by many, considered his ablest State paper.

The storm passed away; the Alien and Sedition laws were repealed, John Adams lost his re-election, and in 1801 Thomas Jefferson was chosen President. The great reaction in public sentiment which seated Jefferson in the presidential chair was largely owing to the writings of Madison, who was consequently well entitled to the post of Secretary of State. With great ability he discharged the duties of this responsible office during the eight years of Mr. Jefferson's administration.

As Mr. Jefferson was a widower, and neither of his daughters could be often with him, Mrs. Madison usually presided over the festivities of the White House; and as her husband succeeded Mr. Jefferson, holding his office for two terms, this remarkable woman was the mistress of the presidential mansion for sixteen years.

Mr. Madison being entirely engrossed by the cares of his office, all the duties of social life devolved upon his accomplished wife. Never were such responsibilities more ably discharged. The most bitter foes of her husband and of the administration were received with the frankly proffered hand and the cordial smile of welcome; and the influence of this gentle woman in allaying the bitterness of party rancor became a great and salutary power in the nation.

As the term of Mr. Jefferson's Presidency drew near its close, party strife was roused to the utmost to elect his successor. It was a death-grapple between the two great parties, the Federal and Republican. Mr. Madison was chosen President by an electoral vote of 122 to 53, and was inaugurated March 4, 1809, at a critical period, when the relations of the United States with Great Britain were becoming embittered, and his first term was passed in diplomatic quarrels, aggravated by the act of non-intercourse of May, 1810, and finally resulting in a declaration of war.

On the 18th of June, 1812, President Madison gave his approval to an act of Congress declaring war against Great Britain. Notwithstanding the bitter hostility of the Federal party to the war, the country in general approved; and in the autumn Madison was re-elected to the Presidency by 128 electoral votes to 89 in favor of George Clinton.

March 4, 1817, Madison yielded the Presi-

dency to his Secretary of State and intimate friend, James Monroe, and retired to his ancestral estate at Montpelier, where he passed the evening of his days surrounded by attached friends and enjoying the merited respect of the whole nation. He took pleasure in promoting agriculture, as president of the county society, and in watching the development of the University of Virginia, of which he was long rector and visitor. In extreme old age he sat in 1829 as a member of the convention called to reform the Virginia Constitution, where his appearance was hailed with the most genuine interest and satisfaction, though he was too infirm to participate in the active work of revision. Small in stature, slender and delicate in form, with a countenance full of intelligence, and expressive alike of mildness and dignity, he attracted the attention of all who attended the convention, and was treated with the utmost deference. He seldom addressed the assembly, though he always appeared self-possessed, and watched with unflagging interest the progress of every measure. Though the convention sat sixteen weeks, he spoke only twice; but when he did speak, the whole house paused to listen. His voice was feeble though his enunciation was very distinct. One of the reporters, Mr. Stansbury, relates the following anecdote of Mr. Madison's last speech:

"The next day, as there was a great call for it, and the report had not been returned for publication, I sent my son with a respectful note, requesting the manuscript. My son was a lad of sixteen, whom I had taken with me to act as amanuensis. On delivering my note, he was received with the utmost politeness, and requested to come up into Mr. Madison's room and wait while his eye ran over the paper, as company had prevented his attending to it. He did so, and Mr. Madison sat down to correct the report. The lad stood near him so that his eye fell on the paper. Coming to a certain sentence in the speech, Mr. Madison erased a word and substituted another; but hesitated, and not feeling satisfied with the second word, drew his pen through it also. My son was young, ignorant of the world, and unconscious of the solecism of which he was about to be guilty, when, in all simplicity, he suggested a word. Probably no other person then living would have taken such a liberty. But the sage, instead of regarding such an intrusion with a frown, raised his eyes to the boy's face with a pleased surprise, and said, 'Thank you, sir; it is the very word,' and immediately inserted it. I saw him the next day, and he mentioned the circumstance, with a compliment on the young critic."

Mr. Madison died at Montpelier, June 28, 1836, at the advanced age of eighty-five. While not possessing the highest order of talent, and deficient in oratorical powers, he was pre-eminently a statesman, of a well-balanced mind. His attainments were solid, his knowledge copious, his judgment generally sound, his powers of analysis and logical statement rarely surpassed, his language and literary style correct and polished, his conversation witty, his temperament sanguine and trustful, his integrity unquestioned, his manners simple, courteous and winning. By these rare qualities he conciliated the esteem not only of friends, but of political opponents, in a greater degree than any American statesman in the present century.

Mrs. Madison survived her husband thirteen years, and died July 12, 1849, in the eighty-second year of her age. She was one of the most remarkable women our country has produced. Even now she is admiringly remembered in Washington as "Dolly Madison," and it is fitting that her memory should descend to posterity in company with thatof the companion of her life.

JAMES MONROE.

JAMES MONROE, the fifth President of the United States, 1817–'25, was born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, April 28, 1758. He was a son of Spence Monroe, and a descendant of a Scottish cavalier family. Like all his predecessors thus far in the Presidential chair, he enjoyed all the advantages of education which the country could then afford. He was early sent to a fine classical school, and at the age of sixteen entered William and Mary College.. In 1776, when he had been in college but two years, the Declaration of Independence was adopted, and our feeble militia, without arms, amunition or clothing, were struggling against the trained armies of England. James Monroe left college, hastened to General Washington's headquarters at New York and enrolled himself as a cadet in the army.

At Trenton Lieutenant Monroe so distinguished himself, receiving a wound in his shoulder, that he was promoted to a Captaincy. Upon recovering from his wound, he was invited to act as aide to Lord Sterling, and in that capacity he took an active part in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. At Germantown he stood by the side of Lafayette when the French Marquis received his wound. General Washington, who had formed a high idea of young Monroe's ability, sent him to Virginia to raise a new regiment, of which he was to be Colonel; but so exhausted was Virginia at that time that the effort proved unsuccessful. He, however, received his commission.

Finding no opportunity to enter the army as a commissioned officer, he returned to his original plan of studying law, and entered the office of Thomas Jefferson, who was then Governor of Virginia. He developed a very noble character, frank, manly and sincere. Mr. Jefferson said of him:

"James Monroe is so perfectly honest that if his soul were turned inside out there would not be found a spot on it."

In 1782 he was elected to the Assembly of Virginia, and was also appointed a member of the Executive Council. The next year he was chosen delegate to the Continental Congress for a term of three years. He was present at Annapolis when Washington surrendered his commission of Commander-in-chief.

With Washington, Jefferson and Madison he felt deeply the inefficiency of the old Articles of Confederation, and urged the formation of a new Constitution, which should invest the Central Government with something like national power. Influenced by these views, he introduced a resolution



James Monroe

that Congress should be empowered to regulate trade, and to lay an impost duty of five per cent. The resolution was referred to a committee of which he was chairman. The report and the discussion which rose upon it led to the convention of five States at Annapolis, and the consequent general convention at Philadelphia, which, in 1787, drafted the Constitution of the United States.

At this time there was a controversy between New York and Massachusetts in reference to their boundaries. The high esteem in which Colonel Monroe was held is indicated by the fact that he was appointed one of the judges to decide the controversy. While in New York attending Congress, he married Miss Kortright, a young lady distinguished alike for her beauty and accomplishments. For nearly fifty years this happy union remained unbroken. In London and in Paris, as in her own country, Mrs. Monroe won admiration and affection by the loveliness of her person, the brilliancy of her intellect, and the amiability of her character.

Returning to Virginia, Colonel Monroe commenced the practice of law at Fredericksburg. He was very soon elected to a seat in the State Legislature, and the next year he was chosen a member of the Virginia convention which was assembled to decide upon the acceptance or rejection of the Constitution which had been drawn up at Philadelphia, and was now submitted to the several States. Deeply as he felt the imperfections of the old Confederacy, he was opposed to the new Constitution, thinking, with many others of the Republican party, that it gave too much power to the Central Government, and not enough to the individual States.

In 1789 he became a member of the United States Senate, which office he held acceptably to his constituents, and with honor to himself for four years.

Having opposed the Constitution as not leaving enough power with the States, he, of course, became more and more identified with the Republican party. Thus he found himself in cordial co-operation with Jefferson and Madison. The great Republican party became the dominant power which ruled the land.

George Washington was then President. England had espoused the cause of the Bourbons against the principles of the French Revolution. President Washington issued a proclamation of neutrality between these contending powers. France had helped us in the struggle for our liberties. All the despotisms of Europe were now combined to prevent the French from escaping from tyranny a thousandfold worse than that which we had endured. Colonel Monroe, more magnanimous than prudent, was anxious that we should help our old allies in their extremity. He violently opposed the President's proclamation as ungrateful and wanting in magnanimity.

Washington, who could appreciate such a character, developed his calm, serene, almost divine greatness by appointing that very James Monroe, who was denouncing the policy of the Government, as the Minister of that Government to the republic of France. He was directed by Washington to express to the French people our warmest sympathy, communicating to them corresponding resolves approved by the President, and adopted by both houses of Congress.

Mr. Monroe was welcomed by the National Convention in France with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of respect and affection. He was publicly introduced to that body, and received the embrace of the President, Merlin de Douay, after having been addressed in a speech glowing with congratulations, and with expressions of desire that harmony might ever exist be-

tween the two nations. The flags of the two republics were intertwined in the hall of the convention. Mr. Monroe presented the American colors, and received those of France in return. The course which he pursued in Paris was so annoying to England and to the friends of England in this country that, near the close of Washington's administration, Mr. Monroe, was recalled.

After his return Colonel Monroe wrote a book of 400 pages, entitled "A View of the Conduct of the Executive in Foreign Affairs." In this work he very ably advocated his side of the question; but, with the magnanimity of the man, he recorded a warm tribute to the patriotism, ability and spotless integrity of John Jay, between whom and himself there was intense antagonism; and in subsequent years he expressed in warmest terms his perfect veneration for the character of George Washington.

Shortly after his return to this country Colonel Monroe was elected Governor of Virginia, and held that office for three years, the period limited by the Constitution. In 1802 he was an Envoy to France, and to Spain in 1805, and was Minister to England in 1803. In 1806 he returned to his quiet home in Virginia, and with his wife and children and an ample competence from his paternal estate, enjoyed a few years of domestic repose.

In 1809 Mr. Jefferson's second term of office expired, and many of the Republican party were anxious to nominate James Monroe as his successor. The majority were in favor of Mr. Madison. Mr. Monroe withdrew his name and was soon after chosen a second time Governor of Virginia. He soon resigned that office to accept the position of Secretary of State, offered him by President Madison. The correspondence which he then carried on with the British Government demonstrated that there was no hope of any peaceful adjustment of our difficulties with the cabinet of St. James. War was consequently declared in June, 1812. Immediately after the sack of Washington the Secretary of War resigned, and Mr. Monroe, at the earnest request of Mr. Madison, assumed the additional duties of the War Department, without resigning his position as Secretary of State. It has been confidently stated, that, had Mr. Monroe's energies been in the War Department a few months earlier, the disaster at Washington would not have occurred.

The duties now devolving upon Mr. Monroe were extremely arduous. Ten thousand men, picked from the veteran armies of England, were sent with a powerful fleet to New Orleans to acquire possession of the mouths of the Mississippi. Our finances were in the most deplorable condition. The treasury was exhausted and our credit gone. And yet it was necessary to make the most rigorous preparations to meet the foe. In this crisis James Monroe, the Secretary of War, with virtue unsurpassed in Greek or Roman story, stepped forward and pledged his own individual credit as subsidiary to that of the nation, and thus succeeded in placing the city of New Orleans in such a posture of defense, that it was enabled successfully to repel the invader.

Mr. Monroe was truly the armor-bearer of President Madison, and the most efficient business man in his cabinet. His energy in the double capacity of Secretary, both of State and War, pervaded all the departments of the country. He proposed to increase the army to 100,000 men, a measure which he deemed absolutely necessary to save us from ignominious defeat, but which, at the same time, he knew would render his name so unpopular as to preclude the possibility of his being a successful candidate for the Presidency.

The happy result of the conference at Ghent in securing peace rendered the increase of the army unnecessary; but it is not too much to say that James Monroe placed in the hands of Andrew Jackson the weapon with which to beat off the foe at New Orleans. Upon the return of peace Mr. Monroe resigned the department of war, devoting himself entirely to the duties of Secretary of State. These he continued to discharge until the close of President Madison's administration, with zeal which was never abated, and with an ardor of self-devotion which made him almost forgetful of the claims of fortune, health or life.

Mr. Madison's second term expired in March, 1817, and Mr. Monroe succeeded to the Presidency. He was a candidate of the Republican party, now taking the name of the Democratic Republican. In 1821 he was re-elected, with scarcely any opposition. Out of 232 electoral votes, he received 231. The slavery question, which subsequently assumed such formidable dimensions, now began to make its appearance. The State of Missouri, which had been carved out of that immense territory which we had purchased of France, applied for admission to the Union, with a slavery Constitution. There were not a few who foresaw the evils impending. After the debate of a week it was decided that Missouri could not be admitted into the Union with slavery. This important question was at length settled by a compromise proposed by Henry Clay.

The famous "Monroe Doctrine," of which so much has been said, originated in this way: In 1823 it was rumored that the Holy Alliance was about to interfere to prevent the establishment of Republican liberty in the European colonies of South America. President Monroe wrote to his old friend Thomas Jefferson for advice in the emergency. In his reply under date of October 24, Mr. Jefferson writes upon the supposition that our attempt to resist this European movement might lead to war:

"Its object is to introduce and establish the American system of keeping out of our land all foreign powers; of never permitting those of Europe to intermeddle with the affairs of our nation. It is to maintain our own principle, not to depart from it."

December 2, 1823, President Monroe sent a message to Congress, declaring it to be the policy of this Government not to entangle ourselves with the broils of Europe, and not to allow Europe to interfere with the affairs of nations on the American continent; and the doctrine was announced, that any attempt on the part of the European powers "to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere would be regarded by the United States as dangerous to our peace and safety."

March 4, 1825, Mr. Monroe surrendered the presidential chair to his Secretary of State, John Quincy Adams, and retired, with the universal respect of the nation, to his private residence at Oak Hill, Loudoun County, Virginia. His time had been so entirely consecrated to his country, that he had neglected his pecuniary interests, and was deeply involved in debt. The welfare of his country had ever been uppermost in his mind.

For many years Mrs. Monroe was in such feeble health that she rarely appeared in public. In 1830 Mr. Monroe took up his residence with his son-in-law in New York, where he died on the 4th of July, 1831. The citizens of New York conducted his obsequies with pageants more imposing than had ever been witnessed there before. Our country will ever cherish his memory with pride, gratefully enrolling his name in the list of its benefactors, pronouncing him the worthy successor of the illustrious men who had preceded him in the presidential chair.

John Quincy Adams.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, the sixth President of the United States, 1825–'9, was born in the rural home of his honored father, John Adams, in Quincy, Massachusetts, July 11, 1767. His mother, a woman of exalted worth, watched over his childhood during the almost constant absence of his father. He commenced his education at the village school, giving at an early period indications of superior mental endowments.

When eleven years of age he sailed with his father for Europe, where the latter was associated with Franklin and Lee as Minister Plenipotentiary. The intelligence of John Quincy attracted the attention of these men and received from them flattering marks of attention. Mr. Adams had scarcely returned to this country in 1779 ere he was again sent abroad, and John Quincy again accompanied him. On this voyage he commenced a diary, which practice he continued, with but few interruptions, until his death. He journeyed with his father from Ferrol, in Spain, to Paris. Here he applied himself for six months to study; then accompanied his father to Holland, where he entered, first a school in Amsterdam, and then the University of Leyden. In 1781, when only fourteen years of age, he was selected by Mr. Dana, our Minister to the Russian court, as his private secretary. In this school of incessant labor he spent fourteen months, and then returned alone to Holland through Sweden, Denmark, Hamburg and Bremen. Again he resumed his studies under a private tutor, at The Hague.

In the spring of 1782 he accompanied his father to Paris, forming acquaintance with the most distinguished men on the Continent. After a short visit to England, he returned to Paris and studied until May, 1785, when he returned to America, leaving his father an embassador at the court of St. James. In 1786 he entered the junior class in Harvard University, and graduated with the second honor of his class. The oration he delivered on this occasion, the "Importance of Public Faith to the Well-being of a Community," was published—an event very rare in this or any other land.

Upon leaving college at the age of twenty he studied law three years with the Hon. Theophilus Parsons in Newburyport. In 1790 he opened a law office in Boston. The profession was crowded with able men, and the fees were small. The first year he had



J. Q. Adams

no clients, but not a moment was lost. The second year passed away, still no clients, and still he was dependent upon his parents for support. Anxiously he awaited the third year. The reward now came. Clients began to enter his office, and before the end of the year he was so crowded with business that all solicitude respecting a support was at an end.

When Great Britain commenced war against France, in 1793, Mr. Adams wrote some articles, urging entire neutrality on the part of the United States. The view was not a popular one. Many felt that as France had helped us, we were bound to help France. But President Washington coincided with Mr. Adams, and issued his proclamation of neutrality. His writings at this time in the Boston journals gave him so high a reputation, that in June, 1794, he was appointed by Washington resident Minister at the Netherlands. In July, 1797, he left The Hague to go to Portugal as Minister Plenipotentiary. Washington at this time wrote to his father, John Adams:

"Without intending to compliment the father or the mother, or to censure any others, I give it as my decided opinion, that Mr. Adams is the most valuable character we have abroad; and there remains no doubt in my mind that he will prove the ablest of our diplomatic corps."

On his way to Portugal, upon his arrival in London, he met with dispatches directing him to the court of Berlin, but requesting him to remain in London until he should receive instructions. While waiting he was married to Miss Louisa Catherine Johnson, to whom he had been previously engaged. Miss Johnson was a daughter of Mr. Joshua Johnson, American Consul in London, and was a lady endowed with that beauty and those accomplishments which fitted her to move in the elevated sphere for which she was destined.

In July, 1799, having fulfilled all the purposes of his mission, Mr. Adams returned. In 1802 he was chosen to the Senate of Massachusetts from Boston, and then was elected Senator of the United States for six years from March 4, 1804. His reputation, his ability and his experience, placed him immediately among the most prominent and influential members of that body. He sustained the Government in its measures of resistance to the encroachments of England, destroying our commerce and insulting our flag. There was no man in America more familiar with the arrogance of the British court upon these points, and no one more resolved to present a firm resistance. This course, so truly patriotic, and which scarcely a voice will now be found to condemn, alienated him from the Federal party dominant in Boston, and subjected him to censure.

In 1805 Mr. Adams was chosen professor of rhetoric in Harvard College. His lectures at this place were subsequently published. In 1809 he was sent as Minister to Russia. He was one of the commissioners that negotiated the treaty of peace with Great Britain, signed December 24, 1814, and he was appointed Minister to the court of St. James in 1815. In 1817 he became Secretary of State in Mr. Monroe's cabinet in which position he remained eight years. Few will now contradict the assertion that the duties of that office were never more ably discharged. Probably the most important measure which Mr. Adams conducted was the purchase of Florida from Spain for $5,000,000.

The campaign of 1824 was an exciting one. Four candidates were in the field. Of the 260 electoral votes that were cast, Andrew Jackson received ninety-nine; John Quincy Adams, eighty-four; William H. Crawford, forty-one, and Henry Clay, thirty-seven. As there was no choice by the people, the question went to the House

of Representatives. Mr. Clay gave the vote of Kentucky to Mr. Adams, and he was elected.

The friends of all disappointed candidates now combined in a venomous assault upon Mr. Adams. There is nothing more disgraceful in the past history of our country than the abuse which was poured in one uninterrupted stream upon this high-minded, upright, patriotic man. There was never an administration more pure in principles, more conscientiously devoted to the best interests of the country, than that of John Quincy Adams; and never, perhaps, was there an administration more unscrupulously assailed. Mr. Adams took his seat in the presidential chair resolved not to know any partisanship, but only to consult for the interests of the whole Republic,

He refused to dismiss any man from office for his political views. If he was a faithful officer that was enough. Bitter must have been his disappointment to find that the Nation could not appreciate such conduct.

Mr. Adams, in his public manners, was cold and repulsive; though with his personal friends he was at times very genial. This chilling address very seriously detracted from his popularity. No one can read an impartial record of his administration without admitting that a more noble example of uncompromising dignity can scarcely be found. It was stated publicly that Mr. Adams' administration was to be put down, "though it be as pure as the angels which stand at the right hand of the throne of God." Many of the active participants in these scenes lived to regret the course they pursued. Some years after, Warren R. Davis, of South Carolina, turning to Mr. Adams, then a member of the House of Representatives, said:

"Well do I remember the enthusiastic zeal with which we reproached the administration of that gentleman, and the ardor and vehemence with which we labored to bring in another. For the share I had in these transactions, and it was not a small one, *I hope God will forgive me, for I shall never forgive myself.*"

March 4, 1829, Mr. Adams retired from the Presidency and was succeeded by Andrew Jackson, the latter receiving 168 out of 261 electoral votes. John C. Calhoun was elected Vice-President. The slavery question now began to assume pretentious magnitude. Mr. Adams returned to Quincy, and pursued his studies with unabated zeal. But he was not long permitted to remain in retirement. In November, 1830, he was elected to Congress. In this he recognized the principle that it is honorable for the General of yesterday to act as Corporal to-day, if by so doing he can render service to his country. Deep as are our obligations to John Quincy Adams for his services as embassador, as Secretary of State and as President; in his capacity as legislator in the House of Representatives, he conferred benefits upon our land which eclipsed all the rest, and which can never be over-estimated.

For seventeen years, until his death, he occupied the post of Representative, towering above all his peers, ever ready to do brave battle for freedom, and winning the title of "the old man eloquent." Upon taking his seat in the House he announced that he should hold himself bound to no party. He was usually the first in his place in the morning, and the last to leave his seat in the evening. Not a measure could escape his scrutiny. The battle which he fought, almost singly, against the pro-slavery party in the Government, was sublime in its moral daring and heroism. For persisting in presenting petitions for the abolition of slavery, he was threatened with indictment by the Grand Jury, with expulsion from the House, with assassination; but no threats could intimidate him, and his final triumph was complete.

On one occasion Mr. Adams presented a petition, signed by several women, against the annexation of Texas for the purpose of cutting it up into slave States. Mr. Howard, of Maryland, said that these women discredited not only themselves, but their section of the country, by turning from their domestic duties to the conflicts of political life.

"Are women," exclaimed Mr. Adams, "to have no opinions or actions on subjects relating to the general welfare? Where did the gentleman get his principle? Did he find it in sacred history,—in the language of Miriam, the prophetess, in one of the noblest and sublime songs of triumph that ever met the human eye or ear? Did the gentleman never hear of Deborah, to whom the children of Israel came up for judgment? Has he forgotten the deed of Jael, who slew the dreaded enemy of her country? Has he forgotten Esther, who, by her *petition* saved her people and her country?

"To go from sacred history to profane, does the gentleman there find it 'discreditable' for women to take an interest in political affairs? Has he forgotten the Spartan mother, who said to her son when going out to battle, 'My son, come back to me *with* thy shield, or *upon* thy shield?' Does he remember Cloelia and her hundred companions, who swam across the river under a shower of darts, escaping from Porsena? Has he forgotten Cornelia, the mother of the Gracchi? Does he not remember Portia, the wife of Brutus and the daughter of Cato?

"To come to later periods, what says the history of our Anglo-Saxon ancestors? To say nothing of Boadicea, the British heroine in the time of the Cæsars, what name is more illustrious than that of Elizabeth? Or, if he will go to the continent, will he not find the names of Maria Theresa of Hungary, of the two Catherines of Prussia, and of Isabella of Castile, the patroness of Columbus? Did she bring 'discredit' on her sex by mingling in politics?"

In this glowing strain Mr. Adams silenced and overwhelmed his antagonists.

In January, 1842, Mr. Adams presented a petition from forty-five citizens of Haverhill, Massachusetts, praying for a peaceable dissolution of the Union. The pro-slavery party in Congress, who were then plotting the destruction of the Government, were aroused to a pretense of commotion such as even our stormy hall of legislation has rarely witnessed. They met in caucus, and, finding that they probably would not be able to expel Mr. Adams from the House drew up a series of resolutions, which, if adopted, would inflict upon him disgrace, equivalent to expulsion. Mr. Adams had presented the petition, which was most respectfully worded, and had moved that it be referred to a committee instructed to report an answer, showing the reason why the prayer ought not to be granted.

It was the 25th of January. The whole body of the pro-slavery party came crowding together in the House, prepared to crush Mr. Adams forever. One of the number, Thomas F. Marshall, of Kentucky, was appointed to read the resolutions, which accused Mr. Adams of high treason, of having insulted the Government, and of meriting expulsion; but for which deserved punishment, the House, in its great mercy, would substitute its severest censure. With the assumption of a very solemn and magisterial air, there being breathless silence in the audience, Mr. Marshall hurled the carefully prepared anathemas at his victim. Mr. Adams stood alone, the whole pro-slavery party against him.

As soon as the resolutions were read, every eye being fixed upon him, that bold old man, whose scattered locks were whitened by seventy-five years, casting a withering glance in the direction of his assailants,

in a clear, shrill tone, tremulous with suppressed emotion, said:

"In reply to this audacious, atrocious charge of high treason, I call for the reading of the first paragraph of the Declaration of Independence. Read it! Read it! and see what that says of the rights of a people to reform, to change, and to dissolve their Government.'

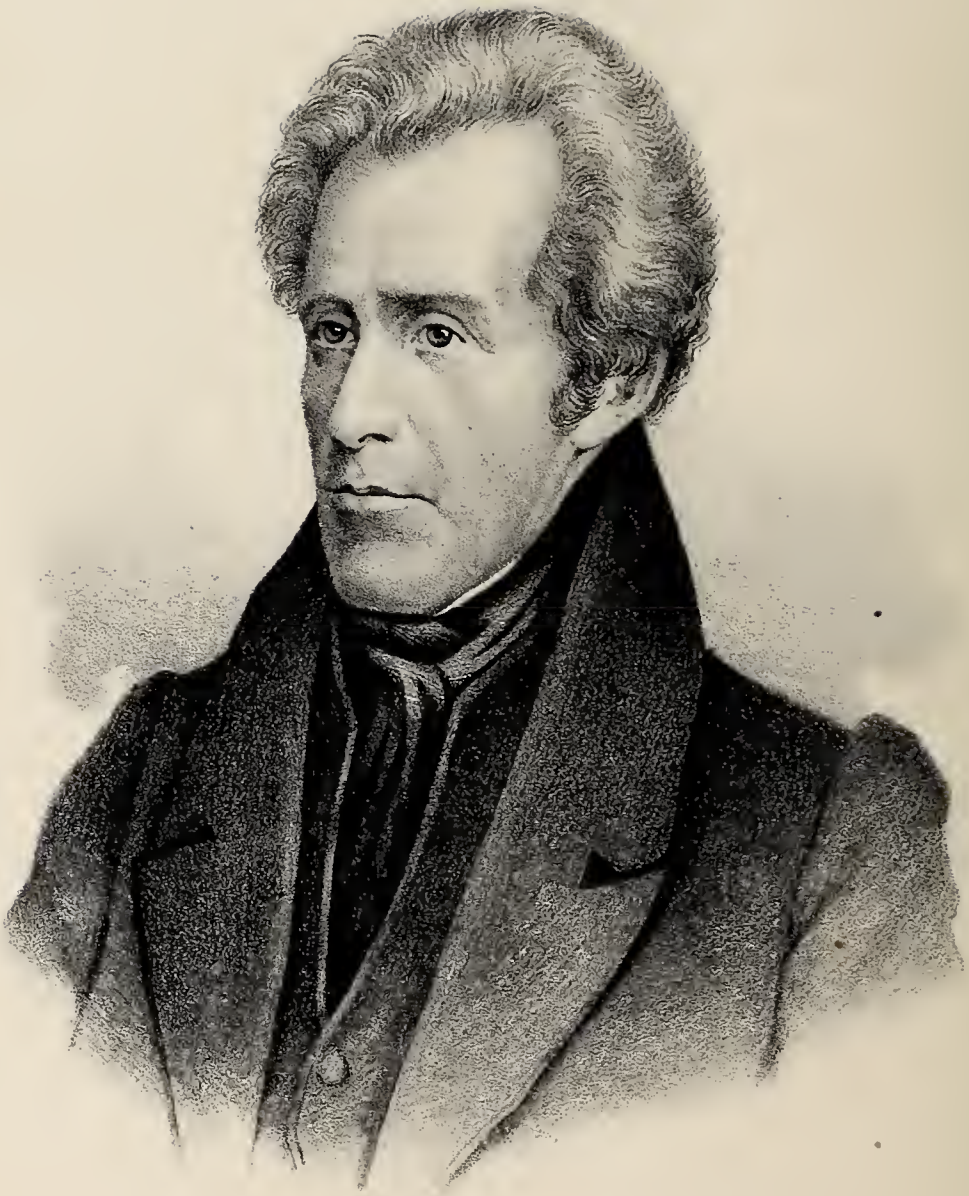
The attitude, the manner, the tone, the words; the venerable old man, with flashing eye and flushed cheek, and whose very form seemed to expand under the inspiration of the occasion—all presented a scene overflowing in its sublimity. There was breathless silence as that paragraph was read, in defense of whose principles our fathers had pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor. It was a proud hour to Mr. Adams as they were all compelled to listen to the words:

"That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; and that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of those ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundations on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

That one sentence routed and baffled the foe. The heroic old man looked around upon the audience, and thundered out, "Read that again!" It was again read. Then in a few fiery, logical words he stated his defense in terms which even prejudiced minds could not resist. His discomfited assailants made several attempts to rally. After a conflict of eleven days they gave up vanquished and their resolution was ignominiously laid upon the table.

In January, 1846, when seventy-eight years of age, he took part in the great debate on the Oregon question, displaying intellectual vigor, and an extent and accuracy of acquaintance with the subject that excited great admiration.

On the 21st of February, 1848, he rose on the floor of Congress with a paper in his hand to address the Speaker. Suddenly he fell, stricken by paralysis, and was caught in the arms of those around him. For a time he was senseless and was conveyed to a sofa in the rotunda. With reviving consciousness he opened his eyes, looked calmly around and said, "*This is the end of earth.*" Then after a moment's pause, he added, "*I am content.*" These were his last words, and he soon breathed his last, in the apartment beneath the dome of the capitol —the theater of his labors and his triumphs. In the language of hymnology, he "died at his post;" he "ceased at once to work and live."



Andrew Jackson

ANDREW JACKSON.

ANDREW JACKSON, the seventh President of the United States, 1829–'37, was born at the Waxhaw Settlement, Union County, North Carolina, March 16, 1767. His parents were Scotch-Irish, natives of Carrickfergus, who came to America in 1765, and settled on Twelve-Mile Creek, a tributary of the Catawba. His father, who was a poor farm laborer, died shortly before Andrew's birth, when his mother removed to Waxhaw, where some relatives resided.

Few particulars of the childhood of Jackson have been preserved. His education was of the most limited kind, and he showed no fondness for books. He grew up to be a tall, lank boy, with coarse hair and freckled cheeks, with bare feet dangling from trousers too short for him, very fond of athletic sports, running, boxing and wrestling. He was generous to the younger and weaker boys, but very irascible and overbearing with his equals and superiors. He was profane—a vice in which he surpassed all other men. The character of his mother he revered; and it was not until after her death that his predominant vices gained full strength.

In 1780, at the age of thirteen, Andrew, or Andy, as he was called, with his brother Robert, volunteered to serve in the Revolutionary forces under General Sumter, and was a witness of the latter's defeat at Hanging Rock. In the following year the brothers were made prisoners, and confined in Camden, experiencing brutal treatment from their captors, and being spectators of General Green's defeat at Hobkirk Hill. Through their mother's exertions the boys were exchanged while suffering from smallpox. In two days Robert was dead, and Andy apparently dying. The strength of his constitution triumphed, and he regained health and vigor.

As he was getting better, his mother heard the cry of anguish from the prisoners whom the British held in Charleston, among whom were the sons of her sisters. She hastened to their relief, was attacked by fever, died and was buried where her grave could never be found. Thus Andrew Jackson, when fourteen years of age, was left alone in the world, without father, mother, sister or brother, and without one dollar which he could call his own. He

soon entered a saddler's shop, and labored diligently for six months. But gradually, as health returned, he became more and more a wild, reckless, lawless boy. He gambled, drank and was regarded as about the worst character that could be found.

He now turned schoolmaster. He could teach the alphabet, perhaps the multiplication table; and as he was a very bold boy, it is possible he might have ventured to teach a little writing. But he soon began to think of a profession and decided to study law. With a very slender purse, and on the back of a very fine horse, he set out for Salisbury, North Carolina, where he entered the law office of Mr. McCay. Here he remained two years, professedly studying law. He is still remembered in traditions of Salisbury, which say:

"Andrew Jackson was the most roaring, rollicking, horse-racing, card-playing, mischievous fellow that ever lived in Salisbury. He did not trouble the law-books much."

Andrew was now, at the age of twenty, a tall young man, being over six feet in height. He was slender, remarkably graceful and dignified in his manners, an exquisite horseman, and developed, amidst his loathesome profanity and multiform vices, a vein of rare magnanimity. His temper was fiery in the extreme; but it was said of him that no man knew better than Andrew Jackson when to get angry and when not.

In 1786 he was admitted to the bar, and two years later removed to Nashville, in what was then the western district of North Carolina, with the appointment of solicitor, or public prosecutor. It was an office of little honor, small emolument and great peril. Few men could be found to accept it.

And now Andrew Jackson commenced vigorously to practice law. It was an important part of his business to collect debts. It required nerve. During the first seven years of his residence in those wilds he traversed the almost pathless forest between Nashville and Jonesborough, a distance of 200 miles, twenty-two times. Hostile Indians were constantly on the watch, and a man was liable at any moment to be shot down in his own field. Andrew Jackson was just the man for this service—a wild, daring, rough backwoodsman. Daily he made hair-breadth escapes. He seemed to bear a charmed life. Boldly, alone or with few companions, he traversed the forests, encountering all perils and triumphing over all.

In 1790 Tennessee became a Territory, and Jackson was appointed, by President Washington, United States Attorney for the new district. In 1791 he married Mrs. Rachel Robards (daughter of Colonel John Donelson), whom he supposed to have been divorced in that year by an act of the Legislature of Virginia. Two years after this Mr. and Mrs. Jackson learned, to their great surprise, that Mr. Robards had just obtained a divorce in one of the courts of Kentucky, and that the act of the Virginia Legislature was not final, but conditional. To remedy the irregularity as much as possible, a new license was obtained and the marriage ceremony was again performed.

It proved to be a marriage of rare felicity. Probably there never was a more affectionate union. However rough Mr. Jackson might have been abroad, he was always gentle and tender at home; and through all the vicissitudes of their lives, he treated Mrs. Jackson with the most chivalric attention.

Under the circumstances it was not unnatural that the facts in the case of this marriage were so misrepresented by opponents in the political campaigns a quarter or a century later as to become the basis of serious charges against Jackson's morality which, however, have been satisfactorily attested by abundant evidence.

Jackson was untiring in his duties as

United States Attorney, which demanded frequent journeys through the wilderness and exposed him to Indian hostilities. He acquired considerable property in land, and obtained such influence as to be chosen a member of the convention which framed the Constitution for the new State of Tennessee, in 1796, and in that year was elected its first Representative in Congress. Albert Gallatin thus describes the first appearance of the Hon. Andrew Jackson in the House:

"A tall, lank, uncouth-looking personage, with locks of hair hanging over his face and a cue down his back, tied with an eel skin; his dress singular, his manners and deportment those of a rough backwoodsman."

Jackson was an earnest advocate of the Democratic party. Jefferson was his idol. He admired Bonaparte, loved France and hated England. As Mr. Jackson took his seat, General Washington, whose second term of office was just expiring, delivered his last speech to Congress. A committee drew up a complimentary address in reply. Andrew Jackson did not approve the address and was one of twelve who voted against it.

Tennessee had fitted out an expedition against the Indians, contrary to the policy of the Government. A resolution was introduced that the National Government should pay the expenses. Jackson advocated it and it was carried. This rendered him very popular in Tennessee. A vacancy chanced soon after to occur in the Senate, and Andrew Jackson was chosen United States Senator by the State of Tennessee. John Adams was then President and Thomas Jefferson, Vice-President.

In 1798 Mr. Jackson returned to Tennessee, and resigned his seat in the Senate. Soon after he was chosen Judge of the Supreme Court of that State, with a salary of $600. This office he held six years. It is said that his decisions, though sometimes ungrammatical, were generally right. He did not enjoy his seat upon the bench, and renounced the dignity in 1804. About this time he was chosen Major-General of militia, and lost the title of judge in that of General.

When he retired from the Senate Chamber, he decided to try his fortune through trade. He purchased a stock of goods in Philadelphia and sent them to Nashville, where he opened a store. He lived about thirteen miles from Nashville, on a tract of land of several thousand acres, mostly uncultivated. He used a small block-house for a store, from a narrow window of which he sold goods to the Indians. As he had an assistant his office as judge did not materially interfere with his business.

As to slavery, born in the midst of it, the idea never seemed to enter his mind that it could be wrong. He eventually became an extensive slave owner, but he was one of the most humane and gentle of masters.

In 1804 Mr. Jackson withdrew from politics and settled on a plantation which he called the Hermitage, near Nashville. He set up a cotton-gin, formed a partnership and traded in New Orleans, making the voyage on flatboats. Through his hot temper he became involved in several quarrels and "affairs of honor," during this period, in one of which he was severely wounded, but had the misfortune to kill his opponent, Charles Dickinson. For a time this affair greatly injured General Jackson's popularity. The verdict then was, and continues to be, that General Jackson was outrageously wrong. If he subsequently felt any remorse he never revealed it to anyone.

In 1805 Aaron Burr had visited Nashville and been a guest of Jackson, with whom he corresponded on the subject of a war with Spain, which was anticipated and desired by them, as well as by the people of the Southwest generally.

Burr repeated his visit in September, 1806, when he engaged in the celebrated

combinations which led to his trial for treason. He was warmly received by Jackson, at whose instance a public ball was given in his honor at Nashville, and contracted with the latter for boats and provisions. Early in 1807, when Burr had been proclaimed a traitor by President Jefferson, volunteer forces for the Federal service were organized at Nashville under Jackson's command; but his energy and activity did not shield him from suspicions of connivance in the supposed treason. He was summoned to Richmond as a witness in Burr's trial, but was not called to the stand, probably because he was out-spoken in his partisanship.

On the outbreak of the war with Great Britain in 1812, Jackson tendered his services, and in January, 1813, embarked for New Orleans at the head of the Tennessee contingent. In March he received an order to disband his forces; but in September he again took the field, in the Creek war, and in conjunction with his former partner, Colonel Coffee, inflicted upon the Indians the memorable defeat at Talladega, Emuckfaw and Tallapoosa.

In May, 1814, Jackson, who had now acquired a national reputation, was appointed a Major-General of the United States army, and commenced a campaign against the British in Florida. He conducted the defense at Mobile, September 15, seized upon Pensacola, November 6, and immediately transported the bulk of his troops to New Orleans, then threatened by a powerful naval force. Martial law was declared in Louisiana, the State militia was called to arms, engagements with the British were fought December 23 and 28, and after re-enforcements had been received on both sides the famous victory of January 8, 1815, crowned Jackson's fame as a soldier, and made him the typical American hero of the first half of the nineteenth century.

In 1817–'18 Jackson conducted the war against the Seminoles of Florida, during which he seized upon Pensacola and executed by courtmartial two British subjects, Arbuthnot and Ambrister——acts which might easily have involved the United States in war both with Spain and Great Britain. Fortunately the peril was averted by the cession of Florida to the United States; and Jackson, who had escaped a trial for the irregularity of his conduct only through a division of opinion in Monroe's cabinet, was appointed in 1821 Governor of the new Territory. Soon after he declined the appointment of minister to Mexico.

In 1823 Jackson was elected to the United States Senate, and nominated by the Tennessee Legislature for the Presidency. This candidacy, though a matter of surprise, and even merryment, speedily became popular, and in 1824, when the stormy electoral canvas resulted in the choice of John Quincy Adams by the House of Representatives, General Jackson received the largest popular vote among the four candidates.

In 1828 Jackson was triumphantly elected President over Adams after a campaign of unparalleled bitterness. He was inaugurated March 4, 1829, and at once removed from office all the incumbents belonging to the opposite party—a procedure new to American politics, but which naturally became a precedent.

His first term was characterized by quarrels between the Vice-President, Calhoun, and the Secretary of State, Van Buren, attended by a cabinet crisis originating in scandals connected with the name of Mrs. General Eaton, wife of the Secretary of War; by the beginning of his war upon the United States Bank, and by his vigorous action against the partisans of Calhoun, who, in South Carolina, threatened to nullify the acts of Congress, establishing a protective tariff.

In the Presidential campaign of 1832

Jackson received 219 out of 288 electoral votes, his competitor being Mr. Clay, while Mr. Wirt, on an Anti-Masonic platform, received the vote of Vermont alone. In 1833 President Jackson removed the Government deposits from the United States bank, thereby incurring a vote of censure from the Senate, which was, however, expunged four years later. During this second term of office the Cherokees, Choctaws and Creeks were removed, not without difficulty, from Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, to the Indian Territory; the National debt was extinguished; Arkansas and Michigan were admitted as States to the Union; the Seminole war was renewed; the anti-slavery agitation first acquired importance; the Mormon delusion, which had organized in 1829, attained considerable proportions in Ohio and Missouri, and the country experienced its greatest pecuniary panic.

Railroads with locomotive propulsion were introduced into America during Jackson's first term, and had become an important element of national life before the close of his second term. For many reasons, therefore, the administration of President Jackson formed an era in American history, political, social and industrial. He succeeded in effecting the election of his friend Van Buren as his successor, retired from the Presidency March 4, 1837, and led a tranquil life at the Hermitage until his death, which occurred June 8, 1845.

During his closing years he was a professed Christian and a member of the Presbyterian church. No American of this century has been the subject of such opposite judgments. He was loved and hated with equal vehemence during his life, but at the present distance of time from his career, while opinions still vary as to the merits of his public acts, few of his countrymen will question that he was a warm-hearted, brave, patriotic, honest and sincere man. If his distinguishing qualities were not such as constitute statesmanship, in the highest sense, he at least never pretended to other merits than such as were written to his credit on the page of American history—not attempting to disguise the demerits which were equally legible. The majority of his countrymen accepted and honored him, in spite of all that calumny as well as truth could allege against him. His faults may therefore be truly said to have been those of his time; his magnificent virtues may also, with the same justice, be considered as typical of a state of society which has nearly passed away.

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

MARTIN VAN BUREN, the eighth President of the United States, 1837-'41, was born at Kinderhook, New York, December 5, 1782. His ancestors were of Dutch origin, and were among the earliest emigrants from Holland to the banks of the Hudson. His father was a tavern-keeper, as well as a farmer, and a very decided Democrat.

Martin commenced the study of law at the age of fourteen, and took an active part in politics before he had reached the age of twenty. In 1803 he commenced the practice of law in his native village. In 1809 he removed to Hudson, the shire town of his county, where he spent seven years, gaining strength by contending in the courts with some of the ablest men who have adorned the bar of his State. The heroic example of John Quincy Adams in retaining in office every faithful man, without regard to his political preferences, had been thoroughly repudiated by General Jackson. The unfortunate principle was now fully established, that "to the victor belong the spoils." Still, this principle, to which Mr. Van Buren gave his adherence, was not devoid of inconveniences. When, subsequently, he attained power which placed vast patronage in his hands, he was heard to say: "I prefer an office that has no patronage. When I give a man an office I offend his disappointed competitors and their friends. Nor am I certain of gaining a friend in the man I appoint, for, in all probability, he expected something better."

In 1812 Mr. Van Buren was elected to the State Senate. In 1815 he was appointed Attorney-General, and in 1816 to the Senate a second time. In 1818 there was a great split in the Democratic party in New York, and Mr. Van Buren took the lead in organizing that portion of the party called the Albany Regency, which is said to have swayed the destinies of the State for a quarter of a century.

In 1821 he was chosen a member of the convention for revising the State Constitution, in which he advocated an extension of the franchise, but opposed universal suffrage, and also favored the proposal that colored persons, in order to vote, should have freehold property to the amount of $250. In this year he was also elected to the United States Senate, and at the conclusion of his term, in 1827, was re-elected, but resigned the following year, having been chosen Governor of the State. In March, 1829, he was appointed Secretary of



M Van Buren

State by President Jackson, but resigned in April, 1831, and during the recess of Congress was appointed minister to England, whither he proceeded in September, but the Senate, when convened in December, refused to ratify the appointment.

In May, 1832, Mr. Van Buren was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, and elected in the following November. May 26, 1836, he received the nomination to succeed General Jackson as President, and received 170 electoral votes, out of 283.

Scarcely had he taken his seat in the Presidential chair when a financial panic swept over the land. Many attributed this to the war which General Jackson had waged on the banks, and to his endeavor to secure an almost exclusive specie currency. Nearly every bank in the country was compelled to suspend specie payment, and ruin pervaded all our great cities. Not less than 254 houses failed in New York in one week. All public works were brought to a stand, and there was a general state of dismay. President Van Buren urged the adoption of the independent treasury system, which was twice passed in the Senate and defeated in the House, but finally became a law near the close of his administration.

Another important measure was the passage of a pre-emption law, giving actual settlers the preference in the purchase of public lands. The question of slavery, also, now began to assume great prominence in national politics, and after an elaborate anti-slavery speech by Mr. Slade, of Vermont, in the House of Representatives, the Southern members withdrew for a separate consultation, at which Mr. Rhett, of South Carolina, proposed to declare it expedient that the Union should be dissolved; but the matter was tided over by the passage of a resolution that no petitions or papers relating to slavery should be in any way considered or acted upon.

In the Presidential election of 1840 Mr. Van Buren was nominated, without opposition, as the Democratic candidate, William H. Harrison being the candidate of the Whig party. The Democrats carried only seven States, and out of 294 electoral votes only sixty were for Mr. Van Buren, the remaining 234 being for his opponent. The Whig popular majority, however, was not large, the elections in many of the States being very close.

March 4, 1841, Mr. Van Buren retired from the Presidency. From his fine estate at Lindenwald he still exerted a powerful influence upon the politics of the country. In 1844 he was again proposed as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency; and a majority of the delegates of the nominating convention were in his favor; but, owing to his opposition to the proposed annexation of Texas, he could not secure the requisite two-thirds vote. His name was at length withdrawn by his friends, and Mr. Polk received the nomination, and was elected.

In 1848 Mr. Cass was the regular Democratic candidate. A schism, however, sprang up in the party, upon the question of the permission of slavery in the newly-acquired territory, and a portion of the party, taking the name of "Free-Soilers," nominated Mr. Van Buren. They drew away sufficient votes to secure the election of General Taylor, the Whig candidate. After this Mr. Van Buren retired to his estate at Kinderhook, where the remainder of his life was passed, with the exception of a European tour in 1853. He died at Kinderhook, July 24, 1862, at the age of eighty years.

Martin Van Buren was a great and good man, and no one will question his right to a high position among those who have been the successors of Washington in the faithful occupancy of the Presidential chair.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, the ninth President of the United States, 1841, was born February 9, 1773, in Charles County, Virginia, at Berkeley, the residence of his father, Governor Benjamin Harrison. He studied at Hampden, Sidney College, with a view of entering the medical profession. After graduation he went to Philadelphia to study medicine under the instruction of Dr. Rush.

George Washington was then President of the United States. The Indians were committing fearful ravages on our Northwestern frontier. Young Harrison, either lured by the love of adventure, or moved by the sufferings of families exposed to the most horrible outrages, abandoned his medical studies and entered the army, having obtained a commission of ensign from President Washington. The first duty assigned him was to take a train of pack-horses bound to Fort Hamilton, on the Miami River, about forty miles from Fort Washington. He was soon promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and joined the army which Washington had placed under the command of General Wayne to prosecute more vigorously the war with the Indians. Lieutenant Harrison received great commendation from his commanding officer, and was promoted to the rank of Captain, and placed in command at Fort Washington, now Cincinnati, Ohio.

About this time he married a daughter of John Cleves Symmes, one of the frontiersmen who had established a thriving settlement on the bank of the Maumee.

In 1797 Captain Harrison resigned his commission in the army and was appointed Secretary of the Northwest Territory, and *ex-officio* Lieutenant-Governor, General St. Clair being then Governor of the Territory. At that time the law in reference to the disposal of the public lands was such that no one could purchase in tracts less than 4,000 acres. Captain Harrison, in the face of violent opposition, succeeded in obtaining so much of a modification of this unjust law that the land was sold in alternate tracts of 640 and 320 acres. The Northwest Territory was then entitled to one delegate in Congress, and Captain Harrison was chosen to fill that office. In 1800 he was appointed Governor



W. H. Harrison

of Indiana Territory and soon after of Upper Louisiana. He was also Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and so well did he fulfill these duties that he was four times appointed to this office. During his administration he effected thirteen treaties with the Indians, by which the United States acquired 60,000,000 acres of land. In 1804 he obtained a cession from the Indians of all the land between the Illinois River and the Mississippi.

In 1812 he was made Major-General of Kentucky militia and Brigadier-General in the army, with the command of the Northwest frontier. In 1813 he was made Major-General, and as such won much renown by the defense of Fort Meigs, and the battle of the Thames, October 5, 1813. In 1814 he left the army and was employed in Indian affairs by the Government.

In 1816 General Harrison was chosen a member of the National House of Representatives to represent the district of Ohio. In the contest which preceded his election he was accused of corruption in respect to the commissariat of the army. Immediately upon taking his seat, he called for an investigation of the charge. A committee was appointed, and his vindication was triumphant. A high compliment was paid to his patriotism, disinterestedness and devotion to the public service. For these services a gold medal was presented to him with the thanks of Congress.

In 1819 he was elected to the Senate of Ohio, and in 1824, as one of the Presidential electors of that State, he gave his vote to Henry Clay. In the same year he was elected to the Senate of the United States. In 1828 he was appointed by President Adams minister plenipotentiary to Colombia, but was recalled by General Jackson immediately after the inauguration of the latter.

Upon his return to the United States, General Harrison retired to his farm at North Bend, Hamilton County, Ohio, sixteen miles below Cincinnati, where for twelve years he was clerk of the County Court. He once owned a distillery, but perceiving the sad effects of whisky upon the surrounding population, he promptly abandoned his business at great pecuniary sacrifice.

In 1836 General Harrison was brought forward as a candidate for the Presidency. Van Buren was the administration candidate; the opposite party could not unite, and four candidates were brought forward. General Harrison received seventy-three electoral votes without any general concert among his friends. The Democratic party triumphed and Mr. Van Buren was chosen President. In 1839 General Harrison was again nominated for the Presidency by the Whigs, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Mr. Van Buren being the Democratic candidate. General Harrison received 234 electoral votes against sixty for his opponent. This election is memorable chiefly for the then extraordinary means employed during the canvass for popular votes. Mass meetings and processions were introduced, and the watchwords "log cabin" and "hard cider" were effectually used by the Whigs, and aroused a popular enthusiasm.

A vast concourse of people attended his inauguration. His address on that occasion was in accordance with his antecedents, and gave great satisfaction. A short time after he took his seat, he was seized by a pleurisy-fever, and after a few days of violent sickness, died April 4, just one short month after his inauguration. His death was universally regarded as one of the greatest of National calamities. Never, since the death of Washington, were there, throughout one land, such demonstrations of sorrow. Not one single spot can be found to sully his fame; and through all ages Americans will pronounce with love and reverence the name of William Henry Harrison.

JOHN TYLER.

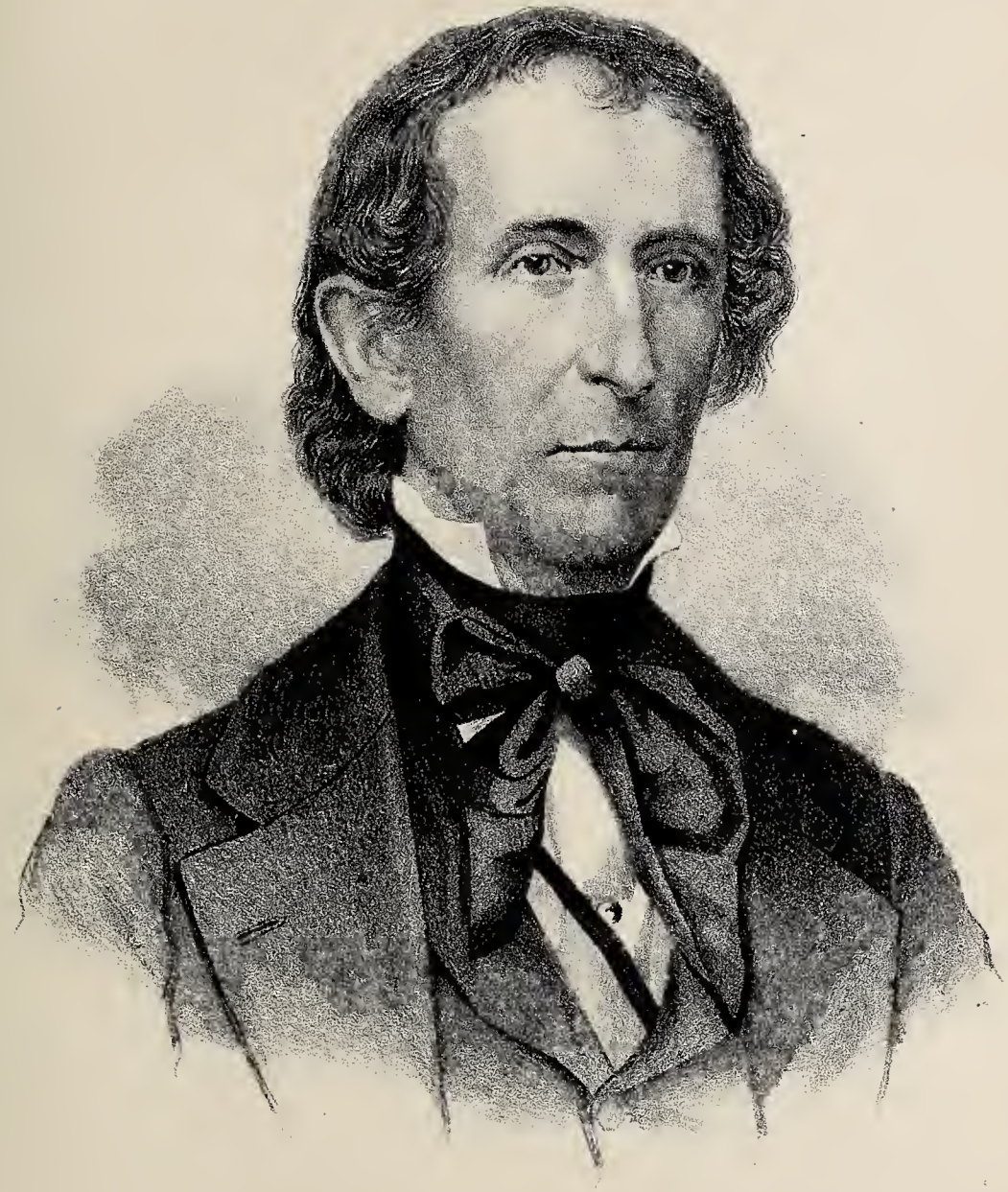
JOHN TYLER, the tenth President of the United States, was born in Charles City County, Virginia, March 29, 1790. His father, Judge John Tyler, possessed large landed estates in Virginia, and was one of the most distinguished men of his day, filling the offices of Speaker of the House of Delegates, Judge of the Supreme Court and Governor of the State.

At the early age of twelve young John entered William and Mary College, and graduated with honor when but seventeen years old. He then closely applied himself to the study of law, and at nineteen years of age commenced the practice of his profession. When only twenty-one he was elected to a seat in the State Legislature. He acted with the Democratic party and advocated the measures of Jefferson and Madison. For five years he was elected to the Legislature, receiving nearly the unanimous vote of his county.

When but twenty-six years of age he was elected a member of Congress. He advocated a strict construction of the Constitution and the most careful vigilance over State rights. He was soon compelled to resign his seat in Congress, owing to ill health, but afterward took his seat in the State Legislature, where he exerted a powerful influence in promoting public works of great utility.

In 1825 Mr. Tyler was chosen Governor of his State—a high honor, for Virginia had many able men as competitors for the prize. His administration was signally a successful one. He urged forward internal improvements and strove to remove sectional jealousies. His popularity secured his re-election. In 1827 he was elected United States Senator, and upon taking his seat joined the ranks of the opposition. He opposed the tariff, voted against the bank as unconstitutional, opposed all restrictions upon slavery, resisted all projects of internal improvements by the General Government, avowed his sympathy with Mr. Calhoun's views of nullification, and declared that General Jackson, by his opposition to the nullifiers, had abandoned the principles of the Democratic party. Such was Mr. Tyler's record in Congress.

This hostility to Jackson caused Mr. Tyler's retirement from the Senate, after his election to a second term. He soon after removed to Williamsburg for the better education of his children, and again took his seat in the Legislature.



John Tyler

In 1839 he was sent to the National Convention at Harrisburg to nominate a President. General Harrison received a majority of votes, much to the disappointment of the South, who had wished for Henry Clay. In order to conciliate the Southern Whigs, John Tyler was nominated for Vice-President. Harrison and Tyler were inaugurated March 4, 1841. In one short month from that time President Harrison died, and Mr. Tyler, to his own surprise as well as that of the nation, found himself an occupant of the Presidential chair. His position was an exceedingly difficult one, as he was opposed to the main principles of the party which had brought him into power. General Harrison had selected a Whig cabinet. Should he retain them, and thus surround himself with councilors whose views were antagonistic to his own? or should he turn against the party that had elected him, and select a cabinet in harmony with himself? This was his fearful dilemma.

President Tyler deserves more charity than he has received. He issued an address to the people, which gave general satisfaction. He retained the cabinet General Harrison had selected. His veto of a bill chartering a new national bank led to an open quarrel with the party which elected him, and to a resignation of the entire cabinet, except Daniel Webster, Secretary of State.

President Tyler attempted to conciliate. He appointed a new cabinet, leaving out all strong party men, but the Whig members of Congress were not satisfied, and they published a manifesto September 13, breaking off all political relations. The Democrats had a majority in the House; the Whigs in the Senate. Mr. Webster soon found it necessary to resign, being forced out by the pressure of his Whig friends.

April 12, 1844, President Tyler concluded, through Mr. Calhoun, a treaty for the annexation of Texas, which was rejected by the Senate; but he effected his object in the closing days of his administration by the passage of the joint resolution of March 1 1845.

He was nominated for the Presidency by an informal Democratic Convention, held at Baltimore in May, 1844, but soon withdrew from the canvass, perceiving that he had not gained the confidence of the Democrats at large.

Mr. Tyler's administration was particularly unfortunate. No one was satisfied. Whigs and Democrats alike assailed him. Situated as he was, it is more than can be expected of human nature that he should, in all cases, have acted in the wisest manner; but it will probably be the verdict of all candid men, in a careful review of his career, that John Tyler was placed in a position of such difficulty that he could not pursue any course which would not expose him to severe censure and denunciation.

In 1813 Mr. Tyler married Letitia Christian, who bore him three sons and three daughters, and died in Washington in 1842. June 26, 1844, he contracted a second marriage with Miss Julia Gardner, of New York. He lived in almost complete retirement from politics until February, 1861, when he was a member of the abortive "peace convention," held at Washington, and was chosen its President. Soon after he renounced his allegiance to the United States and was elected to the Confederate Congress. He died at Richmond, January 17, 1862, after a short illness.

Unfortunately for his memory the name of John Tyler must forever be associated with all the misery of that terrible Rebellion, whose cause he openly espoused. It is with sorrow that history records that a President of the United States died while defending the flag of rebellion, which was arrayed against the national banner in deadly warfare.

JAMES K. POLK.

JAMES KNOX POLK, the eleventh President of the United States, 1845-'49, was born in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, November 2, 1795. He was the eldest son of a family of six sons and four daughters, and was a grand-nephew of Colonel Thomas Polk, celebrated in connection with the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

In 1806 his father, Samuel Polk, emigrated with his family two or three hundred miles west to the valley of the Duck River. He was a surveyor as well as farmer, and gradually increased in wealth until he became one of the leading men of the region.

In the common schools James rapidly became proficient in all the common branches of an English education. In 1813 he was sent to Murfreesboro Academy, and in the autumn of 1815 entered the sophomore class in the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, graduating in 1818. After a short season of recreation he went to Nashville and entered the law office of Felix Grundy. As soon as he had his finished legal studies and been admitted to the bar, he returned to Columbia, the shire town of Maury County, and opened an office.

James K. Polk ever adhered to the political faith of his father, which was that of a Jeffersonian Republican. In 1823 he was elected to the Legislature of Tennessee. As a "strict constructionist," he did not think that the Constitution empowered the General Government to carry on a system of internal improvements in the States, but deemed it important that it should have that power, and wished the Constitution amended that it might be conferred. Subsequently, however, he became alarmed lest the General Government become so strong as to undertake to interfere with slavery. He therefore gave all his influence to strengthen the State governments, and to check the growth of the central power.

In January, 1824, Mr. Polk married Miss Mary Childress, of Rutherford County, Tennessee. Had some one then whispered to him that he was destined to become President of the United States, and that he must select for his companion one who would adorn that distinguished station, he could not have made a more fitting choice. She was truly a lady of rare beauty and culture.

In the fall of 1825 Mr. Polk was chosen a member of Congress, and was continu-



James K. Polk

ously re-elected until 1839. He then withdrew, only that he might accept the gubernatorial chair of his native State. He was a warm friend of General Jackson, who had been defeated in the electoral contest by John Quincy Adams. This latter gentleman had just taken his seat in the Presidential chair when Mr. Polk took his seat in the House of Representatives. He immediately united himself with the opponents of Mr. Adams, and was soon regarded as the leader of the Jackson party in the House.

The four years of Mr. Adams' administration passed away, and General Jackson took the Presidential chair. Mr. Polk had now become a man of great influence in Congress, and was chairman of its most important committee—that of Ways and Means. Eloquently he sustained General Jackson in all his measures—in his hostility to internal improvements, to the banks, and to the tariff. Eight years of General Jackson's administration passed away, and the powers he had wielded passed into the hands of Martin Van Buren; and still Mr. Polk remained in the House, the advocate of that type of Democracy which those distinguished men upheld.

During five sessions of Congress Mr. Polk was speaker of the House. He performed his arduous duties to general satisfaction, and a unanimous vote of thanks to him was passed by the House as he withdrew, March 4, 1839. He was elected Governor by a large majority, and took the oath of office at Nashville, October 14, 1839. He was a candidate for re-election in 1841, but was defeated. In the meantime a wonderful revolution had swept over the country. W. H. Harrison, the Whig candidate, had been called to the Presidential chair, and in Tennessee the Whig ticket had been carried by over 12,000 majority. Under these circumstances Mr. Polk's success was hopeless. Still he canvassed the State with his Whig competitor, Mr. Jones, traveling in the most friendly manner together, often in the same carriage, and at one time sleeping in the same bed. Mr. Jones was elected by 3,000 majority.

And now the question of the annexation of Texas to our country agitated the whole land. When this question became national Mr. Polk, as the avowed champion of annexation, became the Presidential candidate of the pro-slavery wing of the Democratic party, and George M. Dallas their candidate for the Vice-Presidency. They were elected by a large majority, and were inaugurated March 4, 1845.

President Polk formed an able cabinet, consisting of James Buchanan, Robert J. Walker, William L. Marcy, George Bancroft, Cave Johnson and John Y. Mason. The Oregon boundary question was settled, the Department of the Interior was created, the low tariff of 1846 was carried, the financial system of the Government was reorganized, the Mexican war was conducted, which resulted in the acquisition of California and New Mexico, and had far-reaching consequences upon the later fortunes of the republic. Peace was made. We had wrested from Mexico territory equal to four times the empire of France, and five times that of Spain. In the prosecution of this war we expended 20,000 lives and more than $100,000,000. Of this money $15,000,000 were paid to Mexico.

Declining to seek a renomination, Mr. Polk retired from the Presidency March 4, 1849, when he was succeeded by General Zachary Taylor. He retired to Nashville, and died there June 19, 1849, in the fifty-fourth year of his age. His funeral was attended the following day, in Nashville, with every demonstration of respect. He left no children. Without being possessed of extraordinary talent, Mr. Polk was a capable administrator of public affairs, and irreproachable in private life.

ZACHARY TAYLOR.

ZACHARY TAYLOR, the twelfth President of the United States, 1849–'50, was born in Orange County, Virginia, September 24, 1784. His father, Richard Taylor, was Colonel of a Virginia regiment in the Revolutionary war, and removed to Kentucky in 1785; purchased a large plantation near Louisville and became an influential citizen; was a member of the convention that framed the Constitution of Kentucky; served in both branches of the Legislature; was Collector of the port of Louisville under President Washington; as a Presidential elector, voted for Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Clay; died January 19, 1829.

Zachary remained on his father's plantation until 1808, in which year (May 3) he was appointed First Lieutenant in the Seventh Infantry, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of his elder brother, Hancock. Up to this point he had received but a limited education.

Joining his regiment at New Orleans, he was attacked with yellow fever, with nearly fatal termination. In November, 1810, he was promoted to Captain, and in the summer of 1812 he was in command of Fort Harrison, on the left bank of the Wabash River, near the present site of Terre Haute, his successful defense of which with but a handful of men against a large force of Indians which had attacked him was one of the first marked military achievements of the war. He was then brevetted Major, and in 1814 promoted to the full rank.

During the remainder of the war Taylor was actively employed on the Western frontier. In the peace organization of 1815 he was retained as Captain, but soon after resigned and settled near Louisville. In May, 1816, however, he re-entered the army as Major of the Third Infantry; became Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eighth Infantry in 1819, and in 1832 attained the Colonelcy of the First Infantry, of which he had been Lieutenant-Colonel since 1821. On different occasions he had been called to Washington as member of a military board for organizing the militia of the Union, and to aid the Government with his knowledge in the organization of the Indian Bureau, having for many years discharged the duties of Indian agent over large tracts of Western



Zachary Taylor

country. He served through the Black Hawk war in 1832, and in 1837 was ordered to take command in Florida, then the scene of war with the Indians.

In 1846 he was transferred to the command of the Army of the Southwest, from which he was relieved the same year at his own request. Subsequently he was stationed on the Arkansas frontier at Forts Gibbon, Smith and Jesup, which latter work had been built under his direction in 1822.

May 28, 1845, he received a dispatch from the Secretary of War informing him of the receipt of information by the President "that Texas would shortly accede to the terms of annexation," in which event he was instructed to defend and protect her from "foreign invasion and Indian incursions." He proceeded, upon the annexation of Texas, with about 1,500 men to Corpus Christi, where his force was increased to some 4,000.

Taylor was brevetted Major-General May 28, and a month later, June 29, 1846, his full commission to that grade was issued. After needed rest and reinforcement, he advanced in September on Monterey, which city capitulated after three-days stubborn resistance. Here he took up his winter quarters. The plan for the invasion of Mexico, by way of Vera Cruz, with General Scott in command, was now determined upon by the Govenrment, and at the moment Taylor was about to resume active operations, he received orders to send the larger part of his force to reinforce the army of General Scott at Vera Cruz. Though subsequently reinforced by raw recruits, yet after providing a garrison for Monterey and Saltillo he had but about 5,300 effective troops, of which but 500 or 600 were regulars. In this weakened condition, however, he was destined to achieve his greatest victory. Confidently relying upon his strength at Vera Cruz to resist the enemy for a long time, Santa Anna directed his entire army against Taylor to overwhelm him, and then to return to oppose the advance of Scott's more formidable invasion. The battle of Buena Vista was fought February 22 and 23, 1847. Taylor received the thanks of Congress and a gold medal, and "Old Rough and Ready," the sobriquet given him in the army, became a household word. He remained in quiet possession of the Rio Grande Valley until November, when he returned to the United States.

In the Whig convention which met at Philadelphia, June 7, 1848, Taylor was nominated on the fourth ballot as candidate of the Whig party for President, over Henry Clay, General Scott and Daniel Webster. In November Taylor received a majority of electoral votes, and a popular vote of 1,360,752, against 1,219,962 for Cass and Butler, and 291,342 for Van Buren and Adams. General Taylor was inaugurated March 4, 1849.

The free and slave States being then equal in number, the struggle for supremacy on the part of the leaders in Congress was violent and bitter. In the summer of 1849 California adopted in convention a Constitution prohibiting slavery within its borders. Taylor advocated the immediate admission of California with her Constitution, and the postponement of the question as to the other Territories until they could hold conventions and decide for themselves whether slavery should exist within their borders. This policy ultimately prevailed through the celebrated "Compromise Measures" of Henry Clay; but not during the life of the brave soldier and patriot statesman. July 5 he was taken suddenly ill with a bilious fever, which proved fatal, his death occurring July 9, 1850. One of his daughters married Colonel W. W. S. Bliss, his Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff in Florida and Mexico, and Private Secretary during his Presidency. Another daughter was married to Jefferson Davis.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

MILLARD FILLMORE, the thirteenth President of the United States, 1850-'3, was born in Summer Hill, Cayuga County, New York, January 7, 1800. He was of New England ancestry, and his educational advantages were limited. He early learned the clothiers' trade, but spent all his leisure time in study. At nineteen years of age he was induced by Judge Walter Wood to abandon his trade and commence the study of law. Upon learning that the young man was entirely destitute of means, he took him into his own office and loaned him such money as he needed. That he might not be heavily burdened with debt, young Fillmore taught school during the winter months, and in various other ways helped himself along.

At the age of twenty-three he was admitted to the Court of Common Pleas, and commenced the practice of his profession in the village of Aurora, situated on the eastern bank of the Cayuga Lake. In 1825 he married Miss Abigail Powers, daughter of Rev. Lemuel Powers, a lady of great moral worth. In 1825 he took his seat in the House of Assembly of his native State, as Representative from Erie County, whither he had recently moved.

Though he had never taken a very active part in politics his vote and his sympathies were with the Whig party. The State was then Democratic, but his courtesy, ability and integrity won the respect of his associates. In 1832 he was elected to a seat in the United States Congress. At the close of his term he returned to his law practice, and in two years more he was again elected to Congress.

He now began to have a national reputation. His labors were very arduous. To draft resolutions in the committee room, and then to defend them against the most skillful opponents on the floor of the House requires readiness of mind, mental resources and skill in debate such as few possess. Weary with these exhausting labors, and pressed by the claims of his private affairs, Mr. Fillmore wrote a letter to his constituents and declined to be a candidate for re-election. Notwithstanding this communi-



Millard Fillmore

cation his friends met in convention and renominated him by acclamation. Though gratified by this proof of their appreciation of his labors he adhered to his resolve and returned to his home.

In 1847 Mr. Fillmore was elected to the important office of comptroller of the State. In entering upon the very responsible duties which this situation demanded, it was necessary for him to abandon his profession, and he removed to the city of Albany. In this year, also, the Whigs were looking around to find suitable candidates for the President and Vice-President at the approaching election, and the names of Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore became the rallying cry of the Whigs. On the 4th of March, 1849, General Taylor was inaugurated President and Millard Fillmore Vice-President of the United States.

The great question of slavery had assumed enormous proportions, and permeated every subject that was brought before Congress. It was evident that the strength of our institutions was to be severely tried. July 9, 1850, President Taylor died, and, by the Constitution, Vice-President Fillmore became President of the United States. The agitated condition of the country brought questions of great delicacy before him. He was bound by his oath of office to execute the laws of the United States. One of these laws was understood to be, that if a slave, escaping from bondage, should reach a free State, the United States was bound to do its utmost to capture him and return him to his master. Most Christian men loathed this law. President Fillmore felt bound by his oath rigidly to see it enforced. Slavery was organizing armies to invade Cuba as it had invaded Texas, and annex it to the United States. President Fillmore gave all the influence of his exalted station against the atrocious enterprise.

Mr. Fillmore had serious difficulties to contend with, since the opposition had a majority in both Houses. He did everything in his power to conciliate the South, but the pro-slavery party in that section felt the inadequency of all measures of transient conciliation. The population of the free States was so rapidly increasing over that of the slave States, that it was inevitable that the power of the Government should soon pass into the hands of the free States. The famous compromise measures were adopted under Mr. Fillmore's administration, and the Japan expedition was sent out.

March 4, 1853, having served one term, President Fillmore retired from office. He then took a long tour through the South, where he met with quite an enthusiastic reception. In a speech at Vicksburg, alluding to the rapid growth of the country, he said:

"Canada is knocking for admission, and Mexico would be glad to come in, and without saying whether it would be right or wrong, we stand with open arms to receive them; for it is the manifest destiny of this Government to embrace the whole North American Continent."

In 1855 Mr. Fillmore went to Europe where he was received with those marked attentions which his position and character merited. Returning to this country in 1856 he was nominated for the Presidency by the "Know-Nothing" party. Mr. Buchanan, the Democratic candidate was the successful competitor. Mr. Fillmore ever afterward lived in retirement. During the conflict of civil war he was mostly silent. It was generally supposed, however, that his sympathy was with the Southern Confederacy. He kept aloof from the conflict without any words of cheer to the one party or the other. For this reason he was forgotten by both. He died of paralysis, in Buffalo, New York, March 8, 1874.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, the fourteenth President of the United States, was born in Hillsborough, New Hampshire, November 23, 1804. His father, Governor Benjamin Pierce, was a Revolutionary soldier, a man of rigid integrity; was for several years in the State Legislature, a member of the Governor's council and a General of the militia.

Franklin was the sixth of eight children. As a boy he listened eagerly to the arguments of his father, enforced by strong and ready utterance and earnest gesture. It was in the days of intense political excitement, when, all over the New England States, Federalists and Democrats were arrayed so fiercely against each other.

In 1820 he entered Bowdoin College, at Brunswick, Maine, and graduated in 1824, and commenced the study of law in the office of Judge Woodbury, a very distinguished lawyer, and in 1827 was admitted to the bar. He practiced with great success in Hillsborough and Concord. He served in the State Legislature four years, the last two of which he was chosen Speaker of the House by a very large vote.

In 1833 he was elected a member of Congress. In 1837 he was elected to the United States Senate, just as Mr. Van Buren commenced his administration.

In 1834 he married Miss Jane Means Appleton, a lady admirably fitted to adorn every station with which her husband was honored. Three sons born to them all found an early grave.

Upon his accession to office, President Polk appointed Mr. Pierce Attorney-General of the United States, but the offer was declined in consequence of numerous professional engagements at home and the precarious state of Mrs. Pierce's health. About the same time he also declined the nomination for Governor by the Democratic party.

The war with Mexico called Mr. Pierce into the army. Receiving the appointment of Brigadier-General, he embarked with a portion of his troops at Newport, Rhode Island, May 27, 1847. He served during this war, and distinguished himself by his bravery, skill and excellent judgment. When he reached his home in his native State he was enthusiastically received by



Franklin Pierce

the advocates of the war, and coldly by its opponents. He resumed the practice of his profession, frequently taking an active part in political questions, and giving his support to the pro-slavery wing of the Democratic party.

June 12, 1852, the Democratic convention met in Baltimore to nominate a candidate for the Presidency. For four days they continued in session, and in thirty-five ballotings no one had received the requisite two-thirds vote. Not a vote had been thrown thus far for General Pierce. Then the Virginia delegation brought forward his name. There were fourteen more ballotings, during which General Pierce gained strength, until, at the forty-ninth ballot, he received 282 votes, and all other candidates eleven. General Winfield Scott was the Whig candidate. General Pierce was elected with great unanimity. Only four States—Vermont, Massachusetts, Kentucky and Tennessee—cast their electoral votes against him. March 4, 1853, he was inaugurated President of the United States, and William R. King, Vice-President.

President Pierce's cabinet consisted of William S. Marcy, James Guthrie, Jefferson Davis, James C. Dobbin, Robert McClelland, James Campbell and Caleb Cushing.

At the demand of slavery the Missouri Compromise was repealed, and all the Territories of the Union were thrown open to slavery. The Territory of Kansas, west of Missouri, was settled by emigrants mainly from the North. According to law, they were about to meet and decide whether slavery or freedom should be the law of that realm. Slavery in Missouri and other Southern States rallied her armed legions, marched them into Kansas, took possession of the polls, drove away the citizens, deposited their own votes by handfuls, went through the farce of counting them, and then declared that, by an overwhelming majority, slavery was established in Kansas. These facts nobody denied, and yet President Pierce's administration felt bound to respect the decision obtained by such votes. The citizens of Kansas, the majority of whom were free-State men, met in convention and adopted the following resolve:

"*Resolved*, That the body of men who, for the past two months, have been passing laws for the people of our Territory, moved, counseled and dictated to by the demagogues of other States, are to us a foreign body, representing only the lawless invaders who elected them, and not the people of this Territory; that we repudiate their action as the monstrous consummation of an act of violence, usurpation and fraud unparalleled in the history of the Union."

The free-State people of Kansas also sent a petition to the General Government, imploring its protection. In reply the President issued a proclamation, declaring that Legislature thus created must be recognized as the legitimate Legislature of Kansas, and that its laws were binding upon the people, and that, if necessary, the whole force of the Governmental arm would be put forth to inforce those laws.

James Buchanan succeeded him in the Presidency, and, March 4, 1857, President Pierce retired to his home in Concord, New Hampshire. When the Rebellion burst forth Mr. Pierce remained steadfast to the principles he had always cherished, and gave his sympathies to the pro-slavery party, with which he had ever been allied. He declined to do anything, either by voice or pen, to strengthen the hands of the National Government. He resided in Concord until his death, which occurred in October, 1869. He was one of the most genial and social of men, generous to a fault, and contributed liberally of his moderate means for the alleviation of suffering and want. He was an honored communicant of the Episcopal church.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

JAMES BUCHANAN, the fifteenth President of the United States, 1857–'61, was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, April 23, 1791. The place where his father's cabin stood was called Stony Batter, and it was situated in a wild, romantic spot, in a gorge of mountains, with towering summits rising all around. He was of Irish ancestry, his father having emigrated in 1783, with very little property, save his own strong arms.

James remained in his secluded home for eight years enjoying very few social or intellectual advantages. His parents were industrious, frugal, prosperous and intelligent. In 1799 his father removed to Mercersburg, where James was placed in school and commenced a course in English, Greek and Latin. His progress was rapid and in 1801 he entered Dickinson College at Carlisle. Here he took his stand among the first scholars in the institution, and was able to master the most abstruse subjects with facility. In 1809 he graduated with the highest honors in his class.

He was then eighteen years of age, tall, graceful and in vigorous health, fond of athletic sports, an unerring shot and enlivened with an exuberant flow of animal spirits. He immediately commenced the study of law in the city of Lancaster, and was admitted to the bar in 1812. He rose very rapidly in his profession and at once took undisputed stand with the ablest lawyers of the State. When but twenty-six years of age, unaided by counsel, he successfully defended before the State Senate one of the Judges of the State, who was tried upon articles of impeachment. At the age of thirty it was generally admitted that he stood at the head of the bar, and there was no lawyer in the State who had a more extensive or lucrative practice.

In 1812, just after Mr. Buchanan had entered upon the practice of the law, our second war with England occurred. With all his powers he sustained the Government, eloquently urging the rigorous prosecution of the war; and even enlisting as a private soldier to assist in repelling the British, who had sacked Washington and were threatening Baltimore. He was at that time a Federalist, but when the Constitution was adopted by both parties, Jefferson truly said, "We are all Federalists; we are all Republicans."

The opposition of the Federalists to the war with England, and the alien and sedi-



James Buchanan

tion laws of John Adams, brought the party into dispute, and the name of Federalist became a reproach. Mr. Buchanan almost immediately upon entering Congress began to incline more and more to the Republicans. In the stormy Presidential election of 1824, in which Jackson, Clay, Crawford and John Quincy Adams were candidates, Mr. Buchanan espoused the cause of General Jackson and unrelentingly opposed the administration of Mr. Adams.

Upon his elevation to the Presidency, General Jackson appointed Mr. Buchanan, minister to Russia. Upon his return in 1833 he was elected to a seat in the United States Senate. He there met as his associates, Webster, Clay, Wright and Calhoun. He advocated the measures proposed by President Jackson of making reprisals against France, and defended the course of the President in his unprecedented and wholesale removals from office of those who were not the supporters of his administration. Upon this question he was brought into direct collision with Henry Clay. In the discussion of the question respecting the admission of Michigan and Arkansas into the Union, Mr. Buchanan defined his position by saying:

"The older I grow, the more I am inclined to be what is called a State-rights man."

M. de Tocqueville, in his renowned work upon "Democracy in America," foresaw the trouble which was inevitable from the doctrine of State sovereignty as held by Calhoun and Buchanan. He was convinced that the National Government was losing that strength which was essential to its own existence, and that the States were assuming powers which threatened the perpetuity of the Union. Mr. Buchanan received the book in the Senate and declared the fears of De Tocqueville to be groundless, and yet he lived to sit in the Presidential chair and see State after State, in accordance with his own views of State rights, breaking from the Union, thus crumbling our Republic into ruins; while the unhappy old man folded his arms in despair, declaring that the National Constitution invested him with no power to arrest the destruction.

Upon Mr. Polk's accession to the Presidency, Mr. Buchanan became Secretary of State, and as such took his share of the responsibility in the conduct of the Mexican war. At the close of Mr. Polk's administration, Mr. Buchanan retired to private life; but his intelligence, and his great ability as a statesman, enabled him to exert a powerful influence in National affairs.

Mr. Pierce, upon his election to the Presidency, honored Mr. Buchanan with the mission to England. In the year 1856 the National Democratic convention nominated Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency. The political conflict was one of the most severe in which our country has ever engaged. On the 4th of March, 1857, Mr. Buchanan was inaugurated President. His cabinet were Lewis Cass, Howell Cobb, J. B. Floyd, Isaac Toucey, Jacob Thompson, A. V. Brown and J. S. Black.

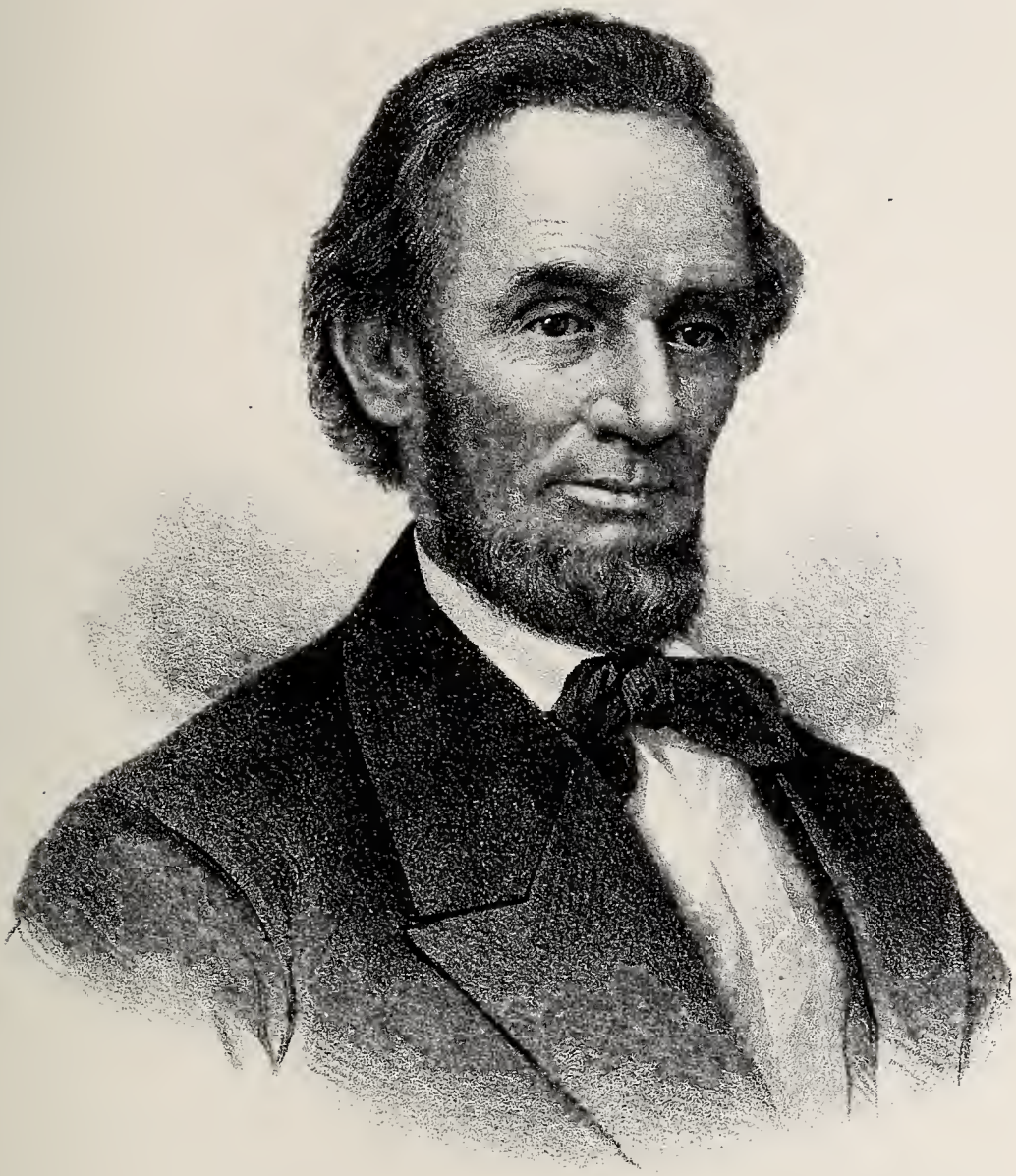
The disruption of the Democratic party, in consequence of the manner in which the issue of the nationality of slavery was pressed by the Southern wing, occurred at the National convention, held at Charleston in April, 1860, for the nomination of Mr. Buchanan's successor, when the majority of Southern delegates withdrew upon the passage of a resolution declaring that the constitutional status of slavery should be determined by the Supreme Court.

In the next Presidential canvass Abraham Lincoln was nominated by the opponents of Mr. Buchanan's administration. Mr. Buchanan remained in Washington long enough to see his successor installed and then retired to his home in Wheatland. He died June 1, 1868, aged seventy-seven years.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the sixteenth President of the United States, 1861-'5, was born February 12, 1809, in Larue (then Hardin) County, Kentucky, in a cabin on Nolan Creek, three miles west of Hudgensville. His parents were Thomas and Nancy (Hanks) Lincoln. Of his ancestry and early years the little that is known may best be given in his own language: "My parents were both born in Virginia, of undistinguished families—second families, perhaps I should say. My mother, who died in my tenth year, was of a family of the name of Hanks, some of whom now remain in Adams, and others in Macon County, Illinois. My paternal grandfather, Abraham Lincoln, emigrated from Rockbridge County, Virginia, to Kentucky in 1781 or 1782, where, a year or two later, he was killed by Indians—not in battle, but by stealth, when he was laboring to open a farm in the forest. His ancestors, who were Quakers, went to Virginia from Berks County, Pennsylvania. An effort to identify them with the New England family of the same name ended in nothing more definite than a similarity of Christian names in both families, such as Enoch, Levi, Mordecai, Solomon, Abraham and the like. My father, at the death of his father, was but six years of age, and he grew up, literally, without education. He removed from Kentucky to what is now Spencer County, Indiana, in my eighth year. We reached our new home about the time the State came into the Union. It was a wild region, with bears and other wild animals still in the woods. There I grew to manhood.

"There were some schools, so called, but no qualification was ever required of a teacher beyond 'readin', writin', and cipherin' to the rule of three.' If a straggler, supposed to understand Latin, happened to sojourn in the neighborhood, he was looked upon as a wizard. There was absolutely nothing to excite ambition for education. Of course, when I came of age I did not know much. Still, somehow, I could read, write and cipher to the rule of three, and that was all. I have not been to school since. The little advance I now have upon this store of education I have picked up from time to time under the pressure of necessity. I was raised to farm-work, which



Your friend as ever

A. Lincoln

I continued till I was twenty-two. At twenty-one I came to Illinois and passed the first year in Macon County. Then I got to New Salem, at that time in Sangamon, now in Menard County, where I remained a year as a sort of clerk in a store.

"Then came the Black Hawk war, and I was elected a Captain of volunteers—a success which gave me more pleasure than any I have had since. I went the campaign, was elated; ran for the Legislature the same year (1832) and was beaten, the only time I have ever been beaten by the people. The next and three succeeding biennial elections I was elected to the Legislature, and was never a candidate afterward.

"During this legislative period I had studied law, and removed to Springfield to practice it. In 1846 I was elected to the Lower House of Congress; was not a candidate for re-election. From 1849 to 1854, inclusive, I practiced the law more assiduously than ever before. Always a Whig in politics, and generally on the Whig electoral tickets, making active canvasses, I was losing interest in politics, when the repeal of the Missouri Compromise roused me again. What I have done since is pretty well known."

The early residence of Lincoln in Indiana was sixteen miles north of the Ohio River, on Little Pigeon Creek, one and a half miles east of Gentryville, within the present township of Carter. Here his mother died October 5, 1818, and the next year his father married Mrs. Sally (Bush) Johnston, of Elizabethtown, Kentucky. She was an affectionate foster-parent, to whom Abraham was indebted for his first encouragement to study. He became an eager reader, and the few books owned in the vicinity were many times perused. He worked frequently for the neighbors as a farm laborer; was for some time clerk in a store at Gentryville; and became famous throughout that region for his athletic powers, his fondness for argument, his inexhaustible fund of humerous anecdote, as well as for mock oratory and the composition of rude satirical verses. In 1828 he made a trading voyage to New Orleans as "bow-hand" on a flatboat; removed to Illinois in 1830; helped his father build a log house and clear a farm on the north fork of Sangamon River, ten miles west of Decatur, and was for some time employed in splitting rails for the fences—a fact which was prominently brought forward for a political purpose thirty years later.

In the spring of 1851 he, with two of his relatives, was hired to build a flatboat on the Sangamon River and navigate it to New Orleans. The boat "stuck" on a mill-dam, and was got off with great labor through an ingenious mechanical device which some years later led to Lincoln's taking out a patent for "an improved method for lifting vessels over shoals." This voyage was memorable for another reason—the sight of slaves chained, maltreated and flogged at New Orleans was the origin of his deep convictions upon the slavery question.

Returning from this voyage he became a resident for several years at New Salem, a recently settled village on the Sangamon, where he was successively a clerk, grocer, surveyor and postmaster, and acted as pilot to the first steamboat that ascended the Sangamon. Here he studied law, interested himself in local politics after his return from the Black Hawk war, and became known as an effective "stump-speaker." The subject of his first political speech was the improvement of the channel of the Sangamon, and the chief ground on which he announced himself (1832) a candidate for the Legislature was his advocacy of this popular measure, on which subject his practical experience made him the highest authority.

Elected to the Legislature in 1834 as a

"Henry Clay Whig," he rapidly acquired that command of language and that homely but forcible rhetoric which, added to his intimate knowledge of the people from which he sprang, made him more than a match in debate for his few well-educated opponents.

Admitted to the bar in 1837 he soon established himself at Springfield, where the State capital was located in 1839, largely through his influence; became a successful pleader in the State, Circuit and District Courts; married in 1842 a lady belonging to a prominent family in Lexington, Kentucky; took an active part in the Presidential campaigns of 1840 and 1844 as candidate for elector on the Harrison and Clay tickets, and in 1846 was elected to the United States House of Representatives over the celebrated Peter Cartwright. During his single term in Congress he did not attain any prominence.

He voted for the reception of anti-slavery petitions for the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia and for the Wilmot proviso; but was chiefly remembered for the stand he took against the Mexican war. For several years thereafter he took comparatively little interest in politics, but gained a leading position at the Springfield bar. Two or three non-political lectures and an eulogy on Henry Clay (1852) added nothing to his reputation.

In 1854 the repeal of the Missouri Compromise by the Kansas-Nebraska act aroused Lincoln from his indifference, and in attacking that measure he had the immense advantage of knowing perfectly well the motives and the record of its author, Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, then popularly designated as the "Little Giant." The latter came to Springfield in October, 1854, on the occasion of the State Fair, to vindicate his policy in the Senate, and the "Anti-Nebraska" Whigs, remembering that Lincoln had often measured his strength with Douglas in the Illinois Legislature and before the Springfield Courts, engaged him to improvise a reply. This speech, in the opinion of those who heard it, was one of the greatest efforts of Lincoln's life; certainly the most effective in his whole career. It took the audience by storm, and from that moment it was felt that Douglas had met his match. Lincoln was accordingly selected as the Anti-Nebraska candidate for the United States Senate in place of General Shields, whose term expired March 4, 1855, and led to several ballots; but Trumbull was ultimately chosen.

The second conflict on the soil of Kansas, which Lincoln had predicted, soon began. The result was the disruption of the Whig and the formation of the Republican party. At the Bloomington State Convention in 1856, where the new party first assumed form in Illinois, Lincoln made an impressive address, in which for the first time he took distinctive ground against slavery in itself.

At the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia, June 17, after the nomination of Fremont, Lincoln was put forward by the Illinois delegation for the Vice-Presidency, and received on the first ballot 110 votes against 259 for William L. Dayton. He took a prominent part in the canvass, being on the electoral ticket.

In 1858 Lincoln was unanimously nominated by the Republican State Convention as its candidate for the United States Senate in place of Douglas, and in his speech of acceptance used the celebrated illustration of a "house divided against itself" on the slavery question, which was, perhaps, the cause of his defeat. The great debate carried on at all the principal towns of Illinois between Lincoln and Douglas as rival Senatorial candidates resulted at the time in the election of the latter; but being widely circulated as a campaign document, it fixed the attention of the country upon the

former, as the clearest and most convincing exponent of Republican doctrine.

Early in 1859 he began to be named in Illinois as a suitable Republican candidate for the Presidential campaign of the ensuing year, and a political address delivered at the Cooper Institute, New York, February 27, 1860, followed by similar speeches at New Haven, Hartford and elsewhere in New England, first made him known to the Eastern States in the light by which he had long been regarded at home. By the Republican State Convention, which met at Decatur, Illinois, May 9 and 10, Lincoln was unanimously endorsed for the Presidency. It was on this occasion that two rails, said to have been split by his hands thirty years before, were brought into the convention, and the incident contributed much to his popularity. The National Republican Convention at Chicago, after spirited efforts made in favor of Seward, Chase and Bates, nominated Lincoln for the Presidency, with Hannibal Hamlin for Vice-President, at the same time adopting a vigorous anti-slavery platform.

The Democratic party having been disorganized and presenting two candidates, Douglas and Breckenridge, and the remnant of the "American" party having put forward John Bell, of Tennessee, the Republican victory was an easy one, Lincoln being elected November 6 by a large plurality, comprehending nearly all the Northern States, but none of the Southern. The secession of South Carolina and the Gulf States was the immediate result, followed a few months later by that of the border slave States and the outbreak of the great civil war.

The life of Abraham Lincoln became thenceforth merged in the history of his country. None of the details of the vast conflict which filled the remainder of Lincoln's life can here be given. Narrowly escaping assassination by avoiding Baltimore on his way to the capital, he reached Washington February 23, and was inaugurated President of the United States March 4, 1861.

In his inaugural address he said: "I hold, that in contemplation of universal law and the Constitution the Union of these States is perpetual. Perpetuity is implied if not expressed in the fundamental laws of all national governments. It is safe to assert that no government proper ever had a provision in its organic law for its own termination. I therefore consider that in view of the Constitution and the laws, the Union is unbroken, and to the extent of my ability I shall take care, as the Constitution enjoins upon me, that the laws of the United States be extended in all the States. In doing this there need be no bloodshed or violence, and there shall be none unless it be forced upon the national authority. The power conferred to me will be used to hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the Government, and to collect the duties and imports, but beyond what may be necessary for these objects there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among the people anywhere. In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow-countrymen, is the momentous issue of civil war. The Government will not assail you. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the Government, while I shall have the most solemn one to preserve, protect and defend it."

He called to his cabinet his principal rivals for the Presidential nomination — Seward, Chase, Cameron and Bates; secured the co-operation of the Union Democrats, headed by Douglas; called out 75,000 militia from the several States upon the first tidings of the bombardment of Fort Sumter, April 15; proclaimed a blockade of the Southern posts April 19; called an extra

session of Congress for July 4, from which he asked and obtained 400,000 men and $400,000,000 for the war; placed McClellan at the head of the Federal army on General Scott's resignation, October 31; appointed Edwin M. Stanton Secretary of War, January 14, 1862, and September 22, 1862, issued a proclamation declaring the freedom of all slaves in the States and parts of States then in rebellion from and after January 1, 1863. This was the crowning act of Lincoln's career—the act by which he will be chiefly known through all future time—and it decided the war.

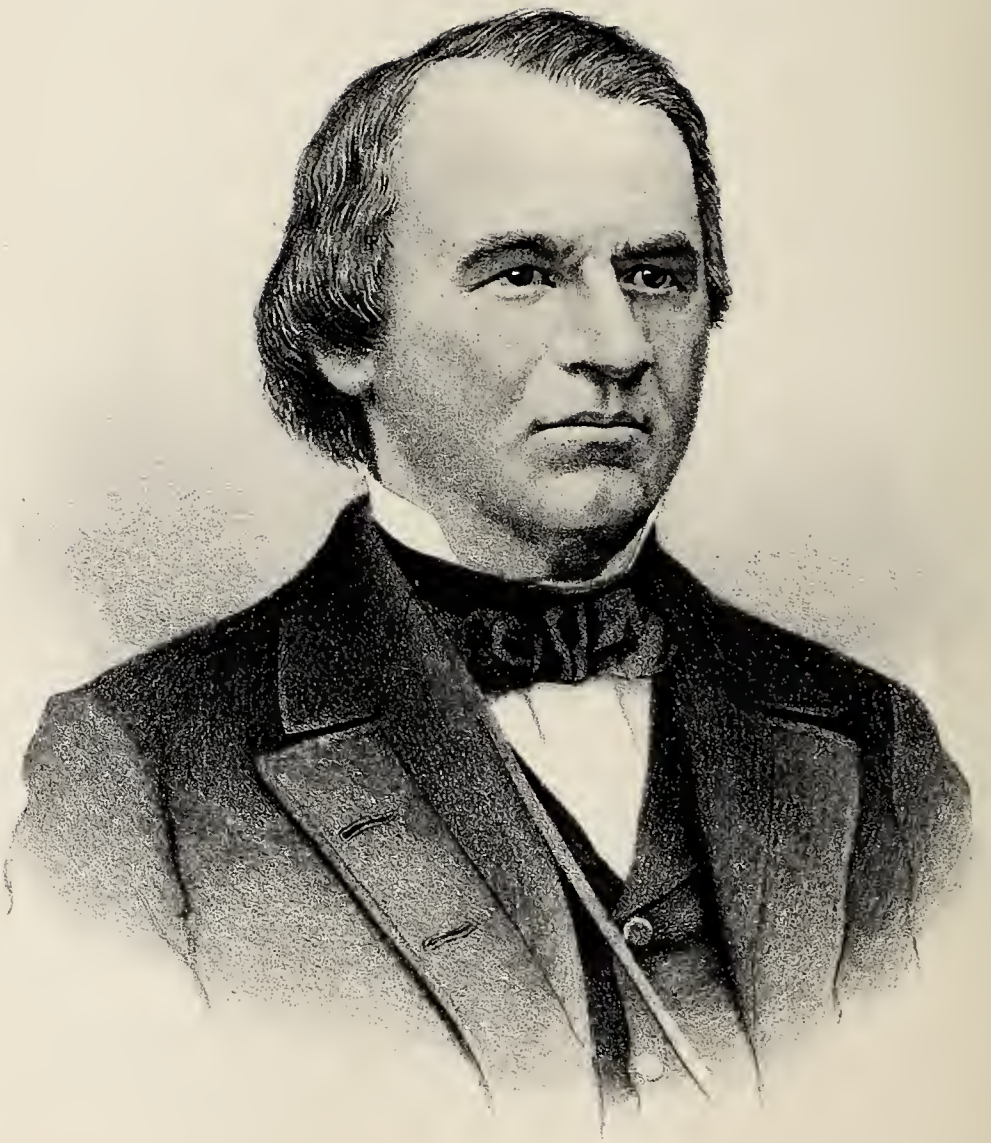
October 16, 1863, President Lincoln called for 300,000 volunteers to replace those whose term of enlistment had expired; made a celebrated and touching, though brief, address at the dedication of the Gettysburg military cemetery, November 19, 1863; commissioned Ulysses S. Grant Lieutenant-General and Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, March 9, 1864; was re-elected President in November of the same year, by a large majority over General McClellan, with Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, as Vice-President; delivered a very remarkable address at his second inauguration, March 4, 1865; visited the army before Richmond the same month; entered the capital of the Confederacy the day after its fall, and upon the surrender of General Robert E. Lee's army, April 9, was actively engaged in devising generous plans for the reconstruction of the Union, when, on the evening of Good Friday, April 14, he was shot in his box at Ford's Theatre, Washington, by John Wilkes Booth, a fanatical actor, and expired early on the following morning, April 15. Almost simultaneously a murderous attack was made upon William H. Seward, Secretary of State.

At noon on the 15th of April Andrew Johnson assumed the Presidency, and active measures were taken which resulted in the death of Booth and the execution of his principal accomplices.

The funeral of President Lincoln was conducted with unexampled solemnity and magnificence. Impressive services were held in Washington, after which the sad procession proceeded over the same route he had traveled four years before, from Springfield to Washington. In Philadelphia his body lay in state in Independence Hall, in which he had declared before his first inauguration "that I would sooner be assassinated than to give up the principles of the Declaration of Independence." He was buried at Oak Ridge Cemetery, near Springfield, Illinois, on May 4, where a monument emblematic of the emancipation of the slaves and the restoration of the Union mark his resting place.

The leaders and citizens of the expiring Confederacy expressed genuine indignation at the murder of a generous political adversary. Foreign nations took part in mourning the death of a statesman who had proved himself a true representative of American nationality. The freedmen of the South almost worshiped the memory of their deliverer; and the general sentiment of the great Nation he had saved awarded him a place in its affections, second only to that held by Washington.

The characteristics of Abraham Lincoln have been familiarly known throughout the civilized world. His tall, gaunt, ungainly figure, homely countenance, and his shrewd mother-wit, shown in his celebrated conversations overflowing in humorous and pointed anecdote, combined with an accurate, intuitive appreciation of the questions of the time, are recognized as forming the best type of a period of American history now rapidly passing away.



Andrew Johnson

Andrew Johnson.

ANDREW JOHNSON, the seventeenth President of the United States, 1865–'9, was born at Raleigh, North Carolina, December 29, 1808. His father died when he was four years old, and in his eleventh year he was apprenticed to a tailor. He never attended school, and did not learn to read until late in his apprenticeship, when he suddenly acquired a passion for obtaining knowledge, and devoted all his spare time to reading.

After working two years as a journeyman tailor at Lauren's Court-House, South Carolina, he removed, in 1826, to Greenville, Tennessee, where he worked at his trade and married. Under his wife's instructions he made rapid progress in his education, and manifested such an intelligent interest in local politics as to be elected as "workingmen's candidate" alderman, in 1828, and mayor in 1830, being twice re-elected to each office.

During this period he cultivated his talents as a public speaker by taking part in a debating society, consisting largely of students of Greenville College. In 1835, and again in 1839, he was chosen to the lower house of the Legislature, as a Democrat. In 1841 he was elected State Senator, and in 1843, Representative in Congress, being re-elected four successive periods, until 1853, when he was chosen Governor of Tennessee. In Congress he supported the administrations of Tyler and Polk in their chief measures, especially the annexation of Texas, the adjustment of the Oregon boundary, the Mexican war, and the tariff of 1846.

In 1855 Mr. Johnson was re-elected Governor, and in 1857 entered the United States Senate, where he was conspicuous as an advocate of retrenchment and of the Homestead bill, and as an opponent of the Pacific Railroad. He was supported by the Tennessee delegation to the Democratic convention in 1860 for the Presidential nomination, and lent his influence to the Breckenridge wing of that party.

When the election of Lincoln had brought about the first attempt at secession in December, 1860, Johnson took in the Senate a firm attitude for the Union, and in May, 1861, on returning to Tennessee, he was in imminent peril of suffering from

popular violence for his loyalty to the "old flag." He was the leader of the Loyalists' convention of East Tennessee, and during the following winter was very active in organizing relief for the destitute loyal refugees from that region, his own family being among those compelled to leave.

By his course in this crisis Johnson came prominently before the Northern public, and when in March, 1862, he was appointed by President Lincoln military Governor of Tennessee, with the rank of Brigadier-General, he increased in popularity by the vigorous and successful manner in which he labored to restore order, protect Union men and punish marauders. On the approach of the Presidential campaign of 1864, the termination of the war being plainly foreseen, and several Southern States being partially reconstructed, it was felt that the Vice-Presidency should be given to a Southern man of conspicuous loyalty, and Governor Johnson was elected on the same platform and ticket as President Lincoln; and on the assassination of the latter succeeded to the Presidency, April 15, 1865. In a public speech two days later he said: "The American people must be taught, if they do not already feel, that treason is a crime and must be punished; that the Government will not always bear with its enemies; that it is strong, not only to protect, but to punish. In our peaceful history treason has been almost unknown. The people must understand that it is the blackest of crimes, and will be punished." He then added the ominous sentence: "In regard to my future course, I make no promises, no pledges." President Johnson retained the cabinet of Lincoln, and exhibited considerable severity toward traitors in his earlier acts and speeches, but he soon inaugurated a policy of reconstruction, proclaiming a general amnesty to the late Confederates, and successively establishing provisional Governments in the Southern States. These States accordingly claimed representation in Congress in the following December, and the momentous question of what should be the policy of the victorious Union toward its late armed opponents was forced upon that body.

Two considerations impelled the Republican majority to reject the policy of President Johnson: First, an apprehension that the chief magistrate intended to undo the results of the war in regard to slavery; and, second, the sullen attitude of the South, which seemed to be plotting to regain the policy which arms had lost. The credentials of the Southern members elect were laid on the table, a civil rights bill and a bill extending the sphere of the Freedmen's Bureau were passed over the executive veto, and the two highest branches of the Government were soon in open antagonism. The action of Congress was characterized by the President as a "new rebellion." In July the cabinet was reconstructed, Messrs. Randall, Stanbury and Browning taking the places of Messrs. Denison, Speed and Harlan, and an unsuccessful attempt was made by means of a general convention in Philadelphia to form a new party on the basis of the administration policy.

In an excursion to Chicago for the purpose of laying a corner-stone of the monument to Stephen A. Douglas, President Johnson, accompanied by several members of the cabinet, passed through Philadelphia, New York and Albany, in each of which cities, and in other places along the route, he made speeches justifying and explaining his own policy, and violently denouncing the action of Congress.

August 12, 1867, President Johnson removed the Secretary of War, replacing him by General Grant. Secretary Stanton retired under protest, based upon the tenure-of-office act which had been passed the preceding March. The President then issued a proclamation declaring the insurrec-

tion at an end, and that "peace, order, tranquility and civil authority existed in and throughout the United States." Another proclamation enjoined obedience to the Constitution and the laws, and an amnesty was published September 7, relieving nearly all the participants in the late Rebellion from the disabilities thereby incurred, on condition of taking the oath to support the Constitution and the laws.

In December Congress refused to confirm the removal of Secretary Stanton, who thereupon resumed the exercise of his office; but February 21, 1868, President Johnson again attempted to remove him, appointing General Lorenzo Thomas in his place. Stanton refused to vacate his post, and was sustained by the Senate.

February 24 the House of Representatives voted to impeach the President for "high crime and misdemeanors," and March 5 presented eleven articles of impeachment on the ground of his resistance to the execution of the acts of Congress, alleging, in addition to the offense lately committed, his public expressions of contempt for Congress, in "certain intemperate, inflammatory and scandalous harangues" pronounced in August and September, 1866, and thereafter declaring that the Thirty-ninth Congress of the United States was not a competent legislative body, and denying its power to propose Constitutional amendments. March 23 the impeachment trial began, the President appearing by counsel, and resulted in acquittal, the vote lacking one of the two-thirds vote required for conviction.

The remainder of President Johnson's term of office was passed without any such conflicts as might have been anticipated. He failed to obtain a nomination for re-election by the Democratic party, though receiving sixty-five votes on the first ballot. July 4 and December 25 new proclamations of pardon to the participants in the late Rebellion were issued, but were of little effect. On the accession of General Grant to the Presidency, March 4, 1869, Johnson returned to Greenville, Tennessee. Unsuccessful in 1870 and 1872 as a candidate respectively for United States Senator and Representative, he was finally elected to the Senate in 1875, and took his seat in the extra session of March, in which his speeches were comparatively temperate. He died July 31, 1875, and was buried at Greenville.

President Johnson's administration was a peculiarly unfortunate one. That he should so soon become involved in bitter feud with the Republican majority in Congress was certainly a surprising and deplorable incident; yet, in reviewing the circumstances after a lapse of so many years, it is easy to find ample room for a charitable judgment of both the parties in the heated controversy, since it cannot be doubted that any President, even Lincoln himself, had he lived, must have sacrificed a large portion of his popularity in carrying out any possible scheme of reconstruction.

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

ULYSSES SIMPSON GRANT, the eighteenth President of the United States, 1869-'77, was born April 27, 1822, at Point Pleasant, Clermont County, Ohio. His father was of Scotch descent, and a dealer in leather. At the age of seventeen he entered the Military Academy at West Point, and four years later graduated twenty-first in a class of thirty-nine, receiving the commission of Brevet Second Lieutenant. He was assigned to the Fourth Infantry and remained in the army eleven years. He was engaged in every battle of the Mexican war except that of Buena Vista, and received two brevets for gallantry.

In 1848 Mr. Grant married Julia, daughter of Frederick Dent, a prominent merchant of St. Louis, and in 1854, having reached the grade of Captain, he resigned his commission in the army. For several years he followed farming near St. Louis, but unsuccessfully; and in 1860 he entered the leather trade with his father at Galena, Illinois.

When the civil war broke out in 1861, Grant was thirty-nine years of age, but entirely unknown to public men and without any personal acquaintance with great affairs. President Lincoln's first call for troops was made on the 15th of April, and on the 19th Grant was drilling a company of volunteers at Galena. He also offered his services to the Adjutant-General of the army, but received no reply. The Governor of Illinois, however, employed him in the organization of volunteer troops, and at the end of five weeks he was appointed Colonel of the Twenty-first Infantry. He took command of his regiment in June, and reported first to General Pope in Missouri. His superior knowledge of military life rather surprised his superior officers, who had never before even heard of him, and they were thus led to place him on the road to rapid advancement. August 7 he was commissioned a Brigadier-General of volunteers, the appointment having been made without his knowledge. He had been unanimously recommended by the Congressmen from Illinois, not one of whom had been his personal acquaintance. For a few weeks he was occupied in watching the movements of partisan forces in Missouri.

September 1 he was placed in command of the District of Southeast Missouri, with headquarters at Cairo, and on the 6th, without orders, he seized Paducah, at the mouth of the Tennessee River, and commanding the navigation both of that stream and of



U. S. Grant

the Ohio. This stroke secured Kentucky to the Union; for the State Legislature, which had until then affected to be neutral, at once declared in favor of the Government. In November following, according to orders, he made a demonstration about eighteen miles below Cairo, preventing the crossing of hostile troops into Missouri; but in order to accomplish this purpose he had to do some fighting, and that, too, with only 3,000 raw recruits, against 7,000 Confederates. Grant carried off two pieces of artillery and 200 prisoners.

After repeated applications to General Halleck, his immediate superior, he was allowed, in February, 1862, to move up the Tennessee River against Fort Henry, in conjunction with a naval force. The gunboats silenced the fort, and Grant immediately made preparations to attack Fort Donelson, about twelve miles distant, on the Cumberland River. Without waiting for orders he moved his troops there, and with 15,000 men began the siege. The fort, garrisoned with 21,000 men, was a strong one, but after hard fighting on three successive days Grant forced an "Unconditional Surrender" (an alliteration upon the initials of his name). The prize he captured consisted of sixty-five cannon, 17,600 small arms and 14,623 soldiers. About 4,000 of the garrison had escaped in the night, and 2,500 were killed or wounded. Grant's entire loss was less than 2,000. This was the first important success won by the national troops during the war, and its strategic results were marked, as the entire States of Kentucky and Tennessee at once fell into the National hands. Our hero was made a Major-General of Volunteers and placed in command of the District of West Tennessee.

In March, 1862, he was ordered to move up the Tennessee River toward Corinth, where the Confederates were concentrating a large army; but he was directed not to attack. His forces, now numbering 38,000, were accordingly encamped near Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing, to await the arrival of General Buell with 40,000 more; but April 6 the Confederates came out from Corinth 50,000 strong and attacked Grant violently, hoping to overwhelm him before Buell could arrive; 5,000 of his troops were beyond supporting distance, so that he was largely outnumbered and forced back to the river, where, however, he held out until dark, when the head of Buell's column came upon the field. The next day the Confederates were driven back to Corinth, nineteen miles. The loss was heavy on both sides; Grant, being senior in rank to Buell, commanded on both days. Two days afterward Halleck arrived at the front and assumed command of the army, Grant remaining at the head of the right wing and the reserve. On May 30 Corinth was evacuated by the Confederates. In July Halleck was made General-in-Chief, and Grant succeeded him in command of the Department of the Tennessee. September 19 the battle of Iuka was fought, where, owing to Rosecrans's fault, only an incomplete victory was obtained.

Next, Grant, with 30,000 men, moved down into Mississippi and threatened Vicksburg, while Sherman, with 40,000 men, was sent by way of the river to attack that place in front; but, owing to Colonel Murphy's surrendering Holly Springs to the Confederates, Grant was so weakened that he had to retire to Corinth, and then Sherman failed to sustain his intended attack.

In January, 1863, General Grant took command in person of all the troops in the Mississippi Valley, and spent several months in fruitless attempts to compel the surrender or evacuation of Vicksburg; but July 4, following, the place surrendered, with 31,600 men and 172 cannon, and the Mississippi River thus fell permanently into the hands of the Government. Grant was made a

Major-General in the regular army, and in October following he was placed in command of the Division of the Mississippi. The same month he went to Chattanooga and saved the Army of the Cumberland from starvation, and drove Bragg from that part of the country. This victory overthrew the last important hostile force west of the Alleghanies and opened the way for the National armies into Georgia and Sherman's march to the sea.

The remarkable series of successes which Grant had now achieved pointed him out as the appropriate leader of the National armies, and accordingly, in February, 1864, the rank of Lieutenant-General was created for him by Congress, and on March 17 he assumed command of the armies of the United States. Planning the grand final campaign, he sent Sherman into Georgia, Sigel into the valley of Virginia, and Butler to capture Richmond, while he fought his own way from the Rapidan to the James. The costly but victorious battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna and Cold Harbor were fought, more for the purpose of annihilating Lee than to capture any particular point. In June, 1864, the siege of Richmond was begun. Sherman, meanwhile, was marching and fighting daily in Georgia and steadily advancing toward Atlanta; but Sigel had been defeated in the valley of Virginia, and was superseded by Hunter. Lee sent Early to threaten the National capital; whereupon Grant gathered up a force which he placed under Sheridan, and that commander rapidly drove Early, in a succession of battles, through the valley of Virginia and destroyed his army as an organized force. The siege of Richmond went on, and Grant made numerous attacks, but was only partially successful. The people of the North grew impatient, and even the Government advised him to abandon the attempt to take Richmond or crush the Confederacy in that way; but he never wavered. He resolved to "fight it out on that line, if it took all summer."

By September Sherman had made his way to Atlanta, and Grant then sent him on his famous "march to the sea," a route which the chief had designed six months before. He made Sherman's success possible, not only by holding Lee in front of Richmond, but also by sending reinforcements to Thomas, who then drew off and defeated the only army which could have confronted Sherman. Thus the latter was left unopposed, and, with Thomas and Sheridan, was used in the furtherance of Grant's plans. Each executed his part in the great design and contributed his share to the result at which Grant was aiming. Sherman finally reached Savannah, Schofield beat the enemy at Franklin, Thomas at Nashville, and Sheridan wherever he met him; and all this while General Grant was holding Lee, with the principal Confederate army, near Richmond, as it were chained and helpless. Then Schofield was brought from the West, and Fort Fisher and Wilmington were captured on the sea-coast, so as to afford him a foothold; from here he was sent into the interior of North Carolina, and Sherman was ordered to move northward to join him. When all this was effected, and Sheridan could find no one else to fight in the Shenandoah Valley, Grant brought the cavalry leader to the front of Richmond, and, making a last effort, drove Lee from his entrenchments and captured Richmond.

At the beginning of the final campaign Lee had collected 73,000 fighting men in the lines at Richmond, besides the local militia and the gunboat crews, amounting to 5,000 more. Including Sheridan's force Grant had 110,000 men in the works before Petersburg and Richmond. Petersburg fell on the 2d of April, and Richmond on the 3d, and Lee fled in the direction of Lynchburg. Grant pursued with remorseless

energy, only stopping to strike fresh blows, and Lee at last found himself not only outfought but also out-marched and out-generaled. Being completely surrounded, he surrendered on the 9th of April, 1865, at Appomattox Court-House, in the open field, with 27,000 men, all that remained of his army. This act virtually ended the war. Thus, in ten days Grant had captured Petersburg and Richmond, fought, by his subordinates, the battles of Five Forks and Sailor's Creek, besides numerous smaller ones, captured 20,000 men in actual battle, and received the surrender of 27,000 more at Appomattox, absolutely annihilating an army of 70,000 soldiers.

General Grant returned at once to Washington to superintend the disbandment of the armies, but this pleasurable work was scarcely begun when President Lincoln was assassinated. It had doubtless been intended to inflict the same fate upon Grant; but he, fortunately, on account of leaving Washington early in the evening, declined an invitation to accompany the President to the theater where the murder was committed. This event made Andrew Johnson President, but left Grant by far the most conspicuous figure in the public life of the country. He became the object of an enthusiasm greater than had ever been known in America. Every possible honor was heaped upon him; the grade of General was created for him by Congress; houses were presented to him by citizens; towns were illuminated on his entrance into them; and, to cap the climax, when he made his tour around the world, "all nations did him honor" as they had never before honored a foreigner.

The General, as Commander-in-Chief, was placed in an embarrassing position by the opposition of President Johnson to the measures of Congress; but he directly manifested his characteristic loyalty by obeying Congress rather than the disaffected President, although for a short time he had served in his cabinet as Secretary of War.

Of course, everybody thought of General Grant as the next President of the United States, and he was accordingly elected as such in 1868 "by a large majority," and four years later re-elected by a much larger majority — the most overwhelming ever given by the people of this country. His first administration was distinguished by a cessation of the strifes which sprang from the war, by a large reduction of the National debt, and by a settlement of the difficulties with England which had grown out of the depredations committed by privateers fitted out in England during the war. This last settlement was made by the famous "Geneva arbitration," which saved to this Government $15,000,000, but, more than all, prevented a war with England. "Let us have peace," was Grant's motto. And this is the most appropriate place to remark that above all Presidents whom this Government has ever had, General Grant was the most non-partisan. He regarded the Executive office as purely and exclusively *executive* of the laws of Congress, irrespective of "politics." But every great man has jealous, bitter enemies, a fact Grant was well aware of.

After the close of his Presidency, our General made his famous tour around the world, already referred to, and soon afterward, in company with Ferdinand Ward, of New York City, he engaged in banking and stock brokerage, which business was made disastrous to Grant, as well as to himself, by his rascality. By this time an incurable cancer of the tongue developed itself in the person of the afflicted ex-President, which ended his unrequited life July 23, 1885. Thus passed away from earth's turmoils the man, the General, who was as truly the "father of this regenerated country" as was Washington the father of the infant nation.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES, the nineteenth President of the United States, 1877–'81, was born in Delaware, Ohio, October 4, 1822. His ancestry can be traced as far back as 1280, when Hayes and Rutherford were two Scottish chieftains fighting side by side with Baliol, William Wallace and Robert Bruce. Both families belonged to the nobility, owned extensive estates and had a large following. The Hayes family had, for a coat-of-arms, a shield, barred and surmounted by a flying eagle. There was a circle of stars about the eagle and above the shield, while on a scroll underneath the shield was inscribed the motto, "Recte." Misfortune overtaking the family, George Hayes left Scotland in 1680, and settled in Windsor, Connecticut. He was an industrious worker in wood and iron, having a mechanical genius and a cultivated mind. His son George was born in Windsor and remained there during his life.

Daniel Hayes, son of the latter, married Sarah Lee, and lived in Simsbury, Connecticut. Ezekiel, son of Daniel, was born in 1724, and was a manufacturer of scythes at Bradford, Connecticut. Rutherford Hayes, son of Ezekiel and grandfather of President Hayes, was born in New Haven, in August, 1756. He was a famous blacksmith and tavern-keeper. He immigrated to Vermont at an unknown date, settling in Brattleboro where he established a hotel. Here his son Rutherford, father of President Hayes, was born. In September, 1813, he married Sophia Birchard, of Wilmington, Vermont, whose ancestry on the male side is traced back to 1635, to John Birchard, one of the principal founders of Norwich. Both of her grandfathers were soldiers in the Revolutionary war.

The father of President Hayes was of a mechanical turn, and could mend a plow, knit a stocking, or do almost anything that he might undertake. He was prosperous in business, a member of the church and active in all the benevolent enterprises of the town. After the close of the war of 1812 he immigrated to Ohio, and purchased a farm near the present town of Delaware. His family then consisted of his wife and two children, and an orphan girl whom he had adopted.

It was in 1817 that the family arrived at Delaware. Instead of settling upon his



Sincerely
R. B. Hayes

farm, Mr. Hayes concluded to enter into business in the village. He purchased an interest in a distillery, a business then as respectable as it was profitable. His capital and recognized ability assured him the highest social position in the community. He died July 22, 1822, less than three months before the birth of the son that was destined to fill the office of President of the United States.

Mrs. Hayes at this period was very weak, and the subject of this sketch was so feeble at birth that he was not expected to live beyond a month or two at most. As the months went by he grew weaker and weaker so that the neighbors were in the habit of inquiring from time to time "if Mrs. Hayes's baby died last night." On one occasion a neighbor, who was on friendly terms with the family, after alluding to the boy's big head and the mother's assiduous care of him, said to her, in a bantering way, "That's right! Stick to him. You have got him along so far, and I shouldn't wonder if he would really come to something yet." "You need not laugh," said Mrs. Hayes, "you wait and see. You can't tell but I shall make him President of the United States yet."

The boy lived, in spite of the universal predictions of his speedy death; and when, in 1825, his elder brother was drowned, he became, if possible, still dearer to his mother. He was seven years old before he was placed in school. His education, however, was not neglected. His sports were almost wholly within doors, his playmates being his sister and her associates. These circumstances tended, no doubt, to foster that gentleness of disposition and that delicate consideration for the feelings of others which are marked traits of his character. At school he was ardently devoted to his studies, obedient to the teacher, and careful to avoid the quarrels in which many of his schoolmates were involved. He was always waiting at the school-house door when it opened in the morning, and never late in returning to his seat at recess. His sister Fannie was his constant companion, and their affection for each other excited the admiration of their friends.

In 1838 young Hayes entered Kenyon College and graduated in 1842. He then began the study of law in the office of Thomas Sparrow at Columbus. His health was now well established, his figure robust, his mind vigorous and alert. In a short time he determined to enter the law school at Cambridge, Massachusetts, where for two years he pursued his studies with great diligence.

In 1845 he was admitted to the bar at Marietta, Ohio, and shortly afterward went into practice as an attorney-at-law with Ralph P. Buckland, of Fremont. Here he remained three years, acquiring but limited practice, and apparently unambitious of distinction in his profession. His bachelor uncle, Sardis Birchard, who had always manifested great interest in his nephew and rendered him assistance in boyhood, was now a wealthy banker, and it was understood that the young man would be his heir. It is possible that this expectation may have made Mr. Hayes more indifferent to the attainment of wealth than he would otherwise have been, but he was led into no extravagance or vices on this account.

In 1849 he removed to Cincinnati where his ambition found new stimulus. Two events occurring at this period had a powerful influence upon his subsequent life. One of them was his marriage to Miss Lucy Ware Webb, daughter of Dr. James Webb, of Cincinnati; the other was his introduction to the Cincinnati Literary Club, a body embracing such men as Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, General John Pope and Governor Edward F. Noyes. The marriage was a fortunate one as everybody knows. Not one of all the wives of

our Presidents was more universally admired, reverenced and beloved than is Mrs. Hayes, and no one has done more than she to reflect honor upon American womanhood.

In 1856 Mr. Hayes was nominated to the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, but declined to accept the nomination. Two years later he was chosen to the office of City Solicitor.

In 1861, when the Rebellion broke out, he was eager to take up arms in the defense of his country. His military life was bright and illustrious. June 7, 1861, he was appointed Major of the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry. In July the regiment was sent to Virginia. October 15, 1861, he was made Lieutenant-Colonel of his regiment, and in August, 1862, was promoted Colonel of the Seventy-ninth Ohio Regiment, but refused to leave his old comrades. He was wounded at the battle of South Mountain, and suffered severely, being unable to enter upon active duty for several weeks. November 30, 1862, he rejoined his regiment as its Colonel, having been promoted October 15.

December 25, 1862, he was placed in command of the Kanawha division, and for meritorious service in several battles was promoted Brigadier-General. He was also brevetted Major-General for distinguished services in 1864. He was wounded four times, and five horses were shot from under him.

Mr. Hayes was first a Whig in politics, and was among the first to unite with the Free-Soil and Republican parties. In 1864 he was elected to Congress from the Second Ohio District, which had always been Democratic, receiving a majority of 3,098. In 1866 he was renominated for Congress and was a second time elected. In 1867 he was elected Governor over Allen G. Thurman, the Democratic candidate, and re-elected in 1869. In 1874 Sardis Birchard died, leaving his large estate to General Hayes.

In 1876 he was nominated for the Presidency. His letter of acceptance excited the admiration of the whole country. He resigned the office of Governor and retired to his home in Fremont to await the result of the canvass. After a hard, long contest he was inaugurated March 5, 1877. His Presidency was characterized by compromises with all parties, in order to please as many as possible. The close of his Presidential term in 1881 was the close of his public life, and since then he has remained at his home in Fremont, Ohio, in Jeffersonian retirement from public notice, in striking contrast with most others of the world's notables.



J. A. Garfield

JAMES A. GARFIELD.

JAMES A. GARFIELD, twentieth President of the United States, 1881, was born November 19, 1831, in the wild woods of Cuyahoga County, Ohio. His parents were Abram and Eliza (Ballou) Garfield, who were of New England ancestry. The senior Garfield was an industrious farmer, as the rapid improvements which appeared on his place attested. The residence was the familiar pioneer log cabin, and the household comprised the parents and their children—Mehetable, Thomas, Mary and James A. In May, 1833, the father died, and the care of the household consequently devolved upon young Thomas, to whom James was greatly indebted for the educational and other advantages he enjoyed. He now lives in Michigan, and the two sisters live in Solon, Ohio, near their birthplace.

As the subject of our sketch grew up, he, too, was industrious, both in mental and physical labor. He worked upon the farm, or at carpentering, or chopped wood, or at any other odd job that would aid in support of the family, and in the meantime made the most of his books. Ever afterward he was never ashamed of his humble origin, nor forgot the friends of his youth. The poorest laborer was sure of his sympathy, and he always exhibited the character of a modest gentleman.

Until he was about sixteen years of age, James's highest ambition was to be a lake captain. To this his mother was strongly opposed, but she finally consented to his going to Cleveland to carry out his long-cherished design, with the understanding, however, that he should try to obtain some other kind of employment. He walked all the way to Cleveland, and this was his first visit to the city. After making many applications for work, including labor on board a lake vessel, but all in vain, he finally engaged as a driver for his cousin, Amos Letcher, on the Ohio & Pennsylvania Canal. In a short time, however, he quit this and returned home. He then attended the seminary at Chester for about three years, and next he entered Hiram Institute, a school started in 1850 by the Disciples of Christ, of which church he was a member. In order to pay his way he assumed the duties of janitor, and at times taught school. He soon completed the curriculum there, and then entered Williams College, at which he graduated in 1856, taking one of the highest honors of his class.

Afterward he returned to Hiram as President. In his youthful and therefore zealous piety, he exercised his talents occasionally as a preacher of the Gospel. He was a man of strong moral and religious convictions, and as soon as he began to look into politics, he saw innumerable points that could be improved. He also studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. November 11, 1858, Mr. Garfield married Miss Lucretia Rudolph, who ever afterward proved a worthy consort in all the stages of her husband's career. They had seven children, five of whom are still living.

It was in 1859 that Garfield made his first political speeches, in Hiram and the neighboring villages, and three years later he began to speak at county mass-meetings, being received everywhere with popular favor. He was elected to the State Senate this year, taking his seat in January, 1860.

On the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion in 1861, Mr. Garfield resolved to fight as he had talked, and accordingly he enlisted to defend the old flag, receiving his commission as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Forty-second Regiment of the Ohio Volunteer Infantry, August 14, that year. He was immediately thrown into active service, and before he had ever seen a gun fired in action he was placed in command of four regiments of infantry and eight companies of cavalry, charged with the work of driving the Confederates, headed by Humphrey Marshall, from his native State, Kentucky. This task was speedily accomplished, although against great odds. On account of his success, President Lincoln commissioned him Brigadier-General, January 11, 1862; and, as he had been the youngest man in the Ohio Senate two years before, so now he was the youngest General in the army. He was with General Buell's army at Shiloh, also in its operations around Corinth and its march through Alabama. Next, he was detailed as a member of the general court-martial for the trial of General Fitz-John Porter, and then ordered to report to General Rosecrans, when he was assigned to the position of Chief of Staff. His military history closed with his brilliant services at Chickamauga, where he won the stars of Major-General.

In the fall of 1862, without any effort on his part, he was elected as a Representative to Congress, from that section of Ohio which had been represented for sixty years mainly by two men—Elisha Whittlesey and Joshua R. Giddings. Again, he was the youngest member of that body, and continued there by successive re-elections, as Representative or Senator, until he was elected President in 1880. During his life in Congress he compiled and published by his speeches, there and elsewhere, more information on the issues of the day, especially on one side, than any other member.

June 8, 1880, at the National Republican Convention held in Chicago, General Garfield was nominated for the Presidency, in preference to the old war-horses, Blaine and Grant; and although many of the Republican party felt sore over the failure of their respective heroes to obtain the nomination, General Garfield was elected by a fair popular majority. He was duly inaugurated, but on July 2 following, before he had fairly got started in his administration, he was fatally shot by a half-demented assassin. After very painful and protracted suffering, he died September 19, 1881, lamented by all the American people. Never before in the history of this country had anything occurred which so nearly froze the blood of the Nation, for the moment, as the awful act of Guiteau, the murderer. He was duly tried, convicted and put to death on the gallows.

The lamented Garfield was succeeded by the Vice-President, General Arthur, who seemed to endeavor to carry out the policy inaugurated by his predecessor.



C. A. Arthur.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

CHESTER ALLEN ARTHUR, the twenty-first Chief Executive of this growing republic, 1881-'5, was born in Franklin County, Vermont, October 5, 1830, the eldest of a family of two sons and five daughters. His father, Rev. Dr. William Arthur, a Baptist clergyman, immigrated to this country from County Antrim, Ireland, in his eighteenth year, and died in 1875, in Newtonville, near Albany, New York, after serving many years as a successful minister. Chester A. was educated at that old, conservative institution, Union College, at Schenectady, New York, where he excelled in all his studies. He graduated there, with honor, and then struck out in life for himself by teaching school for about two years in his native State.

At the expiration of that time young Arthur, with $500 in his purse, went to the city of New York and entered the law office of ex-Judge E. D. Culver as a student. In due time he was admitted to the bar, when he formed a partnership with his intimate friend and old room-mate, Henry D. Gardiner, with the intention of practicing law at some point in the West; but after spending about three months in the Western States, in search of an eligible place, they returned to New York City, leased a room, exhibited a sign of their business and almost immediately enjoyed a paying patronage.

At this stage of his career Mr. Arthur's business prospects were so encouraging that he concluded to take a wife, and accordingly he married the daughter of Lieutenant Herndon, of the United States Navy, who had been lost at sea. To the widow of the latter Congress voted a gold medal, in recognition of the Lieutenant's bravery during the occasion in which he lost his life. Mrs. Artnur died shortly before her husband's nomination to the Vice-Presidency, leaving two children.

Mr. Arthur obtained considerable celebrity as an attorney in the famous Lemmon suit, which was brought to recover possession of eight slaves, who had been declared free by the Superior Court of New York City. The noted Charles O'Conor, who was nominated by the "Straight Democrats" in 1872 for the United States Presidency, was retained by Jonathan G. Lem-

mon, of Virginia, to recover the negroes, but he lost the suit. In this case, however, Mr. Arthur was assisted by William M. Evarts, now United States Senator. Soon afterward, in 1856, a respectable colored woman was ejected from a street car in New York City. Mr. Arthur sued the car company in her behalf and recovered $500 damages. Immediately afterward all the car companies in the city issued orders to their employes to admit colored persons upon their cars.

Mr. Arthur's political doctrines, as well as his practice as a lawyer, raised him to prominence in the party of freedom; and accordingly he was sent as a delegate to the first National Republican Convention. Soon afterward he was appointed Judge Advocate for the Second Brigade of the State of New York, and then Engineer-in-Chief on Governor Morgan's staff. In 1861, the first year of the war, he was made Inspector-General, and next, Quartermaster-General, in both which offices he rendered great service to the Government. After the close of Governor Morgan's term he resumed the practice of law, forming first a partnership with Mr. Ransom, and subsequently adding Mr. Phelps to the firm. Each of these gentlemen were able lawyers.

November 21, 1872, General Arthur was appointed Collector of the Port of New York by President Grant, and he held the office until July 20, 1878.

The next event of prominence in General Arthur's career was his nomination to the Vice-Presidency of the United States, under the influence of Roscoe Conkling, at the National Republican Convention held at Chicago in June, 1880, when James A. Garfield was placed at the head of the ticket. Both the convention and the campaign that followed were noisy and exciting. The friends of Grant, constituting nearly half the convention, were exceedingly persistent, and were sorely disappointed over their defeat. At the head of the Democratic ticket was placed a very strong and popular man; yet Garfield and Arthur were elected by a respectable plurality of the popular vote. The 4th of March following, these gentlemen were accordingly inaugurated; but within four months the assassin's bullet made a fatal wound in the person of General Garfield, whose life terminated September 19, 1881, when General Arthur, *ex officio*, was obliged to take the chief reins of government. Some misgivings were entertained by many in this event, as Mr. Arthur was thought to represent espe cially the Grant and Conkling wing of the Republican party; but President Arthur had both the ability and the good sense to allay all fears, and he gave the restless, critical American people as good an administration as they had ever been blessed with. Neither selfishness nor low partisanism ever characterized any feature of his public service. He ever maintained a high sense of every individual right as well as of the Nation's honor. Indeed, he stood so high that his successor, President Cleveland, though of opposing politics, expressed a wish in his inaugural address that he could only satisfy the people with as good an administration.

But the day of civil service reform had come in so far, and the corresponding reaction against "third-termism" had encroached so far even upon "second-term" service, that the Republican party saw fit in 1884 to nominate another man for President. Only by this means was General Arthur's tenure of office closed at Washington. On his retirement from the Presidency, March, 1885, he engaged in the practice of law at New York City, where he died November 18, 1886.



Grover Cleveland

GROVER CLEVELAND.

GROVER CLEVELAND, the twenty-second President of the United States, 1885—, was born in Caldwell, Essex County, New Jersey, March 18, 1837. The house in which he was born, a small two-story wooden building, is still standing. It was the parsonage of the Presbyterian church, of which his father, Richard Cleveland, at the time was pastor. The family is of New England origin, and for two centuries has contributed to the professions and to business, men who have reflected honor on the name. Aaron Cleveland, Grover Cleveland's great-great-grandfather, was born in Massachusetts, but subsequently moved to Philadelphia, where he became an intimate friend of Benjamin Franklin, at whose house he died. He left a large family of children, who in time married and settled in different parts of New England. A grandson was one of the small American force that fought the British at Bunker Hill. He served with gallantry throughout the Revolution and was honorably discharged at its close as a Lieutenant in the Continental army. Another grandson, William Cleveland (a son of a second Aaron Cleveland, who was distinguished as a writer and member of the Connecticut Legislature) was Grover Cleveland's grandfather. William Cleveland became a silversmith in Norwich, Connecticut. He acquired by industry some property and sent his son, Richard Cleveland, the father of Grover Cleveland, to Yale College, where he graduated in 1824. During a year spent in teaching at Baltimore, Maryland, after graduation, he met and fell in love with a Miss Annie Neale, daughter of a wealthy Baltimore book publisher, of Irish birth. He was earning his own way in the world at the time and was unable to marry; but in three years he completed a course of preparation for the ministry, secured a church in Windham, Connecticut, and married Annie Neale. Subsequently he moved to Portsmouth, Virginia, where he preached for nearly two years, when he was summoned to Caldwell, New Jersey, where was born Grover Cleveland.

When he was three years old the family moved to Fayetteville, Onondaga County, New York. Here Grover Cleveland lived until he was fourteen years old, the rugged, healthful life of a country boy. His frank, generous manner made him a favorite among his companions, and their respect was won by the good qualities in the germ which his manhood developed. He attended the district school of the village and

was for a short time at the academy. His father, however, believed that boys should be taught to labor at an early age, and before he had completed the course of study at the academy he began to work in the village store at $50 for the first year, and the promise of $100 for the second year. His work was well done and the promised increase of pay was granted the second year.

Meanwhile his father and family had moved to Clinton, the seat of Hamilton College, where his father acted as agent to the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, preaching in the churches of the vicinity. Hither Grover came at his father's request shortly after the beginning of his second year at the Fayetteville store, and resumed his studies at the Clinton Academy. After three years spent in this town, the Rev. Richard Cleveland was called to the village church of Holland Patent. He had preached here only a month when he was suddenly stricken down and died without an hour's warning. The death of the father left the family in straitened circumstances, as Richard Cleveland had spent all his salary of $1,000 per year, which was not required for the necessary expenses of living, upon the education of his children, of whom there were nine, Grover being the fifth. Grover was hoping to enter Hamilton College, but the death of his father made it necessary for him to earn his own livelihood. For the first year (1853–'4) he acted as assistant teacher and bookkeeper in the Institution for the Blind in New York City, of which the late Augustus Schell was for many years the patron. In the winter of 1854 he returned to Holland Patent, where the generous people of that place, Fayetteville and Clinton, had purchased a home for his mother, and in the following spring, borrowing $25, he set out for the West to earn his living.

Reaching Buffalo he paid a hasty visit to an uncle, Lewis F. Allen, a well-known stock farmer, living at Black Rock, a few miles distant. He communicated his plans to Mr. Allen, who discouraged the idea of the West, and finally induced the enthusiastic boy of seventeen to remain with him and help him prepare a catalogue of blooded short-horn cattle, known as "Allen's American Herd Book," a publication familiar to all breeders of cattle. In August, 1855, he entered the law office of Rogers, Bowen & Rogers, at Buffalo, and after serving a few months without pay, was paid $4 a week—an amount barely sufficient to meet the necessary expenses of his board in the family of a fellow-student in Buffalo, with whom he took lodgings. Life at this time with Grover Cleveland was a stern battle with the world. He took his breakfast by candle-light with the drovers, and went at once to the office where the whole day was spent in work and study. Usually he returned again at night to resume reading which had been interrupted by the duties of the day. Gradually his employers came to recognize the ability, trustworthiness and capacity for hard work in their young employe, and by the time he was admitted to the bar (1859) he stood high in their confidence. A year later he was made confidential and managing clerk, and in the course of three years more his salary had been raised to $1,000. In 1863 he was appointed assistant district attorney of Erie County by the district attorney, the Hon. C. C. Torrance.

Since his first vote had been cast in 1858 he had been a staunch Democrat, and until he was chosen Governor he always made it his duty, rain or shine, to stand at the polls and give out ballots to Democratic voters. During the first year of his term as assistant district attorney, the Democrats desired especially to carry the Board of Supervisors. The old Second Ward in which he lived was Republican ordinarily by 250 majority, but at the urgent request of the

party Grover Cleveland consented to be the Democratic candidate for Supervisor, and came within thirteen votes of an election. The three years spent in the district attorney's office were devoted to assiduous labor and the extension of his professional attainments. He then formed a law partnership with the late Isaac V. Vanderpoel, ex-State Treasurer, under the firm name of Vanderpoel & Cleveland. Here the bulk of the work devolved on Cleveland's shoulders, and he soon won a good standing at the bar of Erie County. In 1869 Mr. Cleveland formed a partnership with ex-Senator A. P. Laning and ex-Assistant United States District Attorney Oscar Folsom, under the firm name of Laning, Cleveland & Folsom. During these years he began to earn a moderate professional income; but the larger portion of it was sent to his mother and sisters at Holland Patent to whose support he had contributed ever since 1860. He served as sheriff of Erie County, 1870–'4, and then resumed the practice of law, associating himself with the Hon. Lyman K. Bass and Wilson S. Bissell. The firm was strong and popular, and soon commanded a large and lucrative practice. Ill health forced the retirement of Mr. Bass in 1879, and the firm became Cleveland & Bissell. In 1881 Mr. George J. Sicard was added to the firm.

In the autumn election of 1881 he was elected mayor of Buffalo by a majority of over 3,500—the largest majority ever given a candidate for mayor—and the Democratic city ticket was successful, although the Republicans carried Buffalo by over 1,000 majority for their State ticket. Grover Cleveland's administration as mayor fully justified the confidence reposed in him by the people of Buffalo, evidenced by the great vote he received.

The Democratic State Convention met at Syracuse, September 22, 1882, and nominated Grover Cleveland for Governor on the third ballot and Cleveland was elected by 192,000 majority. In the fall of 1884 he was elected President of the United States by about 1,000 popular majority, in New York State, and he was accordingly inaugurated the 4th of March following.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, the twenty-third President of the United States, 1889, was born at North Bend, Hamilton County, Ohio, in the house of his grandfather, William Henry Harrison (who was the ninth President of this country), August 20th, 1833. He is a descendant of one of the historical families of this country, as also of England. The head of the family was a Major-General Harrison who was devoted to the cause of Oliver Cromwell. It became the duty of this Harrison to participate in the trial of Charles I. and afterward to sign the death warrant of the king, which subsequently cost him his life. His enemies succeeding to power, he was condemned and executed October 13th, 1660. His descendants came to America, and the first mention made in history of the Harrison family as representative in public affairs, is that of Benjamin Harrison, great-grandfather of our present President, who was a member of the Continental Congress, 1774–5–6, and one of the original signers of the Declaration of Independence, and three times Governor of Virginia. His son, William Henry Harrison, made a brilliant military record, was Governor of the Northwest Territory, and the ninth President of the United States.

The subject of this sketch at an early age became a student at Farmers College, where he remained two years, at the end of which time he entered Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio. Upon graduation from said seat of learning he entered, as a student, the office of Stover & Gwyne, a notable law firm at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he applied himself closely to the study of his chosen profession, and here laid the foundation for the honorable and famous career before him. He spent two years with the firm in Cincinnati, at the expiration of which time he received the only inheritance of his life, which was a lot left him by an aunt, which he sold for $800. This sum he deemed sufficient to justify him in marrying the lady of his choice, and to whom he was then engaged, a daughter of Dr. Scott, then Principal of a female school at Oxford, Ohio.

After marriage he located at Indianapolis, Indiana, where he began the practice of law. Meeting with slight encouragement he made but little the first year, but applied himself



Benj. Harrison

closely to his business, and by perseverance, honorable dealing and an upright life, succeeded in building up an extensive practice and took a leading position in the legal profession.

In 1860 he was nominated for the position of Supreme Court Reporter for the State of Indiana, and then began his experience as a stump speaker. He canvassed the State thoroughly and was elected.

In 1862 his patriotism caused him to abandon a civil office and to offer his country his services in a military capacity. He organized the Seventieth Indiana Infantry and was chosen its Colonel. Although his regiment was composed of raw material, and he practically void of military schooling, he at once mastered military tactics and drilled his men, so that when he with his regiment was assigned to Gen. Sherman's command it was known as one of the best drilled organizations of the army. He was especially distinguished for bravery at the battles of Resacca and Peach Tree Creek. For his bravery and efficiency at the last named battle he was made a Brigadier-General, General Hooker speaking of him in the most complimentary terms.

While General Harrison was actively engaged in the field the Supreme Court declared the office of Supreme Court Reporter vacant, and another person was elected to fill the position. From the time of leaving Indiana with his regiment for the front, until the fall of 1864, General Harrison had taken no leave of absence. But having been nominated that year for the same office that he vacated in order to serve his country where he could do the greatest good, he got a thirty-day leave of absence, and during that time canvassed the State and was elected for another term as Supreme Court Reporter. He then started to rejoin his command, then with General Sherman in the South, but was stricken down with fever and after a very trying siege, made his way to the front, and participated in the closing scenes and incidents of the war.

In 1868 General Harrison declined a reelection as Reporter, and applied himself to the practice of his profession. He was a candidate for Governor of Indiana on the Republican ticket in 1876. Although defeated, the brilliant campaign brought him to public notice and gave him a National reputation as an able and formidable debater and he was much sought in the Eastern States as a public speaker. He took an active part in the Presidential campaign of 1880, and was elected to the United States Senate, where he served six years, and was known as one of the strongest debaters, as well as one of the ablest men and best lawyers. When his term expired in the Senate he resumed his law practice at Indianapolis, becoming the head of one of the strongest law firms in the State of Indiana.

Sometime prior to the opening of the Presidential campaign of 1888, the two great political parties (Republican and Democratic) drew the line of political battle on the question of tariff, which became the leading issue and the rallying watchword during the memorable campaign. The Republicans appealed to the people for their voice as to a tariff to protect home industries, while the Democrats wanted a tariff for revenue only. The Republican convention assembled in Chicago in June and selected Mr. Harrison as their standard bearer on a platform of principles, among other important clauses being that of protection, which he cordially indorsed in accepting the nomination. November 6, 1888, after a heated canvass, General Harrison was elected, defeating Grover Cleveland, who was again the nominee of the Democratic party. He was inaugurated and assumed the duties of his office March 4, 1889.



HISTORY OF MINNESOTA.

CHAPTER I.

LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GENERAL REMARKS.

MINNESOTA is located in the geographical center of the continent of North America — midway between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and also midway between Hudson's Bay and the Gulf of Mexico. It embraces territory extending from latitude 43 degrees 50 minutes, to 49 degrees, and from 89 degrees 29 minutes to 97 degrees 5 minutes west longitude. As to its area, it can only be estimated, as portions of the State are as yet unsurveyed; but as near as can be arrived at, the area is 85,531 square miles, or about 53,760,000 acres. In size Minnesota is the fourth State in the Union. From its southern boundary to the northern is about 400 miles, and from the most eastern to the extreme western point about 354 miles. In altitude it appears to be one of the highest portions of the continent, as the headwaters of the three great river systems are found in its limits — those of streams flowing northward to Hudson's Bay, eastward to the Atlantic Ocean, and southward to the Gulf of Mexico.

Nearly three-quarters of the surface of the State is made up of rolling prairie, interspersed with frequent groves, oak openings and belts of hardwood timber, watered by numerous lakes and streams, and covered with a warm, dark soil of great fertility. The balance, embracing the elevated district immediately west of Lake Superior, consists mainly of the rich mineral ranges on its shores, and of the pine forests which extend over the upper Mississippi country, affording extensive supplies of timber. But a very small portion is broken, rocky or worthless land; nearly all is arable. But few States are so well watered as Minnesota, and the numerous rivers and water-courses give excellent drainage. A number of the rivers — the Mississippi, the Minnesota, the St. Croix, the St. Louis, the Red and the Red Lake rivers — are navigable, and nearly all of the balance afford water power. The lakes of Minnesota are among its principal physical characteristics. The estimate of 10,000 lakes in the State is not an unreasonable one.

With all these natural advantages, favorable climate and rich soil, Minnesota has become one of the most successful agricultural States in the Union, and stock-raising and dairying is rapidly becoming a leading industry. Lumbering is also carried on very extensively, and the manufacturing branch is rapidly becoming large. While at first it was supposed that this State was destitute of valuable minerals, recent discoveries prove to the contrary. Inexhaustible supplies of the best iron ore exist, and are now being mined and exported in large quantities. Silver veins have also been found near the boundary line; copper ore has also been found, and it is known that plumbago and gold quartz exist. Building material, gran-

ite, brownstone, limestone, sandstone and briek and potter's clay are abundant.

A few words as to railreads and history relating to their eonstruetion will also be interesting. Twenty-five years ago (1862), there were only ten miles of railway in operation in the State. At the elose of 1885 there were 6,721 miles in operation. The general government has granted to railroads within this State 12,151,527 acres of land, and the State has given 1,811,750 acres of swamp and other lands, making a total of 13,933,277 acres of land within the State given to railroads, valued on the average at $5 per acre, making $69,666,385 thus given. In addition, local, eounty and State bonds have been given them amounting to over $6,680,000, making in lands and cash a total gift of $76,496,385, or about $19,345 for every mile eompleted. There is material in these faets for an extended politieal essay, and they eertainly furnish food for thought.

In eoneluding these general remarks it may justly be said that the outlook for the State is most gratifying. Its population is rapidly inereasing, and its taxable wealth increasing in similar ratio. Every year sees an enormous area of its rieh soil brought under eultivation, while there are still millions of acres awaiting the plow of the settler.

The following table of census returns will show the growth of the State as to population: 1850, population 6,077; 1860, population 172,023; 1865, population 250,099; 1870, population 439,706; 1875, population 597,407; 1880, population 780,773, and in 1885 the population was 1,117,798.

CHAPTER II.

HISTORY OF MINNESOTA—FROM 1660 TO 1887.

THE first exploration by whites of the territory which now comprises the State of Minnesota dates back early into the seventeenth century. It is claimed by good authority that Jean Nicolet (pronounced Nicolay), one of Champlain's interpreters, was the first to spread knowledge of the country west of Lake Michigan. As early as 1635 he set foot upon the western shores of Lake Michigan, and traded near Green Bay, also roaming over various portions of Wisconsin at about that time. In December of the same year he returned to Canada. It is very doubtful whether Nicolet ever set foot on Minnesota soil, although it is certain that his visit to the country west of Lake Michigan was the means of spreading knowledge of this country, and of the aborigines of Minnesota. It was said of him that he penetrated far distant countries, and in a letter bearing date of 1640, it is stated that "if he had proceeded three days more on a river which flows from that lake (Green Bay), he would have found the sea." The death of this explorer occurred at Three Rivers in 1640.

After Nicolet's visit to Wisconsin, for a quarter of a century history brings no trace of any explorations concerning this region. At the end of this time, in 1660, the first white men of whom there is any reliable record, set foot on Minnesota soil. They were Medard Chouart, called Groselliers, and Pierre d'Esprit, who was known as Sieur Radisson. Both were Frenchmen who had come to Canada when young men to engage in the fur trade. About the middle of that century several important changes had been made in the location of Indian tribes. The Hurons and their allies, the Ottawas, after successive battles, had drifted to the west of Lake Michigan. In former times they had been located in the St. Lawrence region. Finally reaching the Mississippi they found the Iowa River. Later, returning to the Mississippi, they settled upon an island in the river near where the city of Hastings is now located; but becoming involved in battles with the Sioux, we finally find the Hurons located about the headwaters of the Chippeway, and the Ottawas on the shores of Lake Superior, near where Bayfield is now situated. It was to trade with the Indians that the two Frenchmen mentioned, Groselliers and Radisson, made their trip to this wild region. They passed the winter of 1659–60 among the Sioux villages in the Mille Lacs country, and the following spring and summer was spent in the region of Lake Superior. In August, 1660, they returned to Montreal, and their report of the country they had visited created much excitement. Within a few weeks an exploring and trading party was formed, and accompanied by six Frenchmen and two priests, one of whom was the Jesuit, Rene Menard, they again started westward, and on the 15th of October, 1660, they reached the Ottawa settlement on the shores of Lake Superior. The objects of this party were various, some bent on exploration, others on trading, while Father Menard went as a missionary. Groselliers (pronounced Grosay-ya) and Radisson, accompanied by others,

pushed on through the country to the northwest of Lake Superior and at length reached Hudson's Bay. They returned to Montreal in May, 1662. The names of all the members of this party have not been preserved. Groselliers and Radisson proceeded to Paris, thence to London, where they were well received by the nobility and scientific men. A vessel was fitted out and placed at their disposal, in the hope of finding a northwest passage to Asia. In June, 1668, they left England and made an extended voyage, reaching a tributary of Hudson's Bay and returning to England, where, in 1670, the famous trading corporation, the "Hudson's Bay Company," was chartered.

Now to return to the venerable Father Menard, who had been left among the Ottawa Indians on the shores of Lake Superior in October, 1660. For nearly a year he lived there in a cabin built of fir branches. In the summer of 1661 he decided to visit the Hurons, who had fled eastward from the Sioux of Minnesota and were located among the woods of northern Wisconsin, as stated. He was accompanied by one Frenchman, whose name has been lost in the mist of years. They became separated, and Father Menard was lost, as Perrot says, "in the labyrinth of trees." This was the last ever positively known of him, although his breviary and cassock were said afterward to have been found among the Sioux Indians. Whether this good and venerable man starved or was murdered or captured by the Indians will forever be shrouded in mystery.

These were the earliest explorations of the Northwest of which any record has been left, but after that period this region was visited by various parties at long intervals, and many interesting documents have been preserved giving accounts of their journeys and discoveries.

About the year 1665 several French traders and the Jesuit, Allouez, visited the country off the western shore of Lake Superior. Early in 1679 we find Daniel G. Du Luth west of Lake Michigan, and it is believed he planted the French arms on Minnesota soil. His records state that "on July 2d he caused his Majesty's arms to be planted in the great village of the Nadousioux, called Kathio, and at Songaskicous and Houetbatons, one hundred and twenty leagues distant from the former." Rev. E. D. Neill in his thorough work relating to early explorers of Minnesota, locates this as being "one hundred and twenty leagues beyond Mille Lacs." Du Luth states that at one point on Minnesota soil he found upon a tree this legend: "Arms of the King cut on this tree in the year 1679." He established several posts, carried on trading with the Indians, and was probably the most prominent of the early explorers. Later he was stationed near Lake Erie and died in 1710. His reports furnish much interesting information regarding the early explorations in the Northwest.

La Salle was given a commission by the King of France in 1678 to "explore the West," and do limited trading. He visited various parts of the Northwest. His jealousy of Du Luth appears to form a considerable portion of his official reports, but it is stated on good authority that he wrote the first description of the upper Mississippi Valley, August 22, 1682, some months before the publication of Father Hennepin's first work, "Description de la Louisiane." He must, however, have obtained his information from one of Hennepin's men.

Father Louis Hennepin's explorations and adventures through the Northwest form an interesting chapter in the earlier history of this region. He was a native of Ath, an inland town of the Netherlands, and had early assumed the robes of priesthood. In 1676 he came to Canada, and two years later was

ordered to join the La Salle exploring expedition. A ship was rigged, and on August 7th, 1679, its sails caught the breezes of Lake Erie — the first European vessel launched on the great lakes. La Salle conducted his expedition to Green Bay, thence along the coast of Lake Michigan, and about the middle of January, 1680, landed it on an eminence near Lake Peoria, on the Illinois River, where he commenced the erection of Fort Crevecœur. On the last of February of the same year, Father Hennepin, in company with Michael Accault (Ako) and Angelle, left the fort to ascend the Mississippi River. On the 11th of April, 1680, after having reached a point north of the Chippewa River, they were met and taken charge of by a party of over a hundred Sioux Indians. They then proceeded with the Indians to their villages, nearly sixty leagues north of St. Anthony falls. They remained with the Indians some time, being well treated, and on the 25th of July, 1680, they were met by Du Luth, who was accompanied by his interpreter, Faffart, and several French soldiers. They then proceeded to Mille Lacs, arriving, according to Father's Hennepin writings, on the 11th of August, 1680. In the latter part of September they started to return to the French settlement, passing by St. Anthony falls. Father Hennepin published two works relating to his discoveries, the first, "Description de la Louisiane," in 1836; the second, "The New Discovery," in 1697. These works called forth much criticism, as there can be no doubt Hennepin greatly magnified his own importance, and exaggerated his services and discoveries. For instance, he claims to have descended the Mississippi River to the Gulf of Mexico, before proceeding northward, then returned and proceeded on to the St. Anthony falls. This in the face of his own stated facts — leaving Fort Crevecœur the last of February, he claims to have made this wonderful trip, and arrived two miles south of where the city of St. Paul is now located, late in April, giving the 11th of April as the date of their capture by the Indians. However this may be, Father Hennepin's work was not in vain, and his memory is entitled to the credit for that which he did. His publications hastened and facilitated exploration, and his failing — if such it was — should be treated with charity. La Salle speaks of him highly, but charitably says, "it was his failing to magnify those adventures which concerned him."

During 1684, Nicholas Perrot and Le Sueur visited Lake Pepin, and the following winter the French traded with the Indians on Minnesota soil. Perrot had been appointed by the governor of Canada as the commandant for the West, and was accompanied by twenty men. Upon his arrival he caused a stockade to be built on the east bank of Lake Pepin, which bore his name for many years. He discovered a number of lead mines, and his name figures conspicuously in the history of the early French explorations and frontier work. Perrot remained for some time after building the fort, then, in 1686, returned to Green Bay. He passed much time in collecting allies for the expedition against the Iroquois in New York, and in the spring of 1687, was with Du Luth and Tonty with the French and Indian allies in the expedition against the Senecas of the Genesee Valley in New York. The following year he was sent with a company of Frenchmen to reoccupy the post on Lake Pepin, in Minnesota, and it was in 1689 that Perrot, in the presence of Father Joseph James Marest, a Jesuit, Boisguiblot, a trader on the Wisconsin and Mississippi, and Le Seur, made a formal record of taking possession of the Sioux country in the name of the King of France.

Le Sueur, who accompanied Perrot in his first trip to Lake Pepin in 1684, was intimately connected with that explorer's move-

ments. In 1692 Le Sueur was sent by Gov. Frontenac, of Canada, to the extremity of Lake Superior to maintain peace between the Indian tribes. Entering the Sioux country, in 1694, he established a post upon a prairie island, nine miles below where Hastings is now located. He was accompanied by Penicaut and others. Here they established a fort and storehouse and passed the winter, as game was very abundant. On July 15, 1695, Le Sueur went back to Montreal accompanied by a party of Ojibways, and the first Dakotah brave that ever visited Canada. Le Sueur then visited France, and in 1697 received a license to open certain mines that were supposed to exist in Minnesota. The ship in which he was returning was captured by the English, and he was taken to England; when released he returned to France and secured a new commission, but it was afterward suspended. Fortunately, D'Ilberville, a kinsman of Le Sueur, was appointed governor of the new territory of Louisiana, and in December, 1699, Le Sueur arrived from France with thirty workmen to proceed to the mines. During the next year he ascended the Minnesota River with his expedition, and in October, 1700, built a fort on the Blue Earth River, which he named L'Huillier. This was occupied by Le Sueur's men until 1702, when it was abandoned because of the hostility of the Indians. Charlevoix, who visited the valley of the lower Mississippi in 1722, says that "Le Sueur spent at least one winter in his fort on the banks of the Blue Earth, and that in the following April he went up to the mine, *about a mile above*, and in twenty-two days they obtained more than 30,000 pounds of the substance—lead." Le Sueur estimated the Sioux Indians at that time as being four thousand families.

In 1703 a little volume was published in France and England by Baron La Hontan, giving an account of his "travels," in which he claimed to have penetrated and pursued explorations through the territory which now forms Minnesota, farther than any of his predecessors. He states that he found a river tributary to the Mississippi, and describes a journey of 500 miles up this stream, which he named Long River. His wonderful story was believed at the time and the river was placed upon the early maps; but in later years it was discredited and is now by the closest students and ablest historians treated as fabulous.

In September, 1727, Fort Beauharnois was erected and a French post established on the shores of Lake Pepin, under the directions of Sieur de la Perriere. An extensive trade was carried on with the Indians here, and it was occupied for a number of years. In 1728 Veranderie, who had been placed in command of a post on Lake Nepigon, began laying plans for finding a communication with the Pacific Ocean. An expedition was fitted out which left Montreal in 1731, under the management of his sons and a nephew, De la Jemeraye, he not joining the party until 1733. A fourth son joined the expedition in 1735. In the autumn of 1731, the party reached Rainy Lake, at the foot of which a post, called Fort St. Pierre, was erected. The next year they reached Lake of the Woods, and established Fort St. Charles on its southwest bank. A few miles from Lake Winnepeg they established a post on the Assinaboine, and a fort was established on the Maurepas (Winnepeg) River. In June, 1736, while twenty-one of the expedition were encamped on an isle in the Lake of the Woods, they were surprised by a band of Sioux Indians hostile to the French allies, and all were killed. The island on this account is called Massacre Island. The remaining portion of the expedition progressed as best they could. October 3, 1738, they built an advanced post called Fort la Reine on the Assinaboine River.

They came in sight of the Rocky Mountains on the 1st of January, 1743, and, on the 12th, ascended them. In 1744, after planting a leaden plate of the arms of France in the upper Missouri country, they returned, reaching Minnesota soil late in June, and after establishing several posts in the extreme northern frontier country they finally returned to Montreal. Expeditions were afterward fitted out, one of which again reached the Rocky Mountains, but the clash of arms between France and England put an end to the explorations so far as the French were concerned.

In 1763, by the treaty of Versailles, France ceded Minnesota east of the Mississippi to England and west of it to Spain. In 1766 Capt. Jonathan Carver, the first British subject, although a native of Connecticut, visited the Falls of St. Anthony. He spent some three years among the different tribes of Indians in the upper Mississippi country; found the Indian nations at war and succeeded in making peace between them. As a reward for his good offices, it is claimed that two chiefs of the Sioux, acting for their nation, at a council held with Carver at a great cave, now within the corporate limits of St. Paul, deeded to Carver a vast tract of land on the Mississippi River, extending from the Falls of St. Anthony to the foot of Lake Pepin, on the Mississippi, thence east one hundred miles; thence north one hundred and twenty miles; thence west to the place of beginning. This pretended grant, however, was examined by our government and totally ignored.

At the beginning of the present century there were no white men in Minnesota, except the few engaged in the fur trade, and the posts were chiefly held by the Northwest Company, which corporation in 1794 erected a stockade at Sandy Lake. In 1802 we find William Morrison trading at Leech Lake, and two years later at Itasca. In the meantime, in 1796, the laws of the ordinance of 1787 had been extended over the Northwest, and on May 7, 1800, that part of Minnesota east of the Mississippi had become a part of Indiana by the division of Ohio. On the 20th of December, 1803, that part of Minnesota west of the Mississippi, for forty years in the possession of Spain as a part of Louisiana, was ceded to the United States by Napoleon Bonaparte, who had just obtained it from Spain. In 1804 Upper Louisiana Territory was constituted. During the following year the United States for the first time sent an officer to Minnesota, in the person of Lieut. Z. M. Pike, who established government relations and obtained the Fort Snelling reservation from the Dakotahs. He remained here for some time, but the war of 1812 coming on postponed the military occupation of the upper Mississippi by the United States for several years. Pike afterward fell in battle at York, in Upper Canada.

In 1817 the Earl of Selkirk, a nobleman, visited the Scotch colony on the Red River, established in 1812, and created quite an excitement on the part of some of the United States authorities. The same year Mayor Stephen H. Long, of the United States Engineer Corps, visited Minnesota and made a report recommending the bluff at the junction of the Minnesota and Mississippi rivers as a site for a fort.

In 1819 Minnesota east of the Mississippi River became a part of Crawford County, Mich. During the same year Fort Snelling was established and the site of Mendota was occupied by the United States troops, under Col. Leavenworth. Major Taliaferro was appointed Indian agent.

During the year 1820 much of interest transpired on Minnesota soil. Early in the spring Jean Baptiste Faribault brought Leavenworth's horses from Prairie du Chien. On the 5th of May Col. Leavenworth established summer quarters at Camp Coldwater,

(Hennepin County). In July Gov. Cass, of Michigan, visited the camps. In August Col. Joshia Snelling succeeded Leavenworth in command, and on the 20th of September the corner-stone of Fort Snelling (then Fort St. Anthony) was laid. On the 15th of April the superintendent of farming for Earl Selkirk left Prairie du Chien, having purchased seed wheat; he ascended the Minnesota River to Big Stone Lake, where the boats were placed on rollers, dragged a short distance to Lake Traverse, and reached Pembina June 3. This year the first marriage in Minnesota occurred, Lieut. Green to a daughter of Capt. Gooding. The first birth of a white child in the State occurred this year, a daughter to Col. Snelling; died the following year.

In 1821 Fort St. Anthony (Snelling) was sufficiently completed to be occupied by troops. During this year a sawmill was constructed at St. Anthony Falls for the use of the garrison under the supervision of Lieut. McCabe.

Nothing of particular interest transpired during 1822. In 1823, however, the first steamboat, the Virginia, arrived at the mouth of the Minnesota River on the 10th of May, and created consternation among the Indians. Beltrami, the Italian, during the same year explored the northernmost sources of the Mississippi, and Maj. Long, of the United States army, visited the northern boundary by way of the Minnesota and Red rivers. Millstones for grinding flour were sent to St. Anthony to be placed in the sawmill.

In 1824 Gen. Winfield Scott visited Fort St. Anthony, and at his suggestion the name was changed to Fort Snelling.

After this time events crowd rapidly one after the other to fill in the time. From 1825 on, the arrival of steamboats became more frequent. During this year a heavy flood visited the Red River, and a portion of the colony were driven to Minnesota and settled near Fort Snelling.

In 1832 Schoolcraft explored the sources of the Mississippi River, and during the following year Rev. W. T. Boutwell established the first mission among the Ojibways on Leech Lake. About the same time E. F. Ely opened a mission school at Atkins, a trading post on Sandy Lake.

That portion of Minnesota lying west of the Mississippi River was attached to Michigan in 1834. During this year Gen. H. H. Sibley settled at Mendota as agent for the fur company, and Samuel W. and Gideon H. Pond, missionaries among the Sioux, arrived. They were followed the next year by T. S. Williamson, J. D. Stevens and Alexander G. Huggins, and in June, 1835, a Presbyterian Church was organized at Fort Snelling. Late the same year Maj. J. L. Bean, in accordance with the treaty of 1825, surveyed the Sioux and Chippeway boundary line as far as Otter Tail Lake.

In 1836 the Territory of Wisconsin was organized, embracing all of Minnesota east of the Mississippi River; that territory west of the river being attached to Iowa. A number of steamboats arrived during this year, a passenger on one of them being the distinguished French astronomer, Jean N. Nicollet.

In 1837 Gov. Dodge, of Wisconsin, made a treaty at Fort Snelling with the Ojibways, by which the latter ceded all their pine lands on the St. Croix and its tributaries; a treaty was also effected at Washington with a deputation of Dakotahs for their pine lands east of the Mississippi. These treaties led the way to the first actual settlements in the State. The treaty was ratified by Congress in 1838. At about this time Franklin Steele made a claim at St. Anthony Falls; Pierre Parrant took a claim and built a cabin on the present site of St. Paul; Jeremiah Russell and L. W. Stratton made the first claim at Marine in the St. Croix Valley. During the year 1838 a steamboat arrived at Fort Snelling with J. N. Nicollet and J. C.

Fremont on a scientific expedition. Development begins in the St. Croix Valley. The next year the chapel of "St. Paul" was built and consecrated, giving the name to the capital of the State.

Henry M. Rice arrived at Fort Snelling in 1840, others came and in November, 1841, St. Croix County was established with "Dakotah" designated as the county-seat.

On the 10th of October, 1843, a settlement was commenced on the present site of the city of Stillwater, and the erection of a saw-mill was immediately commenced. The names of the town proprietors were: John McKusick, from Maine; Calvin Leach, from Vermont; Elam Greeley, from Maine and Elias McKeane, from Pennsylvania.

Dr. E. D. Neill in his "Explorers and Pioneers of Minnesota," says that in 1846 "the site of St. Paul was chiefly occupied by a few shanties, owned by 'certain lewd fellows of the baser sort,' who sold rum to the soldiers and Indians." On the 6th of August, 1846, the Wisconsin enabling act was passed.

In 1847 St. Croix County was detached from Crawford County, Wis., and reorganized for civil and judicial purposes with Stillwater as the county-seat. The town of St. Paul was surveyed and platted, and recorded in St. Croix County. During this year the Wisconsin constitutional convention was held.

On the 29th of May, 1848, Wisconsin was admitted to the Union, leaving Minnesota (with its present boundaries) without a government, and on the 26th of the following August a convention was held at Stillwater to take measures for a separate territorial organization. On the 30th of October, 1848, Henry H. Sibley was elected delegate to Congress, and he was admitted to a seat January 15, 1849. March 3d, 1849, a bill was passed organizing Minnesota Territory, and on the 19th of the same month territorial officers were appointed. June 1st Gov. Ramsey issued a proclamation declaring the territory organized, and on September 3d the first territorial Legislature assembled. In 1851 the capital of the State was permanently located, as was also the penitentiary. In June, 1854, the first line of railway was completed to St. Paul.

On the 23d of February, 1857, an act passed the United States Senate, to authorize the people of Minnesota to form a constitution, preparatory to their admission to the Union. In June a constitutional convention was held, and the State constitution was framed. This was adopted on the 13th of October, 1857, and a full list of State officers was elected. On the 11th of May, 1858, the President approved of the bill admitting the State, and Minnesota was fully recognized as one of the United States of America. The first State officers were sworn in on the 24th of May.

From this time on we can only briefly review the most important events that have transpired. A great tide of immigration had set in early in the "fifties," which rapidly filled up portions of the State, until in 1857 a census gave the State a total population of 150,037. During that year, however, real estate speculation reached a climax, and the terrible financial panic occurred which greatly retarded the settlement.

In 1858 the State loan of $250,000 was negotiated; five million loan bill was passed, being voted on April 15; great stringency in money market.

During 1859 the hard times continued to intensify. "Wright County War" occurred; "Glencoe" and "Owatonna" money was issued; work on the land grant roads ceased; collapse of the five million scheme; first export of grain that fall; hard political struggle, in which the Republicans triumphed.

Another warm political canvass occurred in 1860; the census taken this year gave the State a total population of 172,123.

In 1861 war cast its gloom over the country; on April 13th the President's proclamation for troops was received; the first regiment recruited at once, and June 22d it embarked at Fort Snelling for the seat of war.

In 1862 occurred the memorable Sioux outbreak; August 17th, massacre at Acton; August 18th, outbreak at Lower Sioux Agency; 19th, New Ulm attacked; 20th, Fort Ridgely attacked; 25th, second attack on New Ulm; 30th, Fort Abercrombie besieged; September 1st, the bloody affair at Birch Coolie; 19th, first railroad in Minnesota in operation, between St. Paul and Minneapolis; 22d, battle of Wood Lake; 26th, captives surrendered by the Indians at Camp Release; military commission tried 321 Indians for murder, 303 condemned to die; December 26th, thirty-eight hung at Mankato.

In 1863 Gen. Sibley conducted an expedition to the Missouri River; July 3d, Little Crow was killed; July 24th, battle of Big Mound; 26th, battle of Dead Buffalo Lake; July 28th, battle of Stony Lake.

In 1864 the civil war was still in progress, and large levies for troops were made in Minnesota; expedition to Missouri River, under Sully; inflation of money market; occasional Indian raids.

In 1865 the war closed and peace returns; Minnesota regiments return and are disbanded; in all, 25,052 troops were furnished by the State; census showed 250,000 inhabitants.

After the close of the war, and from 1866 until 1872, "good times" prevailed; immigration was very heavy, and real estate and all values were inflated. The western portion of the State received many settlers. Railway construction was very active.

In 1873 the famous grasshopper raid began throughout the western part of the State, and continued about five seasons. January 7–8–9 of this year, a terrible storm swept over the State, in which seventy persons perished. In September of the same year, the financial "panic of 1873" began.

In 1874 and 1875 nothing of especial importance occurred.

On the 7th of September, 1876, an attack was made on the Bank of Northfield by a gang of armed outlaws from Missouri; three of the latter were killed, and three were captured.

In 1877 biennial sessions amendment was adopted.

In 1878 (May 2), three flouring mills at Minneapolis exploded, and eighteen lives lost..

On November 15th, 1880, a portion of the hospital for the insane, at St. Peter, was destroyed by fire; eighteen inmates were burned to death, seven died subsequently of injuries and fright, and six were missing. Total loss was $150,000.

In 1881 the State capitol at St. Paul was destroyed by fire.

In 1884 the State prison, located at Stillwater, was partly burned.

In 1886 (April 14), a cyclone swept over St. Cloud and Sauk Rapids, demolishing scores of buildings, and killing about seventy people.

CHAPTER III.

THE INDIAN MASSACRE.

THE outbreak of the Indians in 1862 furnishes one of the most interesting chapters in Minnesota's history. At the time of this sad tragedy there were scattered throughout the State various bands of Sioux Indians, a powerful and warlike nation. They included the Medawakontons (or Village of the Spirit Lake); Wapatons, (or Village of the Leaves); Sissetons (or Village of the Marsh), and Wapakutas (or Leaf Shooters). These four tribes, numbering about six thousand and two hundred persons, comprised the entire annuity Sioux of Minnesota. All these Indians had from time to time, from the 19th of July, 1815, to the date of the massacre in 1862, received presents from the government, by virtue of various treaties of amity and friendship. From the time of the treaty of St. Louis in 1816, these tribes had remained friendly to the whites, and had by treaty stipulations parted with all the lands to which they claimed title in Iowa; all on the east side of the Mississippi River, and all on the Minnesota River in Minnesota, except certain reservations. One of these reservations lay upon both sides of the Minnesota ten miles on either side of that stream, from Hawk River on the north to Yellow Medicine River on the south side, thence westerly to the head of Big Stone Lake and Lake Traverse, a distance of about one hundred miles. Another of these reservations commenced at Little Rock River on the east and a line running due south from its mouth, and extending up the river westerly to the eastern line of the reservation first named, at the Hawk and Yellow Medicine rivers. The last also had a width of ten miles on each side of the Minnesota River.

Early in 1858 a scheme was devised by the authorities at Washington for the civilization of these annuity Indians. A civilization fund was provided, to be taken from their annuities and expended in improving the lands of such as should abandon their tribal relations and adopt the habits and modes of life of the whites. To all such, lands were assigned in severalty, eighty acres to the head of each family, on which should be erected the necessary farm buildings, and farming implements and cattle furnished him. At the time of the outbreak about one hundred and seventy-five Indians had taken advantage of the provisions of this treaty and become "farmer Indians." A great majority of the Indians, however, disliked the idea of taking any portion of their general fund to carry out the civilization scheme. Those who retained the blanket, called "blanket Indians," denounced the measure as a fraud, as it was slowly but surely destroying what was, to them, their God-given right to the chase. The result, in brief, of this civilization scheme was this: After the chase was over the "blanket Indians" would pitch their tents about the homes of the "farmer Indians" and proceed to eat them out of house and home, and when the ruin was complete, the "farmer" with his wife and children, driven by necessity, would again seek temporary subsistence in the chase. During their absence the "blanket Indians" would commit whatever destruc-

tion of fences or tenements their desires or necessities would suggest. In this way the annual process continued, so that when the "farmer Indian" returned to his desolate home in the spring to prepare again for a crop, he looked forward to no different results for the coming winter. It will thus be seen that the civilization scheme was an utter failure.

The treaty referred to, of 1858, had opened for settlement a vast frontier country of the most attractive character in the valley of the Minnesota River, and on the streams putting into the Minnesota on either side, such as Beaver Creek, Sacred Heart, Hawk and Chippewa rivers, and some other small streams, there were flourishing settlements of white families. Within this ceded tract, ten miles wide, were the scattered settlements of Birch Coolie, Patterson Rapids, and others as far up as the upper agency at Yellow Medicine, in Renville County. The county of Brown adjoined the reservation, and was at that time settled mostly by Germans. Here was also the flourishing town of New Ulm, and further on was a thriving settlement on the Big Cottonwood and Watonwan. Other counties, Blue Earth, Nicollet, Sibley, Meeker, McLeod, Kandiyohi, Monongalia and Murray, together with others somewhat removed from the direct attack of the Indians, as Wright, Stearns and Jackson, and even reaching on the north to Fort Abercrombie, thus extending from Iowa to the valley of the Red River of the North, were severally involved in the consequences of the warfare of 1862. This extended area had a population estimated at over fifty thousand.

Early in the fifties complaints began to be made by the Indians, and dissatisfaction began to be manifest. By the treaty of Traverse des Sioux, dated July 23, 1851, between the United States and the Sissetons and Wapatons, $275,000 was to be paid their chiefs, and a further sum of $30,000 was to be expended for their benefit in Indian improvements. By the treaty of Mendota, dated August 5, 1851, the Medawakantons and Wapakutas were to receive the sum of $200,000, to be paid to their chief, and a further sum of $30,000. These several sums amounting in the aggregate to $550,000, these Indians, to whom they were payable, claim they were never paid, except perhaps a small portion expended in improvements. This led to great dissatisfaction, of which the government was fully apprised. Several parties were at different times sent out by the Indian department of the government to investigate into the causes, but the rascality of the agents and officers who had defrauded the Indians had been carefully covered up, and as usual in such cases the guilty parties were exculpated. This was one of the leading and most important causes which led to the massacre of 1862.

Another cause of irritation among these annuity Sioux arose out of the Spirit Lake massacre of 1857—known as the Inkpadutah massacre. Inkpadutah was an outlaw of the Wapakuta band of Sioux Indians, and his acts were entirely disclaimed by the "annuity Sioux." He had committed murder in his own tribe some twenty years previous, and since had led a wandering and marauding life about the headwaters of the Des Moines River and westward to Dakota. Finally his outrages reached a climax, when early in 1857 with a few of his followers, he proceeded to murder every family in the little settlement about Spirit Lake, Iowa, except four women whom they bore away captives. From there they went to the Springfield settlement (on the present site of Jackson, Minn.), where they murdered seventeen people, making a total of forty seven persons killed. They then retreated westward. Shortly after the massacre at Springfield (now Jackson) a company of regular soldiers under Capt. Bee

was stationed at that place, and had the officer been a zealous or capable one might easily have overtaken and punished them. As stated the "annuity Sioux" disclaimed the acts of this outlaw; but for a time the government refused to pay the annuities until they should deliver up the murderers. In a short time, however, the government let the matter drop, and continued to pay the annuities as before. Some thought that this was a great error, and that the Indians mistook it for a sign of weakness.

However that may be, as time went on the Indians became more and more insolent, and Little Crow, together with a few leaders among the annuity Sioux, from the time the government ceased its efforts to punish Inkpadutah, began to agitate and plan the great conspiracy to drive the whites from the State of Minnesota. Little Crow was one of the "farmer Indians," whose headquarters was a short distance above the Lower Agency, who is credited with being the leader in the outbreak against the whites.

The antecedent exciting causes of this massacre are numerous. The displaced agents and traders find the cause in the erroneous action of the government, resulting in their removal from office. The statesman and the philosopher may unite in tracing the cause to improper theories as to the mode of acquiring the right to Indian lands. The former may locate the evil in our system of treaties, and the latter in our theories of government. The philanthropist may find the cause in the absence of justice which we exhibit in all our intercourse with the Indian races. The poet and the lovers of romance in human character find the true cause, as they believe, in the total absence of all appreciation of the noble, generous, confiding traits peculiar to the native Indian. The Christian teacher finds apologies for acts of Indian atrocities in the deficient systems of mental and moral culture. Each of these different classes are satisfied that the great massacre of August, 1862, had its origin in some way intimately connected with his favorite theory.

Maj. Thomas Galbraith, Sioux agent, says, in writing of the causes which led to the massacre: "The radical, moving cause of the outbreak is, I am satisfied, the ingrained and fixed hostility of the savage barbarian to reform and civilization. As in all barbarous communities in the history of the world, the same people have, for the most part, resisted the encroachments of civilization upon their ancient customs, so it is in the case before us. Nor does it matter materially in what shape civilization makes its attack. Hostile, opposing forces meet in conflict, and a war of social elements is the result — civilization is aggressive, and barbarism stubbornly resistant. Sometimes, indeed, civilization has achieved a bloodless victory, but generally it has been otherwise. Christianity, itself, the true basis of civilization, has, in most instances, waded to success through seas of blood. . . . Having stated thus much, I state, as a settled fact in my mind, that the encroachments of Christianity, and its handmaid, civilization, upon the habits and customs of the Sioux Indians, is the cause of the late terrible Sioux outbreak. There were, it is true, many immediate inciting causes, which will be alluded to and stated hereafter, but they are subsidiary to, and developments of, or incident to, the great cause set forth. . . . But that the recent Sioux outbreak would have happened at any rate, as a result, a fair consequence of the cause here stated, I have no doubt.

"Now as to the existing or immediate causes of the outbreak: By my predecessor a new and radical system was inaugurated; practically, and in its inauguration, he was aided by the Christian missionaries and by the government. The treaties of 1858 were

ostensibly made to carry this new system into effect. The theory, in substance, was to break up the community system which obtained among the Sioux, weaken and destroy their tribal relations, and individualize them, by giving them each a separate home. . . . On the 1st day of June, A. D. 1861, when I entered upon the duties of my office, I found that the system had just been inaugurated. Some hundred families of the annuity Sioux had become novitiates, and their relatives and friends seemed to be favorably disposed to the new order of things. But I also found that, against these were arrayed over five thousand 'annuity Sioux,' besides at least three thousand Yanktonais, all inflamed by the most bitter, relentless and devilish hostility.

"I saw, to some extent, the difficulty of the situation, but I determined to continue, if in my power, the civilization system. To favor it, to aid and build it up by every fair means, I advised, encouraged, and assisted the farmer novitiates; in short I sustained the policy inaugurated by my predecessor, and sustained and recommended by the government. I soon discovered that the system could not be successful without a sufficient force to protect the 'farmer' from the hostility of the 'blanket' Indians.

"During my term, and up to the time of the outbreak, about 175 had their hair cut and had adopted the habits and customs of the white men.

"For a time, indeed, my hopes were strong that civilization would soon be in the ascendant. But the increase in the civilization party and their evident prosperity, only tended to exasperate the Indians of the 'ancient customs,' and to widen the breach. But while these are to be enumerated, it may be permitted me to hope that the radical cause will not be forgotten or overlooked; and I am bold to express this desire, because, ever since the outbreak, the public journals of the country, religious and secular, have teemed with editorials by and communications from 'reliable individuals,' politicians, philanthropists, philosophers and hired 'penny-a-liners,' mostly mistaken and sometimes willfully and grossly false, giving the cause of the Indian raid."

Maj. Galbraith enumerates a variety of other exciting causes of the massacre, which our limit will not allow us to insert in this volume. Among other causes, . . that the United States was itself at war, and that Washington was taken by the negroes. . . But none of these were, in his opinion, the cause of the outbreak.

The Major then adds:

"Grievances such as have been related, and numberless others akin to them, were spoken of, recited, and chanted at their councils, dances and feasts, to such an extent that, in their excitement, in June, 1862, a secret organization known as the 'Soldiers' Lodge' was founded by the young men and soldiers of the lower Sioux, with the object, as far as I was able to learn through spies and informers, of preventing the 'traders' from going to the pay-tables, as had been their custom. Since the outbreak I have become satisfied that the real object of this 'Lodge' was to adopt measures to 'clean out' all the white people at the end of the payment."

Whatever may have been the cause of the fearful and bloody tragedy, it is certain that the manner of the execution of the infernal deed was a deep-laid conspiracy, long cherished by Little Crow, taking form under the guise of the "Soldiers' Lodge," and matured in secret Indian councils. In all these secret movements Little Crow was the moving spirit.

Now the opportune moment seemed to have come. Only thirty soldiers were stationed at Fort Ridgely. Some thirty were all that Fort Ripley could muster, and at

Fort Abercrombie, one company under Capt. Van Der Hork was all the whites could depend upon to repel any attack in that quarter. The whole effective force for the defense of the entire frontier, from Pembina to the Iowa line, did not exceed 200 men. The annuity money was daily expected, and no troops except about one hundred men at Yellow Medicine, had been detailed, as usual, to attend the anticipated payment. Here was a glittering prize to be paraded before the minds of the excited savages. The whites were weak; they were engaged in a terrible war among themselves; their attention was now directed toward the great struggle in the South. At such a time, offering so many chances for rapine and plunder, it would be easy to unite at least all the annuity Indians in one common movement. Little Crow knew full well that the Indians could easily be made to believe that now was a favorable time to make a grand attack upon the border settlements.

A memorable council convened at Little Crow's village, near the lower agency, on Sunday night, August 3, previous to the attack on Fort Ridgely, and precisely two weeks before the massacres at Acton. Little Crow was at this council, and he was not wanting in ability to meet the greatness of the occasion. The proceedings of this council, of course, were secret. The council matured the details of the conspiracy. It appears that the next day, August 4, a party of ninety-six Indians in war paint and fully armed, rode up to Fort Ridgely and requested permission to hold a dance and feast in the fort. They were allowed to hold the dance outside the fort, but Sergeant Jones, with singular foresight, mounted a howitzer charged with shell and canister-shot and guarded the entrance, having it pointed toward the Indians. After finishing the dance the red-skins left without making the attack, which had undoubtedly been meditated. Only thirty soldiers occupied the post at Fort Ridgely, and this was deemed amply sufficient for times of peace.

On the same day a great many Indians were encamped about the Upper Agency. They were afraid they would not get their annuity money, which had not arrived as yet. They had been complaining bitterly of starvation, and on this day made an attack on the warehouse, carrying off a great deal of flour and other provisions. The matter, however, was finally adjusted, and the agent issued rations, promising to distribute their money as soon as it should arrive. None of the Indians, however, were punished for their attack on the supply house.

We now come to the massacre itself, the first blow of which fell upon the town of Acton, in Meeker County, about thirty-five miles northeast of the Lower Sioux Agency. On Sunday, August 17, 1862, six Sioux Indians brutally murdered a man named Jones, with his wife and a daughter, and a man named Webster and Howard Baker.

On the next day, Monday, the massacre at the Lower Agency occurred, where many were killed and fearfully mutilated. A few escaped and made their way to the eastern settlements. The Indians declared it to be their intention to kill or drive off all the whites to the east of the Mississippi River, and to spare none. All that day the work of plunder went on at the lower agency, and when the stores and dwellings had been emptied, they were fired. So complete was the surprise and so sudden and unexpected the terrible blow that not a single one of the host of savages was slain. In thirty minutes from the time the first gun was fired not a white person was left alive. All were either weltering in their gore or had fled in fear and terror from that place of death. It seems that hundreds of the Indians had gathered here and then dispersed

through the scattered settlements for their murderous work.

On the same morning—of August 18—the massacre began on the north side of the Minnesota River, from Birch Coolie to Beaver Creek and beyond, and the region was strewn with the mutilated bodies of the dead and dying men, women and children. So the terrible warfare continued, murdering and burning; none were allowed to escape who could possibly be discovered. The outbreak extended over a vast scope of country, and the Indians numbered well up into the thousands. The entire length of the Minnesota and its tributaries, and out into Dakota, together with all the western part of this State was the scene everywhere of a carnival of blood. The counties affected have already been named.

On the 18th of August the Indians attacked New Ulm, and after several battles and skirmishes were defeated. A few days later the whites evacuated the town and moved toward Mankato.

On the 18th of August the battle at Lower Agency Ferry was fought.

On the 20th, seeing they were foiled in their attack on New Ulm, they made a furious assault on Fort Ridgely. A number of whites were killed and wounded, but the Indians were defeated. The attack was renewed on the 22d and another severe battle occurred, which was ended by night coming on.

Numerous engagements were also fought in the northern part of the State.

Throughout all the Minnesota River country many women and children were taken prisoners. In the meantime companies had been raised and were everywhere following up the Indians and guarding the various posts at which the settlers had gathered. These various companies had also picked up a great many wounded found on the prairies, and also buried the dead. On the 1st of September, Company A, Sixth Regiment Minnesota Volunteers, under Capt. H. P. Grant, fought the battle of Birch Coolie, a most terrible and bloody engagement. The noble little band of soldiers were relieved on September 3, by an advance movement of Col. Sibley's forces at Fort Ridgely. The signal defeat of Little Crow at this battle, in effect, ended the efforts of the Indians in subduing the whites on the border. After this battle all of the Indian forces under Little Crow began a retreat up the valley of the Minnesota toward Yellow Medicine; and on September 16, Col. Sibley, with his whole column, moved in pursuit of the fleeing foe, and on the 23d they came up with the Indians and defeated them in the battle of Wood Lake. This put an end to the hopes of Little Crow. On the same day as the battle of Wood Lake, the Wapeton band of Indians surrendered later and turned over to Col. Sibley all the captives—107 whites and 162 half-breeds. This place has since been known as "Camp Release."

After the disaster at Wood Lake, Little Crow retreated in the direction of Big Stone Lake, with those who remained with him. The chief was never captured, but is said to have been killed at Scattered Lake in 1863. Col. Sibley continued to pursue the deserting Indians, and demanded the surrender of all bands. By the 8th of October, 1862, prisoners had come in and surrendered to the number of 2,000. Scouting parties were sent over various parts of the West, and, until all danger of further depredations was past, soldiers were stationed at all of the frontier posts and settlements.

A military commission was soon after inaugurated to try the parties charged with murder of white persons. On the 5th of November, 1862, 321 Indians and their allies were found guilty, and 303 were recommended for capital punishment, and the others for imprisonment. They were im-

mediately removed under a guard of 1,500 men to South Bend, on the Minnesota River, to await further orders from the government. The final decision of the President was rendered on the 17th of December, 1862, ordering that forty of these be hung on Friday, December 26. One of these died a short time before the day set, and one other, a half breed, had his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life just before the fatal day. As to the other thirty-eight the sentence was executed at Mankato on the day set.

On the 16th of February, 1863, the treaties before that time existing between the United States and these "annuity Indians" were abrogated and annulled, and all lands and rights of occupancy, and all annuities and claims then existing in favor of said Indians, were declared forfeited. Thus ended the saddest chapter of Minnesota's history.

CHAPTER IV.

TERRITORIAL AND STATE OFFICERS.

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

THE first governor of the Territory of Minnesota was Alexander Ramsey, who served from June 1, 1849, to May 15, 1853. Willis A. Gorman succeeded him, and held the office until April 23, 1857. Samuel Medary was the next territorial governor, and held the office until the State officers were sworn in, May 24, 1858.

The first secretary of the Territory was Charles K. Smith, who served from June 1, 1849, until October 23, 1851, when Alexander Wilkin qualified and held the office until May 15, 1853. Joseph Travis Rosser was the next, and served until April 23, 1857. Charles L. Chase, the last territorial secretary, qualified on the date last named and served until succeeded by the newly chosen secretary of state, May 24, 1858.

The office of territorial treasurer was first filled by Calvin A. Tuttle, who served from November 3, 1849, to July 2, 1853. George W. Prescott came next and retained the position until February 24, 1854. Succeeding him Charles E. Leonard served until May 7, 1857, when George W. Armstrong was appointed and served until the State officers qualified, May 24, 1858.

J. E. McKusick was the first territorial auditor, qualifying November 3, 1849, and serving until November 30, 1852. A. Van Vorhees succeeded him and held the office until the 15th of May, 1853, when Socrates Nelson qualified. January 17, 1854, Julius Georgii took charge of the office and served until succeeded by the State auditor, May 24, 1858.

During the existence of the Territory of Minnesota, Lorenzo A. Babcock and then Lafayette Emmett were the only ones to hold the office of attorney general. The first named served from June 1, 1849, until May 15, 1853, and the latter from 1853 until May 24, 1858.

In territorial times there were no district judges, but the justices of the supreme court attended to all judicial matters now within the jurisdiction of the district bench. The first chief justice of the territorial supreme court was Aaron Goodrich, who served from June 1, 1849, to November 13, 1851, when Jerome Fuller was appointed and presided until December 16, 1852. Henry Z. Hayner was next appointed, but never presided at a term of court. William H. Welch was appointed April 7, 1853, and served until May 24, 1858.

David Cooper and Bradley B. Meeker were the first associate justices, and served from June 1, 1849, until April 7, 1853. Their successors were Andrew G. Chatfield and Moses G. Sherburne, who retained the positions until April, 1857, and were followed by R. R. Nelson and Charles E. Flandrau, who served until the State officers qualified.

The clerks of the territorial supreme court were: James K. Humphrey, Andrew J. Whitney and George W. Prescott, in the order named. The reporters were: William Hollinshead, Isaac Atwater, John B. Brisbin, M. E. Ames and Harvey Officer.

Henry H. Sibley was the first delegate from the Territory to Congress, serving from January 15, 1849, to March 4, 1853. Henry

M. Rice was the second, serving from December 5, 1853, to March 4, 1857, when he was succeeded by W. W. Kingsbury, who qualified December 7, 1857, and whose term expired May 11, 1858.

STATE OFFICERS.

The governors of the State of Minnesota, in their order have been as follows: Henry H. Sibley, from May 24, 1858, to January 2, 1860; Alexander Ramsey, to July 10, 1863; Henry A. Swift, to January 11, 1864; Stephen Miller, during 1864–5; William R. Marshall, during 1866–7–8–9; Horace Austin, during 1870–1–2–3; Cushman K. Davis, during 1874–5; John S. Pillsbury, during 1876–7–8–9–80–81; Lucius F. Hubbard, during 1882–3–4–5–6, and A. R. McGill, the present governor, who assumed the duties of the office January 5, 1887.

The lieutenant governors since the organization of the State have been as follows: William Holcomb, from May 24, 1858, to January 2, 1860; Ignatius Donnelly, to March 3, 1863; Henry A. Swift, to July 10, 1863; Charles D. Sherwood, during 1864–5; Thomas H. Armstrong, during 1866–7–8–9; William H. Yale, during 1870–1–2–3; Alphonzo Barto, during 1874–5; James B. Wakefield, during 1876–7–8–9; C. A. Gillman, during 1880–1–2–3–4–5–6, and A. E. Rice, who qualified January 4, 1887.

The office of secretary of State has been filled successively by the following gentlemen: Francis Baasen, from May 24, 1858, to January 2, 1860; James H. Baker, to November 17, 1862; David Blakely, to January 8, 1866; Henry C. Rogers, during the years 1866–7–8–9; Hans Mattson, during 1870–1; S. P. Jennison, during 1872–3–4–5; John S. Irgens, during 1876–7–8–9; Fred. Von Baumbach, during 1880–1–2–3–4–5–6, and Hans Mattson, during 1887–8.

The State treasurers have been as follows: George W. Armstrong, from May 24, 1858, to January 2, 1860; Charles Scheffer, during 1860–1–2–3–4–5–6–7; Emil Munch, during 1868–9–70–1; William Seeger, from January 5, 1872, to February 7, 1873; Edwin W. Dyke, to January 7, 1876; William Pfaender, during 1876–7–8–9; Charles Kittelson, during 1880–1–2–3–4–5–6, and Joseph Bobleter, the present treasurer, who was elected for 1887–8.

The auditors of State have been as follows: W. F. Dunbar, from May 24, 1858, to January 1, 1861; Charles McIlrath to January 13, 1873; O. P. Whitcomb, to January 10, 1882, and W. W. Braden, who is the present incumbent of the office.

The office of attorney general has been filled as follows: Charles H. Berry, served from May 24, 1858, to January 2, 1860; Gordon E. Cole, served during 1860–1–2–3–4–5; William Colville, during 1866–7; F. R. E. Cornell, during 1868–9–70–1–2–3; George P. Wilson, during 1874–5–6–7–8–9; Charles M. Start, from January 10, 1880, to March 11, 1881; W. J. Hahn, to January 5, 1887, and Moses E. Clapp, the present attorney general.

The present board of railroad commissioners is made up of Horace Austin, John L. Gibbs and George L. Becker. Those who have composed the board in the past were: A. J. Edgerton, W. R. Marshall, J. J. Randall, J. H. Baker and S. S. Murdock.

Edward D. Neill was the first superintendent of public instruction for Minnesota. He was appointed in March, 1860, and on the 1st of July, 1861, was succeeded by B. F. Crary. From 1862 to 1867 the secretary of State was *ex-officio* superintendent, but on April 1, 1867, M. H. Dunnell was appointed superintendent, and served until August, 1870, when he was succeeded by H. B. Wilson. April 3, 1875, David Burt was appointed superintendent, and retained the office until succeeded by the present incumbent, D. L. Kiehl, who was appointed September 1, 1881.

The office of insurance commissioner has been held in turn by Pennock Pusey, A. R. McGill and Charles Shandrew; the last named gentleman having been appointed January 6, 1887, is the present commissioner.

The commissioners of statistics have been as follows: J. A. Wheelock, Pennock Pusey, C. F. Solberg, J. B. Phillips, T. M. Metcalf, J. P. Jacobson, F. Sneedorff, Oscar Malmros, A. F. Nordin, Victor Hjortsberg and Herman Stockenstrom.

The following is a list of the gentlemen who have filled the office of adjutant-general: Alex. C. Jones, W. H. Acker, John B. Sanborn, Oscar Malmros, John Peller, H. P. Van Cleve, M. D. Flower, H. A. Castle, H. P. Van Cleve, A. C. Hawley, C. M. McCarthy and F. W. Seeley.

JUDICIARY.

The first chief justice of the supreme court of the State was Lafayette Emmett, who was sworn in May 24, 1858, and served until January 10, 1865. Thomas Wilson succeeded him and served until July 14, 1869, when he was succeeded by James Gilfillan. Christopher G. Ripley was the next, holding the position from January 7, 1870, until April 7, 1874, when he was followed by S. J. R. McMillan, who served until March 10, 1875. At that time James Gilfillan became chief justice, and is the present incumbent.

The following statements will show the associate justices, together with the date of qualification of each: Charles E. Flandrau and Isaac Atwater served from May 24, 1858, to July 6, 1864; S. J. R. McMillan from July 6, 1864, to April 7, 1874; Thomas Wilson from July 6, 1864, to January 10, 1865; George B. Young from April 16, 1874, to January 11, 1875; F. R. E. Cornell from January 11, 1875, to May 23, 1881, and Greenleaf Clark from March 14, 1881, to January 12, 1882. The present associate justices are John M. Berry, who first qualified January 10, 1865; D. A. Dickinson, since June 27, 1881; William Mitchell, since March 14, 1881, and C. E. Vanderburgh, since January 12, 1882.

As to district courts, the State is now divided into thirteen districts.

CHAPTER V.

REPRESENTATION IN THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS, AND THE CREATION OF COUNTIES.

SENATORS. The first United States Senators from Minnesota were James Shields and Henry M. Rice, who took the oath of office May 11, 1858. The former was succeeded on March 4th, 1860, by Morton S. Wilkinson, who served the full term. Daniel S. Norton was sworn in to succeed Wilkinson, March 4, 1867, and died while in office, July 14, 1870. O. P. Stearns was appointed, and served out the few weeks left of the term. William Windom came next, and retained the office until March 12, 1881, when he was succeeded by A. J. Edgerton, who resigned, however, in October of the same year, and William Windom was again chosen, serving until succeeded by one of the present Senators, D. M. Sabin, March 4, 1883.

Henry M. Rice, who was mentioned as a colleague of James Shields, served as United States Senator from May 11, 1858, to March 4, 1863, when Alexander Ramsey succeeded him, and retained the position until March 4, 1875. S. J. R. McMillan became United States Senator on the day last named, and occupied the position for two full terms — twelve years — being succeeded March 4, 1887, by Cushman K. Davis, one of the present Senators.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

The territorial delegates have already been spoken of. When the State of Minnesota was organized, it was entitled to two representatives in the House of Representatives of the United States. This state of affairs continued until 1871, when a reapportionment was made, and the State was allowed three members of the House. At that time the State was divided into three congressional districts — No. 1, embracing the southern, No. 2 the central, and No. 3 the northern portion of the State. In 1881 another apportionment was made, by which the State secured five Representatives. This is the present status of the representation. The State is divided into five congressional districts, as follows: The first district includes Houston, Fillmore, Mower, Freeborn, Steele, Dodge, Olmsted, Winona and Wabasha counties; the second district includes Faribault, Blue Earth, Waseca, Watonwan, Martin, Cottonwood, Jackson, Murray, Nobles, Rock, Pipestone, Lincoln, Lyon, Redwood, Brown, Nicollet, Yellow Medicine, Lac qui Parle, Sibley and Le Sueur counties; the third district embraces Goodhue, Rice, Swift, Dakota, Scott, Carver, McLeod, Meeker, Kandiyohi, Renville and Chippewa counties; the fourth district includes Washington, Ramsey, Hennepin, Wright, Pine, Kanabec, Anoka, Chisago, Isanti and Sherburne counties, and the fifth district includes Mille Lacs, Benton, Morrison, Stearns, Pope, Douglas, Stevens, Big Stone, Traverse, Grant, Todd,

Crow Wing, Aitkin, Carlton, Wadena, Otter Tail, Wilkin, Cass, Becker, Clay, Polk, Beltrami, Marshall, Hubbard, Kittson, Itasca, St. Louis, Lake and Cook counties.

The following is a list of the various gentlemen who have represented Minnesota in the lower house of Congress, with the years during which they served. With one or two exceptions, the term of office began and closed March 4th.

W. W. Phelps, 1858-9; J. M. Cavenaugh, 1858; William Windom, 1860-1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8; Cyrus Aldrich, 1860-1-2; Ignatius Donnelly, 1864-5-6-7-8; M. S. Wilkinson, 1869-70; E. M. Wilson, 1869-70; John T. Averill, 1871-2-3-4; M. H. Dunnell, from 1871 to 1883; H. B. Straight, 1874-5-6-7-8; William S. King, 1876; J. H. Stewart, 1878; Henry Poehler, 1879-80; H. B. Straight, 1881-2-3-4-5-6; W. D. Washburn, 1879-80-1-2-3-4; Milo White, 1883-4-5-6; J. B. Wakefield, 1883-4-5-6; Knute Nelson, 1883-4-5-6-7-8; J. B. Gilfillan, 1885-6; Thomas Wilson, 1887-8; John Lind, 1887-8; John L. McDonald, 1887-8; Edmund Rice, 1887-8.

CREATION OF COUNTIES.

In this connection we present a list of the counties of Minnesota, together with the date on which they were created by the territorial or State Legislatures, viz.:

Aitkin, May 23, 1857,
Anoka, May 23, 1857,
Becker, March 18, 1858,
Beltrami, F'bru'ry 28, 1866,
Benton, October 27, 1849,
Big Stone, F'br'ry 20, 1862,
Blue Earth, March 5, 1853,
Brown, February 20, 1855,
Carlton, May 23, 1857,
Carver, February 20, 1855,
Cass, September 1, 1851,
Chippewa, F'br'ry 20, 1862,
Chisago, September 1, 1851,
Clay, March 2, 1862,
Cook, March 9, 1874,
Cottonwood, May 23, 1857,
Crow Wing, May 23, 1857,
Dakota, October 27, 1849,
Dodge, February 20, 1855,
Douglas, March 8, 1858,
Faribault, F'br'ry 20, 1855,
Fillmore, March 5, 1853,
Freeborn, F'br'ry, 20, 1855,
Goodhue, March 5, 1853,
Grant, March 6, 1868,
Hennepin, March 6, 1852,
Houston, Feb'ry 23, 1854,
Hubbard, Feb'y 26, 1883,
Isanti, February 13, 1857,
Itasca, October 29, 1849,
Jackson, May 23, 1857,
Kanabec, March 13, 1858,
Kandiyohi, March 20, 1858,
Kittson, February 25, 1879,
Lac qui Parle, Nov. 3, 1871,
Lake, March 1, 1856,
Le Sueur, March 5, 1853,
Lincoln, March 6,1873,
Lyon, November 2, 1869,
McLeod, March 1, 1856,
Marshall, February 25, 1879,
Martin, May 23, 1857,
Meeker, February 23, 1856,
Mille Lacs, May 23, 1857,
Morrison, Febr'ry 25, 1858,
Mower, February 20, 1855,
Murray, May 23, 1857,
Nicollet, March 5, 1853,
Nobles, May 23, 1857,
Norman, Nov'mb'r 29, 1881,
Olmsted, February 20, 1855,
Otter Tail. March 18, 1858,
Pine, March 31, 1856,
Pipestone, May 23, 1857,
Polk, July 20, 1858,
Pope, February 20, 1862,
Ramsey, October 27, 1849,
Redwood, February 6, 1862,
Renville, February 20, 1855,
Rice, March 5, 1853,
Rock, March 23, 1857,
St. Louis, March 1, 1856,
Scott, March 5, 1858,
Sherburne, Feb'y 25, 1856
Sibley, March 5, 1853,
Stearns, February 20, 1855,
Steele, February 20, 1855,
Stevens, February 20, 1860,
Swift, March 4, 1870,
Todd, February 20, 1862,
Travers, February 20, 1862,
Wabasha, October 27, 1849,
Wadena, July 11, 1858,
Waseca, February 27, 1857,
Washington, Oct. 27, 1849,
Watonwan, Nov. 6, 1860,
Wilkin, March 6, 1868,
Winona, February 23, 1849,
Wright, February 20, 1855,
Yellow Medicine, November 3, 1871.

RED RIVER VALLEY AND THE PARK REGIONS OF MINNESOTA



DESCRIPTIVE AND HISTORICAL INTRODUCTORY



Descriptive and Historical Introductory

IT IS with wonder and amazement that one contemplates the results of "Time's" wonder-working hand. The rapid settlement, civilization and development of the Northwest, within the memory of our children even, is the marvel of the age. This is especially true of that territory which comes properly within the scope of this work, the renowned "Valley of the Red River of the North," and the no less farfamed "Park Regions of Minnesota." It is, in one sense, scarcely necessary to describe the territory which this appellation covers, as it is, to the present generation, almost as significant and completely descriptive as it would be to name a State; but as this work is compiled more especially for coming generations, our children and children's children, it would doubtless be wise to outline, in general, the area to which this appellation refers in our day. It is an established fact that as years roll by, and as decades bury former decades, the reputation of localities and the names which they bear ever shift and vary, according to the temperament or occupation of the people, the success of their undertakings, or as the discovery of new Eldorados bedims or lessens the brilliancy of former greatness. The writer distinctly remembers the time when the Genesee valley of the noble "Empire State" was the garden spot of the world, so far as wheat raising was concerned, and was supposed to be the only native home of the cereal; but, through succeeding decades this has been entirely changed. The center of the wheat belt rapidly moved westward, stopping for a time in Ohio, then in Illinois, and finally to-day rests in the famous Valley of the Red River of the North and the Park Regions of Minnesota. And who shall say where it will next land?

The Red River Valley embraces much of the finest country on the continent. It extends from near the center of the Park Regions of Minnesota, west a short distance, and then north to the British possessions. The Park Regions of Minnesota can best be

described as beginning at the Red River and extending east and south to the valleys of the Mississippi and Minnesota rivers. The surface of the Red River Valley is made up almost wholly of rolling prairie land, diversified with many groves, which have been set out by the thrifty agriculturists who have settled here. As you proceed northward the surface is more level and less inclined to be undulating. As a rule the drainage is excellent, but in some of the counties on the Minnesota side artificial drainage is necessary to attain the highest returns from agricultural efforts. Of late years this matter has been agitated considerably, and many of the most prominent citizens in the valley have taken active steps to secure a general drainage system throughout the counties of Marshall, Polk, Norman, Clay and Wilkin in Minnesota. An important convention was held at Crookston during the past year to take steps in regard to this matter, and this movement will prove, as time rolls on, one of the most important "mile posts in the history" of the country affected. This matter receives full attention in connection with the sketches of the prime movers in the work, so it is unnecessary to refer to it further here.

The soil of the Red River Valley is a rich black loam, well adapted to the raising of all the cereals. Wheat is the banner crop, and the yields of this cereal have excited the wonder and admiration of the world. Other products, however, do remarkably well, and, in later years, diversified farming has been rapidly taking the place of exclusive wheat raising. Stock-raising, too, both native and blooded, is attracting much attention from the intelligent class of farmers who have found homes here. This is a profitable branch of industry all through the West, as the pasturage of rich, nutritious native grasses is unlimited.

A good deal of what has already been said also applies to the Park Regions of Minnesota. There is, however, one material difference. The Park Regions are made up of interspersed prairie and timber land, and are dotted and studded with thousands of beautiful lakes, sheets of pure, limpid water, bordered by sandy beaches, and hemmed in by magnificent groves of native timber. These lakes, almost without exception, abound with fish, while their shores and the adjacent prairie and groves are the resorts of game of every description. This portion of Minnesota is the "home of the sportsman and hunter," and each year thousands of pleasure seekers from all parts of the United States visit the famous summer resorts of this region, to fish in the clear depths of the beautiful lakes, to hunt, or for rest and recreation. The climate of the Red River Valley and Park Regions is excellent. The clear, dry atmosphere and pure, fresh air from off the countless miles of prairie have justly given the Northwest the reputation of being among the most healthy portions of the globe.

The *very first* settlements in the Red River Valley were made many years ago. Indeed, at a very early day the white man had traversed this region, hunting and trapping. Trading posts for commerce with the Indians were maintained, and the famous Hudson Bay Fur Company early in the history of the Northwest had planted their outposts throughout various portions of Minnesota and North Dakota. These were the forerunners of civilization, but it is impossible at this late date to give with any degree of accuracy the names of those who thus planted the seeds of settlement in the great Northwest. Names and dates have alike been lost in the mist of years, the parties themselves not knowing how important a part they were playing in the history of the race. These first pioneers were a hardy set, following a wild life of adventure and danger far from the haunts of civilization. Trap-

ping, hunting and trading with the aborigines, they lived nomadic lives; and while they accomplished nothing in the way of material improvement, they early disseminated among the eastern settlements in Canada and the United States descriptions of the wondrous beauty, fertility and productiveness of this region. Early in the present century a colony called the Selkirk settlement was established on the Red River, north of the British line, and for a time there was some travel and freighting which traversed the Park Regions and Valley into the United States and to the settlements at Fort Snelling and Prairie du Chien. And one historian of high reputation declares that they ran boats between these points via the Minnesota river and Red River of the North, getting the boats from one river to the other by means of rollers.

The abundance of game which infested this region also drew hunters and trappers to its beautiful lakes, prairie and woodlands; and as one historian truly writes, "The Indians had for ages made this region a hunting and trapping ground; and could they speak each tree could no doubt tell some wild tale of Indian adventure." Wild game of almost every description, buffalo, bear, elk, deer, etc., abounded in those early times, and many of these animals have only recently become a thing of the past. Hunting and trapping was very profitable. Thus it was that for many years before the first actual settlement the Park Regions of Minnesota and the Red River Valley, both in Dakota and Minnesota, were frequently trod by the foot of the white man. During the year 1856 there was a great tide of immigration from the East toward the setting sun, and a great many whites passed through the Park Regions and Red River Valley. A number of pioneers had already found homes in the Park Regions, and all portions of Minnesota were materially benefited, although but few found their way into the northwestern part of that State. The tide of immigration and travel continued until the panic of 1857, when the influx of settlers almost completely ceased. Times were very hard all through the country,but especially was this condition of affairs felt in the Northwest.

Following close upon the financial panic, came the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, and in August, 1862, was inaugurated the terrible Sioux Indian outbreak, which almost depopulated the whole of the country lying northwest of the capital of Minnesota, and crimsoned the fair soil with the blood of so many men, women and children. Fiendish atrocity, blood-curdling cruelty and red-handed murder ran riot, and the growth of the Northwest received a set-back from which it took many years to fully recover. After the beginning of this terrible and fiendish warfare, the frontier line receded eastward, and the Red River Valley and Park Regions were again left in the midst of the hostile Indian country, and for many months few, if any, white men trod this soil. After the settlements in the eastern part of Minnesota had partially recovered from the first rude shock of the outbreak, which fell like a thunderbolt from a clear sky, steps were at once taken to defend the exposed settlements, to conquer the redskins and drive them back. At that time the Civil War was in progress, and a majority of the able-bodied settlers were in the South, fighting for the flag and the Union. It therefore required some time to muster troops and place them in advantageous positions to cope with the wily red foe, and, in the meantime, the Indians carried on their brutal warfare, murdering men, women and children, and burning as they went.

After considerable delay, the Indians were driven back; soldiers were placed all

through this northwestern country, and the prairies of a good share of the Park Regions and Red River Valley were constantly patrolled by the companies of brave soldiers who were detailed for this service. In time the redskins were subdued, although for a number of years the settlers on the extreme frontier lived in a constant state of fear and anxiety, not knowing at what time the massacre might break out afresh. Through these causes soldiers were kept on the frontier for some time, and many of the present well-to-do and prominent citizens who are mentioned in this ALBUM selected claims while here in the service. When peace was again established on the border, travel between the settlements and the frontier was again resumed, and the "frontier line" moved westward very rapidly.

Immediately after the close of the war, all of the Northwest began a very rapid development, and all portions of the Park Regions and Red River Valley received settlers. Railroads began reaching out and interlocking through the great Northwest, and this seems to have been the starting point of such an era of rapid development as has been the marvel of the times. It has continued to the present day. The Northern Pacific and the St. Paul & Pacific — now the Manitoba system — both reached the Red River early in the seventies. After that, thousands upon thousands of settlers crowded into this favored region, selected farms and began improvements. Cities and villages have sprung up as if by magic, and already, before two decades have passed, all kinds of material improvement will compare favorably with any part of the United States. Substantial farms were opened all over the Northwest; churches and school-houses soon dotted the prairie in all directions, and the waving fields of golden grain bespoke the wonderful prosperity which prevailed. The financial panic of 1873 caused a slight depression here, but, as the settlement was comparatively recent, and the pioneers an excellent class of men, the drawback was not a serious one, and the tide of immigration continued unabated. The yields of crops were enormous, and the prospects in every branch of industry or trade were flattering.

Nothing has since occurred to seriously interrupt the growth, development and prosperity. Like all new countries, there have been years of slight depression, and an occasional failure of crops, but they are the exception to what has been the rule in the history of the Northwest. And the native energy and enterprise of the inhabitants soon overcame such obstacles, and as success has always followed a reverse, the onward march of growth, civilization and development has been resumed with more satisfactory results than before.

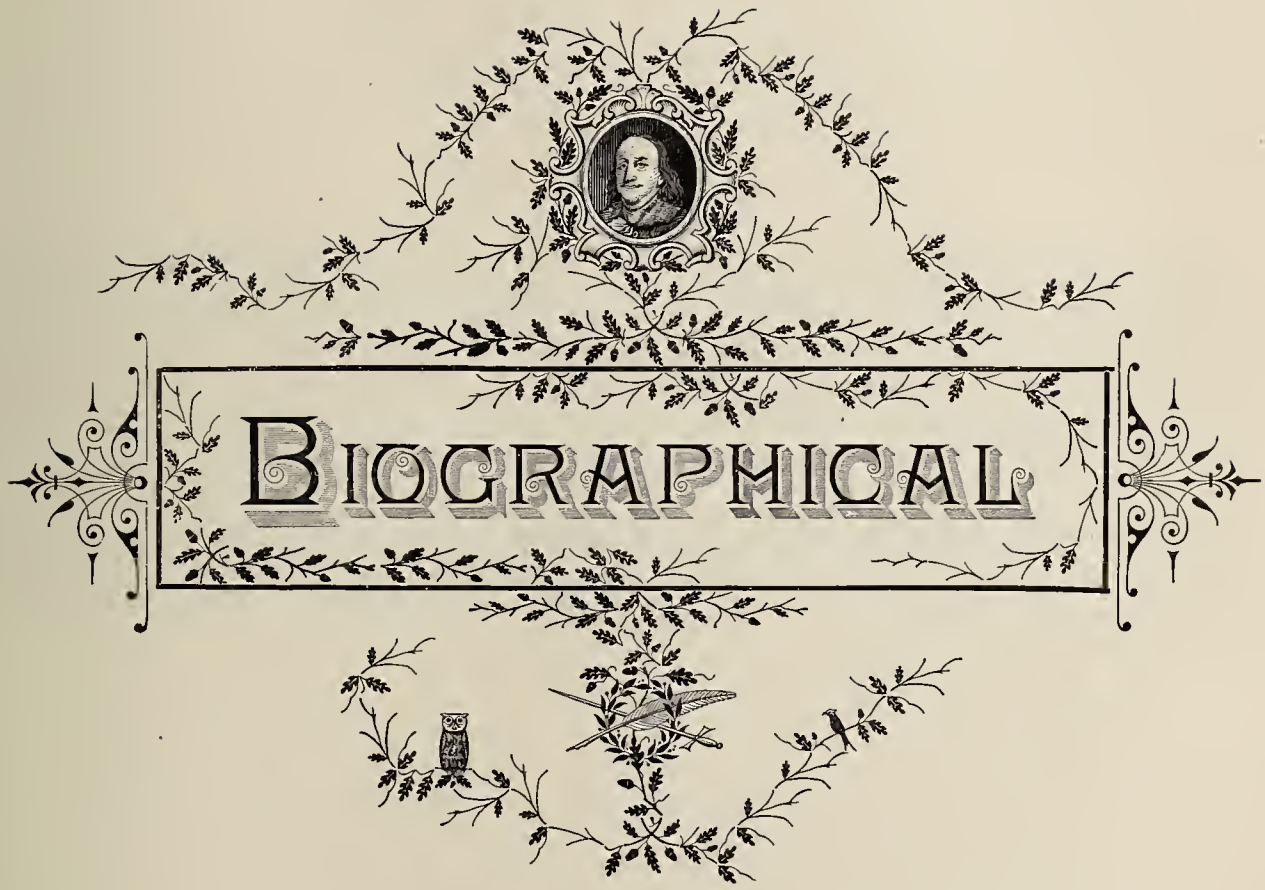
Contemplate the changes that have been made here, and one can not but wonder at the marvelous results that have been accomplished within so short a period of time. Turn back, as it were, the leaves of Time's great book to a period only a quarter of a century ago, and what a contrast. Then all was as nature had formed it. The broad and rolling prairies were as green then as now; in summer a perfect paradise of verdure, with its variegated hues of flowers and vegetation; in winter a dreary snow mantled desert. Selected as a camping and hunting ground by the Sioux, with that wonderful appreciation of the beautiful which nature has made an instinct in the savage, scarcely a sign of habitation or civilization existed. It was the home of the red man, and the freedom of bird and beast reigned supreme. To-day what a contrast! Cities and villages, the peer of those which have been centuries building, have sprung up as if by magic; civilization and progress are apparent on every hand; comfortable and elegant dwellings are

everywhere visible; schools and churches adorn the former barren prairie; and the result is a prosperous land, filled with an enterprising, intelligent and happy people, and the iron horse, swifter than the nimble deer, treads the pathway so recently the trail of the red man.

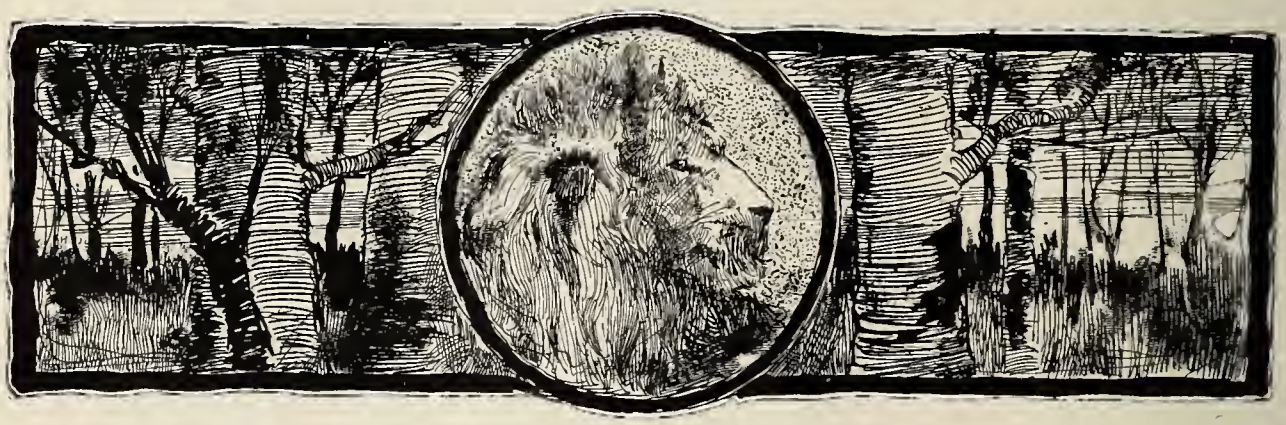
The early settlers in this region, as in all other localities in pioneer days, experienced many hardships and disadvantages, but, as a rule, they are to-day in comfortable circumstances, and have been well repaid for their industry, tenacity and enterprise. The excellent class of improvements attest their general prosperity. Some of the most magnificent farms on the continent are found in this region—some devoted to exclusive grain raising, others to mixed farming and stock-raising. No portion of the country is better adapted to stock-raising and general farming, and the intelligent class of farmers who have located here devote much of their attention to these lines, although wheat raising as yet is the leading occupation of the husbandmen.

It has been the endeavor in this volume to gather and place in enduring form a history of the lives of those who have aided in the growth and development of the Park Regions of Minnesota and the Valley of the Red River of the North; to preserve the lives of the old settlers and their recollection of pioneer days, together with biographies of the prominent and representative citizens who are to-day or have in the past been identified with business interests or the growth and development of the various localities. Years roll by so rapidly that time is already fast thinning the ranks of those who were the forerunners of civilization in the Northwest, and it will be but few years until our children and our children's children will succeed the present generation, and take the places of those who are now the leading factors. It is for the purpose of gathering the history of the life work of the present citizens before it is too late, and placing it in an enduring form, that this ALBUM has been compiled, as an heirloom to posterity; so that when, in years to come, some future historian takes up the pen to write of the Northwest and its past, he will not have to depend upon the uncertainty of tradition, but will have in authentic and enduring form a review of the lives of those who took part and aided in the early progress and development of the VALLEY OF THE RED RIVER OF THE NORTH AND THE PARK REGIONS OF MINNESOTA.





BIOGRAPHICAL



BIOGRAPHICAL

HON. SOLOMON G. COMSTOCK. It is doubtful whether, in the famous Red River Valley, there is a more worthy or distinguished subject for the pen of the biographer than the gentleman whose name heads our present article. The present representative in congress from the Fifth District, and a man who has for years been prominent in State affairs, besides having, since pioneer days, been closely identified with the growth and development of the Red River Valley, his name is indissolubly associated with the history of that portion of Minnesota of which this volume treats. A man who is adverse to detailing his personal history or the part which he has taken in public affairs, it is but just to say that the writer has depended almost wholly upon what is public knowledge and record for the facts incorporated in the present sketch.

Mr. Comstock was born in Penobscot county, Maine, on the 9th of May, 1842, and is a son of Hon. James M. and Louisa M. (Gillman) Comstock, who were natives, respectively of Penobscot and Waldo counties, in the same State, and resided in the town of Passadumkeag. The father, James M. Comstock, was a prominent man in the locality in which he lived; represented his district in the legislature, was chairman of the board of selectmen, and otherwise took a leading part in the affairs of his home county. He was a man of even temperament, and a large man physically. Among his neighbors he wielded a large influence, and his advice and counsel were widely respected. He was a republican in political matters, from the formation of that party until his death, which occurred June 3, 1885. His widow still lives in her native State. James M. Comstock and wife became the parents of four children, as follows: Solomon G., William G., Edgar F. and Ada L., now Mrs. J. W. Smart.

The grandparents of Solomon G. Comstock on his father's side were Solomon Comstock, a native of Smithfield, Rhode Island, and his wife Rebecca (Robinson) Comstock, who was born at St. George, Maine. To carry the genealogy back one degree farther, the father of Solomon Comstock was Israel Comstock, who was raised in Rhode Island, and who was a federalist

and an officer during the Revolutionary War.

On the maternal side the lineage of Solomon G. Comstock runs back to the old and famous Gillman family of New Hampshire. His mother's parents were Nicholas and Ruth (Coombs) Gillman, who were natives of Gillmanton, New Hampshire, and Islesborough, Maine, respectively.

Solomon G. Comstock, who is our present subject, was raised upon the home farm, and taught to do his full share of the manual labor connected with carrying on the farm, and also aided his father in the lumber business. He remained at home until he was twenty-one years of age, attending the common schools in the meantime. He then attended the Wesleyan Seminary and the Hampden and Corinth Academies. In 1868 he came West, and took a course in the law department of the Michigan University at Ann Arbor. Previous to this, before leaving his native State, he had studied law in the office of Judge Humphrey, at Bangor, Maine. In 1869 he was admitted to the bar at Omaha, Nebraska, and practiced there for a short time. He then went to Minneapolis, where, for a few months, he studied law in the office of D. A. Secombe. About this time the settlement of the Red River Valley was beginning to set in, and he joined the throng. He arrived in Moorhead in the fall of 1871, and that place has since been his home. He was poor, but full of vigor, hope and talents. He opened a law office, and was shortly appointed by the board of county commissioners county attorney, which office he held, and performed its exacting duties with great ability, honesty and success for six years. He dropped out of active practice of law in 1884, his real estate business and legislative duties taking up his entire time. In 1880 he formed a partnership with A. A. White, Esq., to deal in real estate and town sites, and the firm has met with unqualified success. He also carries on farming operations quite extensively.

Mr. Comstock's legislative service commenced in 1875, he having been returned by the people to the lower house of the Minnesota legislature, and he has been elected to the house or senate at every election since except in 1878, when he declined to run. He served in the house until 1883, when he was promoted to the senate, in which body he served three sessions, viz.: 1883, 1885 and 1887, and had the session of 1889 before him when elected to congress. He early took a leading position in the house, and was invariably connected with prominent committees, and, as a matter of course, prominently identified with the most vital legislative questions and enactments of the day. At the session of 1887 he was chairman of the judiciary committee of the senate—the leading committee. He was also chairman of the temperance committee, and was a member of the railroad, normal school and public school committees. He assisted largely in forming the railroad bill that was passed in 1885. In 1882 he was made by his friends a candidate for attorney-general, and only lacked three votes of nomination. In 1884 he was made a candidate for lieutenant-governor, but made no active canvass for the place; he has frequently been mentioned for governor. In the fall of 1888 he was elected member of congress from the Fifth District of Minnesota, and at present fills that position. His majority in the district was 7,519.

Mr. Comstock has always taken an active and leading part in all public affairs of the locality in which he lives, and every move or enterprise calculated to benefit his town or region has always received his active support and coöperation. A warm friend of education, it was he who introduced the bill locating the normal school at Moorhead and securing large appropriations for carrying

on the work, and he donated six acres of valuable city property for the site. In fact, everything in the way of developing the resources of Clay and adjoining counties—such projects as building churches, schools, or securing factories and railroads—every worthy project, has always been aided by his enterprise and liberality.

Mr. Comstock was married in May, 1874, to Miss Sarah Ball, of Minneapolis, and they are the parents of three children—Ada L., Jessie M. and George M. Mrs. Comstock is a daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Haylet) Ball, of Wright county, Minnesota.

HON. HALVER STEENERSON, one of the most prominent members of the bar of Polk county, Minnesota, a resident of Crookston, has been largely identified with the public life of this portion of the State, and has been christened by the St. Paul papers "the tall Sycamore of the Northwest." He is a man of State-wide reputation.

Mr. Steenerson first saw the light in Dane county, Wisconsin, June 30, 1852, and is the son of Steener and Betsey (Roholt) Knuteson. His father, who was a native of Norway, removed with his family, in 1853, to Houston county, Minnesota, where they were among the very earliest settlers. Taking up a claim there, he made his home there until 1875, when he came to Polk county, then on the frontier of civilization, and took up a claim on section 30, of the town of Vineland, brought it into cultivation and made it into a fine farm. There he made his home until the day of his death, in October, 1881. His widow still resides on the homestead.

The subject of our sketch was reared upon his father's farm, and received his early education in the rough log-cabin school-houses of the period, in Houston county, and spent part of the time in assisting his parents in the arduous duties devolving upon all who "till the soil and turn the unwilling glebe."

After two years spent in the graded schools of Rushford, Mr. Steenerson, at the age of seventeen, essayed school teaching in the southern part of the State, and followed the life of a pedagogue for several years, still assisting his father on the farm in the interim. Being dissatisfied with the limited capabilities of that profession, and possessing a large share of natural energy of character, he desired a larger field for action. In 1875, in company with a gentleman, O. Peterson, he made a trip to the south shore of Lake Superior, where, as partners, they took a contract to grade a certain portion of the railroads then being built in that part of the country. On the completion of their labors, they found that they had made a good fair profit, but had some difficulty in obtaining their money, that being the time of the financial crisis that virtually stopped all public as well as private improvement. This finally being settled, the same year Mr. Steenerson entered the office of Greenman & Abbey, attorneys and agents of the Continental Insurance Company, of Austin, Minnesota, soliciting for them in the summer and spending the winter months in their office, engaged in the study of law, he having a natural bent toward that learned profession. He remained with that company until the fall of 1877, when, going to Chicago, he entered the Union Law College, and devoted his entire and unwearied attention to the study of the principles and practice of that profession with excellent results. He remained in that institution until June 6, 1878, when he was admitted to the bar at a term of the Supreme Court of Illinois, after which he returned to Minnesota, and that fall opened a law office at Lanesboro, Fillmore county. In the autumn of 1879, in search of a newer locality, he came

to the Red River Valley, and, after spending a week in Crookston, decided to settle there, being satisfied with the outlook for the future prosperity of that place. Accordingly, early in the spring of 1880, he came to this section of the country, leaving Lanesboro on the 6th of April. Shortly after his arrival Mr. Steenerson opened and established himself in the practice, and, by unwearied assiduity and diligence in the interests of his numerous clients, has brought himself into prominence as a talented and competent member of the bar.

But it is in his public career in this section that Mr. Steenerson is most widely known. At the fall election of 1880 he was chosen county attorney on an independent ticket, and served one term. In the fall of 1882, being nominated by the republican convention for the office of State senator, he was elected with a handsome majority, and graced the halls of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth sessions. During his term of office, he was among the most active and influential members, and ably represented his constituents. His ability and clear-headed judgment made him a favorite among his fellow senators, and his usefulness was beyond compare. He has always been closely identified with the republican party, and was chosen one of the delegates from this district to the national republican convention at Chicago, in 1884, which nominated James G. Blaine for the presidency, and at the convention of 1888, which placed in nomination for the highest office in the gift of the people the present president, Benjamin Harrison. In both of these assemblages Mr. Steenerson bore a prominent and admirable part. At the State convention, at St. Paul, in September, 1888, he was also present as a delegate, and made the speech placing in nomination for governor the name of Hon. W. R. Merriam, which was applauded to the echo, says the *Pioneer Press*.

In the fall of 1887 Mr. Steenerson was chosen city attorney by the qualified voters of Crookston, who appreciate his probity and talents, and in August, 1888, was elected a member of the city council. He is, also, an active and zealous member of the city board of education, all of which positions he fills, or has filled, to the utmost satisfaction of all concerned.

The subject of this personal memoir was united in marriage November 18, 1878, with Miss Mary Fjaagesund, a native of Norway, and daughter of Christopher and Mary Fjaagesund. By this union their hearth has been brightened by the birth of four children, only two of whom are living—Clara and Benjamin.

Mr. Steenerson is socially connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and religiously with the Evangelical Lutheran church.

HON. FRED VON BAUMBACH, ex-secretary of state of Minnesota, is the present auditor of Douglas county, Minnesota. He is a native of Hessen-Cassel, Germany, and was born August 30, 1838. His parents were Lewis and Minnie (Schenck) Von Baumbach, and were natives of the same place. The father was a very prominent man in Germany, being a member of the German parliament in 1848, and in the revolution of 1848 was so prominent that he was forced to abandon his home for the time being. He was one of the wealthy, prominent men of Germany. In 1849 he came to America, settling in Ohio, where he remained five years. Here he turned his attention to farming. In 1854 he came to Milwaukee, where he held the office of German consul until 1882. He died in Milwaukee in 1884; the mother died in 1870. This family numbers six children: Earnest, now

a capitalist of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Moritz, a member of the Merchants' Exchange Bank of the same city; William, also a capitalist; Charles, a wholesale druggist of Milwaukee; Fred, and Klotilde, now Mrs. Von Kaltenborn, of Milwaukee.

The subject of this sketch spent his younger days in school, while his parents resided in Ohio. When the family removed to Milwaukee he was employed for a time as a clerk in a retail house. He then was appointed deputy city treasurer, which office he held for three years. At the end of this period he took a trip to Texas. This was in 1860, and he returned in 1861. On the breaking out of the Rebellion he served in the Fifth Wisconsin Regiment, Company C, as a private. He rose to the rank of second lieutenant in 1862, and later in the same year received a commission as first lieutenant, which office he held until 1863, when he was commissioned captain of Company K, of the Thirty-Fifth Wisconsin Regiment. He received a major's commission in September, 1865, and in March, 1866, was mustered out under that title. Mr. Von Baumbach saw much severe service during the Rebellion. He was in the following engagements: Battle of Yorktown, Williamsburg, seven day's battle at Richmond, second battle of Bull Run, Antietam, the battle of Fredericksburg, the siege of Mobile, and in many smaller battles and skirmishes. After being mustered out of service, he returned to Wisconsin and settled in Fond du Lac, where he engaged in the drug business. In 1867 he was burned out, and at this time he moved to Douglas county, Minnesota. He first settled near Brandon, where he took a homestead of 160 acres. Soon after, he purchased 160 acres more adjoining his homestead, all of which land he improved, living thereon until March, 1873, when he was elected county auditor. In 1879 he qualified as secretary of state of the State of Minnesota, which office he held for seven years. Then, on account of the sickness of the county auditor of Douglas county, after he returned to Douglas county, he took charge of that office. In the fall of 1888 he was elected county auditor, which position he now holds. Mr. Von Baumbach has held numerous important positions in the government of the respective towns in which he has lived and also in the State. He was town clerk at Brandon, and is now a member of the board of education of the city of Alexandria, Minnesota. In 1875 Mr. Von Baumbach purchased a farm adjoining the city of Alexandria, which he has been conducting since that date. He is also interested in the drug business at Alexandria, under the firm name of Von Baumbach & Morisse. He is a stockholder in the First National Bank, and also owns stock in the furniture manufacturing company of Alexandria.

Mr. Von Baumbach entered the state of matrimony in 1863, in which year he was married to Miss Sarah Decker, of Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, daughter of Talman Decker. Mr. and Mrs. Von Baumbach have two adopted children—Minnie and Jacob.

Mr. Von Baumbach is a stanch republican in politics, and while he has resided in Minnesota has been thoroughly identified with the principles of the republican party, and has at all times been one of the leaders in its councils. He is a member of the Masonic and I. O. O. F. fraternities, as well as the Grand Army of the Republic and the Loyal Legion of Honor. He is one of the solid business men of Alexandria, and is prominent in all matters that pertain to the financial welfare of this city.

EDMUND M. WALSH. Prominent among the first pioneers of Crookston, Minnesota, and representative citizens of Polk county is the present clerk of court, Mr.

Walsh. In June, 1872, he came to this place, and being favorably impressed by its location and evident promise, embarked in business, opening a tinsmith's shop. At that period Crookston was as yet in embryo, the business of the place being represented by the railroad contractors' store, two saloons and a boarding-house, all of which, like those of early days in California, were kept in tents. Mr. Walsh procuring some lumber at Grand Forks, hauled it to Crookston with the aid of an ox-team. With this material he put up a fair edifice, one of the first permanent structures in the place, some two or three others being erected about the same time.

Mr. Walsh remained in the tinner's business until the spring of 1873, when, forming a copartnership with William Ross, and purchasing the general merchandise stock and building of Bruns & Finkle, put the two store buildings together, and opened up in the general merchandise, hardware and tin business. Although the track was laid to the town during the summer, trains were not run much before the frosts of early winter came, and when the ice king had bound up the river in his frigid chain, and boats could no longer ply upon it, business being but light, all traffic over the line was suspended for the winter. The merchants of Crookston were then compelled to get their freight from Glyndon the best way they could. Early in the winter they fitted up a flat car with mast and sail, with which they ran over the road and with which they could carry their goods from the termination of the road to Crookston. When the snow came, sledges drawn by oxen or dogs replaced their car-yacht. The merchants of the place labored under these disadvantages every winter until 1875, when the railroad was operated more regularly.

The subject of our sketch was engaged in business with Mr. Ross until 1880, and then purchased the interest of the latter, who retired. He carried on the store until 1884, when he sold out, since which time he has devoted his entire attention to his official duties and the management of his personal estate.

Mr. Walsh, who is one of the most popular men in the community, has been trusted for many years by the people in one of the public offices. He was the first postmaster in the village of Crookston, having been appointed to that position in 1872, and held it for twelve consecutive years. When the county then embracing all the territory now known as Polk and Norman counties was organized in the fall of 1872, Mr. Walsh became auditor, and filled that responsible post for three years. In 1886 he was elected by the people of the county to the office of clerk of the district court, and is the respected incumbent of that office. When Crookston was incorporated, in 1878, Mr. Walsh was chosen one of the first council, and in 1885 was elected mayor.

The subject of this memoir was born in Essex county, New York, March 2, 1851, and is the son of Thomas and Eleanor Walsh. In 1857, when he was but six years of age, his parents removed to Minnesota and located at Henderson, Sibley county. His father remained in that town, quietly pursuing his craft, until the breaking out of the Civil War, when "the tramp of marching millions echoed through the land," when, imbued with a strong spirit of patriotism, he enlisted and served some four years. After the close of hostilities he returned to Henderson and entered into the mercantile trade, and was appointed postmaster. In the spring of 1870 he removed to Grand Forks, where he put up and operated a saw mill and a store, which he sold out to the Hudson Bay Company in 1875 He served as register of deeds of Grand Forks county for five years, and still lives there, enjoying, in his declining years, the fruits of a life spent in industry and honorable labor.

Edmund M. Walsh grew to manhood in Sibley county, enjoying the usual facilities for education, and remained with his parents until the date of the latter's removal to Grand Forks. He took charge of and wound up his father's business in Henderson, and then started out in life for himself. His only capital at the time was about $30, twenty of which he paid for railroad fare to where the track was then laid in Grant county, from which point he walked to Grand Forks. After a week's sojourn there, he went to Winnipeg, Manitoba, where he was employed at his trade, which was that of a tinsmith, until the following spring, when he came to Crookston, as above related.

Since his advent here Mr. Walsh has been noted as one of the most successful business men of the place, owing entirely to his diligence, energy and tact. Starting in life there with comparatively nothing, he has, by his own exertions, succeeded in accumulating a comfortable competence. He is the owner, at present, of some 1,000 acres of good, arable farm land, 400 of which is under cultivation, besides real estate in the city to the value of $10,000. He is one of the prominent members of the Masonic fraternity, being in good standing in Crookston lodge, No. 141, A. F. & A. M.; Pierson Chapter, No. 40, R. A. M.; and Crookston Commandery, No. 20, K. T., in all of which he has office.

Mr. Walsh was married in November, 1874, to Miss Emma Barrett, of Crookston, and they are the parents of five children, namely—William M., George H., Ella M., Edward and Clifford.

OLOF J. SWENSON, of Herman, Grant county, Minnesota, is a dealer in general merchandise, and one of the successful and prominent business men of the Park Regions, and as such well deserves notice in this ALBUM. Born in Sweden, he comes of that sturdy nationality which has furnished Minnesota and Dakota with so many of its most successful and valuable citizens, a nation proverbial for their industry, frugality and integrity. He first saw the light on the 12th of January, 1851, in Vermland, a province or county of his native kingdom. His parents, Nils and Johanna (Olson) Swenson, came with their family to the United States in 1868, and settled in Douglas county, Minnesota, where the mother died. The father died in the Black Hills. Nils Swenson and wife were the parents of eight children, one of whom died when ten years of age. Their names were — Olof J., Maria, Johanna, Hilma, Swen, Sophia, Anna and Nils. Olof J. Swenson was reared amid the picturesque hills and valleys of his fatherland, imbibing those principles of integrity which characterize the race from which he springs. Receiving a common education up to the time he was seventeen, he then, until he was twenty-one, assisted his father in carrying on the home farm, and came to the United States with the family in 1868. After farming for several years in Douglas county, Minnesota, he then went to the Black Hills, Dakota Territory, where he was employed at prospecting and various kinds of labor for thirteen months. At the expiration of that time he returned to Douglas county, Minnesota, and in 1879 went to Herman, in Grant county, where he has since remained. For several years he clerked in the store of J. K. Van Doren, and then established a billiard hall and fruit and confectionery store, which he conducted for about two years. He next embarked in the general mercantile trade, in company with Gustof Rudberg and P. F. Nordby, but two years later he bought out the interest of his associates and has since conducted the business alone. He carries a large and well assorted stock of goods, and

his genial and honorable manner of doing business have earned him a steady and ever increasing trade. He has always taken an active interest in all matters of a public nature, has held various local offices, and every enterprise of a public nature calculated to benefit either his town or county always receives his active support and coöperation.

Mr. Swenson was married in June, 1882, to Miss Rose Brown, a native of New York, and their union has been blessed by the birth of two children—Cleveland W. and Eugene W.

In political matters our subject affiliates with the republican party.

WILLIAM P. LONG, a prominent and successful merchant of the Park Regions, is a resident of the village of Osakis, Douglas county, Minnesota, where he is engaged in the general merchandising business, in partnership with H. Flore, the firm name being Long & Flore. Mr. Long is a native of Illinois, born in Pike county, on the 23d day of February, 1842, and is the son of William and Mary (Gose) Long, natives of the State of Virginia. They were married in that State and moved to Pike county, Illinois, in about 1838. The father of the present subject was a farmer through life, and died in the State of Illinois in 1847. The mother of our subject was again married, in 1850, to Mr. Toner, and they are residing on the old homestead in Pike county. The mother of Mr. Long was blessed with one child, William P., by her first husband, and the fruits of her second marriage were the following named children—Joseph, Louisa, Jessie and Ellen.

Mr. Long, of whom this memoir treats, remained in his native State until he was twenty-one years old. During that time he attended the excellent common schools of Pike county, and in the summers assisted his father operate the home farm. In 1863, he removed to Minnesota and settled in Stearns county, where he remained two years, during which time he was on the road considerable, back to his old home, to Chicago, Illinois, etc. From Stearns county he removed to Devil's Lake, Dakota Territory, where he secured a clerkship in the general merchandising store of C. A. Ruffee. He remained with him for one year, and then paid a visit to his old home, and, after remaining there some time, went to Osakis, Douglas county, Minnesota. He secured a position in D. Stevenson's store. Mr. Long remained in that capacity for three years, and at the expiration of that time was offered a position as clerk in the store of J. B. Johnson. He accepted, and remained with Mr. Johnson for ten years. In 1882 Mr. Long then entered into the general merchandising business in partnership with Mr. Lyons, the firm name being Lyons, Long & Co. At the expiration of two years the firm sold out, and our subject formed a partnership, in the same business, with H. Flore. They have since followed the business in the village and are doing a large and increasing trade. They carry a full line of goods, and are one of the heaviest firms in the county.

Mr. Long was united in marriage, October 30, 1871, to Miss Sarah E. Tannehill, and this union has been blessed with the following-named children — May, Effie and Clyde. Mr. Long is one of the prominent business citizens in the village and county, and has held various offices, such as president of the village, etc. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a republican in politics. He is one of Osakis' representative men, and an active participant in all local matters.

HUGH THOMPSON, the well-known banker, and the oldest settler in the village of Fisher, Polk county, Minnesota, is a native of Canada. He was born in Hemmingford, East Canada, on the 4th day of July, 1850, and is the son of John and Mary (Graham) Thompson, natives of Canada. The family consisted of the following named children—Thomas, James, Adam, Eliza, Mary and Diana.

Mr. Thompson, the subject of this biographical sketch, lived on the home farm, attending the common schools of his native country until he had attained the age of sixteen years. In 1866 he removed to St. Croix county, Wisconsin, where he secured a position in the general merchandise store of Thompson Bros., as clerk, and remained in that position for four years. At the expiration of that time he went to Menomonee, Wisconsin, where he clerked for the firm of Knapp, Stout & Company, for four years, and then removed to Crookston, Minnesota, where he went into the employ of A. O. Bailey, and took charge of a store for him. In 1875 he moved to Fisher, Polk county, Minnesota, being the first settler in that place. He at once opened a general merchandise store, and for ten years was engaged in that business. He then sold his store and engaged in the milling and banking business, in which he has since been occupied. He owns a large steam mill, and is doing an extensive milling business in that locality. He heats his mill with steam, and it is, without doubt, one of the best mills in that region. When Mr. Thompson first settled in Fisher, he experienced very hard times. The trains ran on that route only in the summer, and during the winters the provisions, clothing, etc., had to be brought overland from Moorhead, a distance of seventy-five miles. There was a trading post on the Red Lake Indian reservation and Mr. Thompson made a great many trips with a dog team over the snow-covered prairies, in his intercourse with the Indians. Sometimes during the long, tedious winters food became very scarce, and our subject relates that he many a time had only a mess of fish for breakfast, fully realizing the old saying of "Catfish or no breakfast." While in Crookston Mr. Thompson participated in the first educational movement in that place. There were no schools of any kind at that time, and in 1874 the citizens decided to form a school. Mr. Jocobus and Mr. Porger were appointed as a committee to raise the necessary funds for a teacher. After considerable effort he succeeded in raising $75, and at once sent to St. Paul, Minnesota, to secure a teacher. Accordingly a Miss Luella Thompson soon accepted the position, and at once assumed her duties.

Mr. Thompson was united in marriage on the 15th day of December, 1875, to Miss Luella Thompson, a native of St. Paul, Minnesota, and the daughter of Samuel and Phœbe Thompson. The fruit of this union has been one child, Luella May. Mrs. Thompson passed away on the 10th of July, 1888, sincerely mourned by all. She was an accomplished lady and a natural artist. Many of her paintings have been on exhibition in Minneapolis and St. Paul and received high praise from good critics.

Mr. Thompson owns the town site, and is one of the substantial business men of the village. He has held the following offices—President of the village council, county commissioner, and surveyor-general of the logs and lumber in the Seventh district. He, with his family, belong to the Presbyterian church. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Fisher Lodge, No. 87. He was the first postmaster in Fisher village. He has one of the finest residences in the place. A man of the utmost honor and integrity, his word is as good as a bond. Enterprising and public-

spirited, every enterprise calculated to benefit either his town or county receives his active support and encouragement.

SIMON LARSON, of Ashby, Grant county, Minnesota, is a dealer in general merchandise and is one of the successful and well-known business men of the Park Regions, and as such well deserves notice in this ALBUM. Born in Norway, he comes of that sturdy nationality which has furnished Dakota and Minnesota with so many of their most successful and valuable citizens—a nation proverbial for their industry, frugality and integrity. Mr. Larson was born amid the picturesque hills of his native land on the 8th day of April, 1834, and was the youngest child of Lars and Mary (Jacobson) Hanson, natives of the same kingdom. Up to the age of fourteen years, Simon attended the common schools of his fatherland, early imbibing those principles which so distinguish the nationality from which he springs. The family consisted of six children, whose names were Hans, Jacob, Carrie and Simon, the subject of this article, and Mary and Simon, who died.

From the age of fourteen until he was twenty-one, Simon worked at various employments, including farming, mining, railroading, steamboat work, etc. In the year 1863 Mr. Larson decided to seek a livelihood in a free country, and accordingly embarked on a sailing vessel for the United States. After a voyage of twelve days he landed in Quebec, Canada, going from there to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he remained for a few days, viewing the busy life and activity of a western city. From St. Paul he went to Rice county, Minnesota, where he worked at the stone mason's trade for five years. Still desirous of viewing the different localities, he went to Northfield, working at the stone mason's trade for five years, then removing to Grant county, of the same State. In 1873 he homesteaded a farm on section 3, Pelican Lake township, and has since successfully operated this tract of land. In 1882 he opened a dry goods and grocery store in Ashby, and has since run the same in connection with his farm. His farm comprises 900 acres of well cultivated land, and he carries a full line of dry goods and groceries in the store.

Mr. Larson was united in marriage in 1866 to Miss Carrie Peterson, and this union has been blessed with eight children, two of whom are deceased, as follows—Peter, Mary, Lena, Julia, Sophia and Clara living. Lewis died when but six weeks old, and one named Mary died when eight months old. Mr. Larson with his family belong to the Lutheran church. He has held the office of village treasurer for one year. In political matters he affiliates with the republican party and takes an active interest in that party's campaigns.

ROBERT BERNON MUMFORD, the agent for the Northern Pacific railroad lines, and a resident of Glyndon village, Clay county, Minnesota, is a native of Connecticut. He was born in New London, Connecticut, in 1842, and is a son of James and Clarissa (Kenyon) Mumford, natives of Rhode Island, where the father was an extensive farmer and stock-raiser. They had a family of seven children, three of whom are now living—Elizabeth, now Mrs. William Smith, of Connecticut; James A., now engaged in the real estate business in Minneapolis, Minnesota, and Robert Bernon, the subject of this article. The father died in 1870, and the mother passed away in 1876, both dying in Connecticut. James Mumford, Sr., was the son of Nathaniel Mumford, a native of

Rhode Island and an extensive land owner and farmer. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War and was of English descent. Clarissa (Kenyon) Mumford was the daughter of Green Kenyon, a native of Rhode Island, and of Irish descent.

The subject of this article was reared to farm life, and received a common school education, remaining at home until he was sixteen years of age. He then secured the position of clerk in a general store in Norwich, Connecticut, and remained at that occupation until 1862. He then enlisted in Company B, Twenty-sixth Connecticut Infantry, as first sergeant. He enlisted for nine months, but served twelve. He participated in a number of hard engagements; was at Port Hudson, and was under fire for forty-two days. After the war he returned to his home and bought 200 acres of land about three miles from Norwich City, Connecticut, where he remained three years. In 1870 he settled in Duluth, Minnesota, where he was engaged in the grocery business for two years. Mr. Mumford then moved to Rochester, Minnesota, at which place he was occupied in buying and selling all grades of cattle. After three years' sojourn in that place, he moved to Clay county, Minnesota, driving 200 cows. In partnership with a Mr. Tenny, he started a cheese factory in Glyndon. At this time, in 1875, they distributed the stock around among the farmers, and Mr. Tenny managed the factory while Mr. Mumford watched the stock. In 1878 Mr. Mumford commenced his present business, and did a great deal toward the settlement of Richland county, Dakota Territory. He now handles land, principally in Dakota and has a 160-acre farm on section 12, Glyndon township, which he took as a soldier's claim in 1877. He is engaged extensively in general farming and raising of graded cattle, having some stock which he brought here with him that took the first premium at the county fair. Besides the farm, Mr. Mumford owns land in Brainerd and Minneapolis.

Mr. Mumford was married in Connecticut to Miss Helen Phillips, a native of that State and a daughter of George and Mary (Meech) Phillips, who were natives of Connecticut. Mary (Meech) Phillips was the daughter of Deacon Charles Meech, a native of Scotland, who came to this country with his brother, Stephen, on account of religious persecutions in the Old World. He was a deacon in the Presbyterian church for fifty years, and was an extensive farmer in Preston City. The ancestry of the wife of the present subject were of English descent, her grandmother on the Phillips side being Nancy Rose. As far as can be traced, they were devoted to agricultural pursuits. Mr. Mumford and wife are the parents of the following children — Arthur, Hamilton, Hale, James and Maurice. Mary died in September, 1887, aged eight months. Mr. Mumford was chairman of the board of supervisors in 1875, and is one of the leading men in Clay county. He is a republican in his political affiliations, and is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

OLAF DAHLHEIM, the leading hardware dealer of Evansville, Douglas county, Minnesota, is a native of Sweden. He was born in Nerike, February 2, 1841, and is the son of William Olaf and Igeborg C. Larson, natives of that kingdom. The father was a farmer, and lived and died in Sweden, as did also the mother. They were the parents of the following children—Lars, Igeborg, Olaf, Per, Johan, Andrew, Carl and August.

Olaf Dahlheim, the subject of this biographical sketch, spent his school days in Nora and Stockholm, Sweden, until reaching the age of twenty-one. Leaving the military school at Stockholm in 1862, he came to the United States in October, landing at New York City, and going, eventually, to Red Wing,

Minnesota. From there he went to Cairo, Illinois, where he enlisted in the United States navy. He served on the United States gunboat "Ibex" until August 6, 1865, when he was discharged at Mound City, Illinois. He again returned to Red Wing, Minnesota, and remained at that place for a year or two, and then went to Douglas county, Minnesota. He took a 160-acre homestead in Evansville township, on which he lived for five years, and, in 1873, he went to Minneapolis, Minnesota, remaining there eight years, engaged in business for Arthur A. Pond in the house furnishing goods business. Our subject then returned to Evansville and engaged in the hardware business, at which he has since been engaged. He carries a full line of heavy and shelf hardware, and carries on a successful business.

Mr. Dahlheim was united in marriage in 1869 to Miss Charlotte Gustava, a native of Sweden, and by whom four children have been born—Gustof, died March 18, 1884; Robert, died October 27, 1872; Alma, died August 5, 1875, and Agnes, who died July 17, 1878. Mr. Dahlheim is an active and representative man of his township, and has held the following offices: school director, village councilman, and president of that body for two terms; constable, assessor, etc. He was a director of the Evansville Farmers' Association and treasurer of the creamery of that place. Mr. Dahlheim is a democrat in his political belief, and has been a member of various social organizations, such as Swedish Brothers' Association and Druids, and belonged to the G. A. R. in St. Paul and Reynold's Post, No. 51, at Alexandria, Minn.

F. E. KENASTON, a banker of Breckenridge, is one of the leading and most prominent citizens in the Red River Valley. He is a native of the Province of Quebec, where he was born on the 14th of November, 1853, and is the only son of Joseph P. and Jane W. (Eno) Kenaston.

Joseph Kenaston, the father of our subject, with his wife, settled in Ohio, where the wife died in 1854, and two years later, in 1856, he came to the then Territory of Minnesota, and settled in Etna township, Fillmore county, where he was accidentally killed the same fall while chopping wood. Joseph Kenaston's parents were Nathaniel and Sarah (Snow) Kenaston, the former being a native of New Hampshire. At an early day they settled in Canada, where they remained until their death.

The maternal grandparents of F. E. Kenaston were Almond P. and Charlotte (Bowen) Eno, natives of Connecticut and New Hampshire, respectively, and of pure New England ancestry.

The subject of our present article, F. E. Kenaston, was taken to Ohio by his parents when a year old, and two years later was brought to Minnesota by his father. He received an excellent education, finishing his course at the Cedar Valley Seminary, at Osage, Iowa, in the spring of 1870. After this he was employed as a book-keeper, at Osage, for three years, and at the expiration of that time, went to Northwood, Iowa, where he engaged in business on his own account, as a dealer in agricultural implements, remaining there from 1874 until 1881. During this time he also dealt extensively in real estate. In 1881 he removed to Minneapolis, and became general agent for D. M. Osborne & Co., manufacturers of farm machinery. In 1885 he went to Breckenridge, and in September of that year, in company with E. G. Valentine, established a private bank, which he has since conducted. He is largely interested in other banking institutions in that part of the State, and is president of the bank at Barnesville. He is extensively interested in farm-

ing lands in his own and adjoining counties, as well as in Iowa, and also in village property. Mr. Kenaston is a man of the highest integrity, and stands high in the community in which he lives. A careful and thorough business man, his public spirit and enterprise have closely identified him with the later development and progress of the locality in which he resides.

Mr. Kenaston was married, in 1874, to Miss Julia E. Smith, a native of Vermont, and they are the parents of one son—Burt.

In political matters Mr. Kenaston is a republican. Socially, he is a member of both the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities.

ANDREW HOLES, who is an extensive real estate dealer, doing business at Moorhead, Alexandria and Grand Forks is the person forming the subject of this sketch.

He is a native of Tompkins county, New York, and was born near Ithaca, February 10, 1836. His parents were James and Mary (Hibbert) Holes, natives of England, where they were engaged at farming. They came to America in 1834, and settled in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, where they purchased land and went to farming. Afterward they removed to Tioga county, New York, after having first looked over the State of Indiana and not finding what they wanted. James' father's name was Samuel, who was also an English farmer. His wife's name before marriage was Amy Clay. The father was a soldier, having served under Wellington, and was at the famous battle of Waterloo, where he was wounded in his foot. The son James (the father of our subject) had a family of six children, four of whom are now living. One, a daughter, Sarah, died in England at the age of two years. Samuel died, aged fifty-one years, at St. Cloud, Minnesota. The four now living are George, Andrew, William and James.

Our subject, Andrew, was reared on his father's farm in Pennsylvania and New York, and gained an education at the common school and an academy, leaving school when he was seventeen years old and going to La Porte, Indiana, in 1853, where he taught school twelve miles from the city, during a four months' winter term. He spent the next summer at home, but returned to Indiana in the fall. The summer following, 1855, he spent at home, and was in the East all the time until 1857, when he again came West, stopping at St. Cloud, Minnesota, where he engaged in making marl lime, the first summer, and in the winter he went to Kandiyohi county, Minnesota, taking up a claim of 160 acres of land, which he improved by building a hewn block-house, breaking land, etc. He proved up on this land, and lived thereon some time. Among other experiences in business adventures he had, was the going in with another gentleman who bought potatoes and tried to ship them down Crow River on a flat boat. The whole cargo was made up of potatoes, hides and tallow. They started from Nest Lake, and had gone two-thirds the length of the river, when the boat swamped in a rapids, causing a loss of the whole lot of produce and its occupants to swim ashore. He went to New York in 1859, and spent his time on a farm, and in the winter of 1859–60 he took a contract to build one mile of stump fence. In the autumn of 1860 he went to Michigan, in company with his brother, William, and another young man named Samuel Shirley. They engaged in trapping pine martin for their fur, and, being successful, continued the same for seven months. They sold in Detroit and returned to New York. The same company spent the following winter at the same business and in the same place as trappers.

After this trapping experience, our subject came to Minnesota a second time, took the stage from St. Paul to Georgetown, fifteen miles north of Moorhead. He took passage on the first steamer, "International," for Fort Garry, and, on their way down the river, were threatened by the Indians, from whom they hourly expected an attack. The Indians claimed they frightened the fish from the stream, so a guard of seven men had to be kept to protect the boat. This wild and romantic exploit was during the month of May, 1862. Upon reaching Fort Garry, our subject, in company with 170 men, fitted out an expedition to start for Carriboo, British Columbia, for the purpose of exploring for gold. In their journey they had what was known as Red River carts, drawn by oxen and horses. They were six months in making their trip to the Pacific slope. In company with two others, Mr. Holes bought a claim, which proved to be a paying investment. They employed sixty to seventy men, paying them $7 per day, each receiving his gold on Sunday morning, weighed out and properly labeled for each miner. Our subject returned in December, 1865, via Portland, San Francisco and Panama, to New York City. He took the gold dust he had cleared to the Philadelphia mint, where he had it made into coin. His partner, Daniel McAlpine, returned with him, and they both exchanged their gold coins in New York City for government bonds, getting twenty-seven cents premium. The "seven-thirty" bonds our subject kept several years, drawing his semi-annual gold interest, but finally sold for a premium. In 1866 he returned to Minnesota a third time, stopping at St. Cloud, with two younger brothers and his mother. He there engaged in the real estate business, spending two winters at Bryant & Stratton's Business College at St. Paul, graduating in 1868. He remained at St. Cloud until 1871, then moved to Moorhead, where he has since lived. At that date the place consisted of only an old stage station, then abandoned by the stage company and occupied by a settler named Job Smith, who came in the spring of 1871, and sold to our subject, in the summer of that year, his place of 173 acres, where now stands the city of Moorhead. He had taken land in this beautiful and rich valley in 1869–70. The place bought from Job Smith he sold to the Lake Superior and Puget Sound Land Company, which company platted the city. Our subject, however, retained twenty-four acres, on which he erected a fine house and planted an excellent orchard. He also engaged for two years in selling flour by the car load, and also built the first ice house in Moorhead. He now deals in both farm and city real estate, at which he has been very successful. He has aided various enterprises in the city, giving $1,500 toward the Moorhead Mills and putting $6,700 into the foundry of that city. He also aided the Red River Manufacturing Company to the extent of $1,000, to the Broadway hotel, now Hope Academy, $1,000, and afterward $100, besides giving various smaller amounts to other enterprises.

He was united in marriage in 1870 to his present wife.

In politics Mr. Holes is a republican, and has been a very active citizen in helping to develop the Northwest, especially Moorhead and Clay county. He was the first county commissioner to be appointed by the governor of the State, and has held the office of county commissioner, chairman of the board of supervisors and school trustee at various times since. He is one of the solid and always reliable men of the country in which he lives and so ably represents, and no man has done more to aid in the growth and development of the county in which he lives than has he.

EDWARD A. ZIEBARTH, a farmer of Logan township, Grant county, Minnesota, and a resident of section 14, is a native of the Kingdom of Prussia. He was born in Posen, on the 3d of July, 1840, and is the son of William and Rosena (Spangler) Ziebarth, natives of that kingdom. The parents of the present subject were born in Prussia. In 1855 they emigrated to the United States, and, after landing on America's shores, settled in Chicago, Illinois. They remained in that city during the winter, and in the spring of 1856, after the father's death, the remainder of the family went to Wright county, Minnesota. They took a claim of 160 acres, and there lived until 1872. The mother died in Wright county in April, 1877. The parents were faithful members of the Lutheran Evangelical church. They were blessed with nine children, seven of whom are living, namely—Matilda, Rosena, Paulena, William, Edward, Bertha and Minerva.

Mr. Ziebarth spent his younger days in his native land, attending the excellent common schools of that country, and at the age of fourteen years came, with his parents, to the American continent. William took charge of the home farm in Wright county, and still operates it. Edward remained with his brother until 1861. He then, on the 30th of September, 1861, enlisted in the Fourth Minnesota Infantry, and served until the 15th of March, 1865, when he was honorably discharged at St. Paul, Minnesota. He served under Captain Edson, now a resident of Glencoe and now judge of that district. Mr. Ziebarth participated in the battle of Iuka, September 19, 1862, in which he was wounded in the leg, and was confined in the hospitals for three months. He then returned to his regiment, and took part in the engagements at Holly Springs, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hill and siege of Vicksburg. He was taken prisoner on the 13th of December, 1864, and was held for three months and ten days, at Florence, South Carolina. He then returned to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he received his honorable discharge. After his discharge he returned to Wright county, Minnesota, where he remained, engaged in farming, until 1866. In 1866 he went to Minneapolis, Minnesota, near which place he rented a farm and engaged in farming for a period of three years. He then moved to Grant county, and took a soldier's homestead, on which he lived, engaged in agricultural pursuits, for eighteen months. At the expiration of this time Mr. Ziebarth returned to Wright county, and, after a three-years' sojourn in that region, returned to Grant county. Upon his settling here the second time, he occupied the same homestead, on section 14, Logan township, where he has since lived, devoting his attention, exclusively, to general farming and stock-raising. He has 160 acres, well improved and under a high state of cultivation.

Mr. Ziebarth was married on the 22d of September, 1866, to Miss Mary Knäble, and the fruits of this union have been eleven children, named Emma, Ida, August, Lydia, Herman, Clara, Mary, Anna, Herbert, Anna M. and Pearly. Anna and Pearly are deceased. Mrs. Ziebarth is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Sullivan county on the 18th of July, 1844. The subject of this article has taken a prominent part in all moves calculated to benefit the locality in which he lives, and is a highly esteemed and exemplary citizen of Grant county. He has held the office of sheriff of the county, member of the board of county commissioners, supervisor of the township and justice of the peace. He is an active member of the Lutheran church, and in political matters affiliates with the republican party. No man has been more prom-

inently identified with the official history of Grant county.

WILLIAM E. CHIDESTER is a real estate agent in Alexandria, Douglas county, Minnesota. He has a host of private lands on his lists for sale, is agent for lands of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad Company, and is also agent for Florida lands. His agency is one of the most flourishing and highly recommended in the city and county. Land owners will do well to list their lands with his agency.

Mr. Chidester is a native of Massachusetts, and was born August 1, 1846. He is the son of Dr. William M. and Sylvia (Bancroft) Chidester, who were natives, respectively, of Connecticut and Massachusetts. Dr. William Chidester's father was Hezekiah Chidester, a native of Williamstown, Massachusetts. The latter's father was William Chidester, a native of Wales. He came to America about 1750, settling at Williamstown, Massachusetts.

Dr. William M. Chidester came to what is now the State of Ohio in 1802. His family settled first at Canfield, Mahoning county, from whence he removed to Lorain county, where he lived until his death in 1856. He married Sylvia Bancroft, by whom he had four children, three of whom are now living — Buel, William E., and Anne.

The early history of this family and the tracings of its genealogical record are very interesting. The hardships to all families in the latter part of the last century and early years of this present one were severe and cruel, but to this family came hardships the most cruel. William, the great-grandfather of the subject of our sketch, was killed in an attempt to rescue some friends who had been captured by the Indians. His son served about five years in the Revolutionary War, and was in the sanguinary battles of Brandywine and Monmouth. He was one of the pioneer settlers of Ohio, and died February 26, 1813.

William E. Chidester, whose name appears at the head of this sketch, passed his early life in Ohio attending school at Oberlin. On the opening of the Civil War, possessed of the spirit of patriotism that had burned in the breasts of his fathers, he was ready to serve his country at the front. In 1862, at fifteen years of age, he enlisted as private in Company D. Eighty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteers, in the three months' service. He saw service soon after his enlistment at Harper's Ferry, September 14th, where he was captured by the rebels and held prisoner for two days, when he was paroled. In January, 1863, he re-enlisted in Company K, Tenth Regiment Ohio Cavalry, rising in a year from the private ranks to that of corporal. While scouting between the battles of Averysboro and Bentonville, North Carolina, on the 18th of March, 1865, he was again taken prisoner. From that time till the 2nd of April he was kept in confinement in that vilest of all vile places, Libby prison, and was among the last of the inmates of that prison who were liberated. His was not a silk-stocking service by any means. His sufferings in prison were intense, as his shattered constitution and impaired health attest. He also saw severe service in fighting the enemy, being in the battles of Tunnel Hill, Resaca, Kingston, siege of Atlanta, battle of Jonesboro, Lovejoy, Macon, siege of Savannah, and many smaller battles and skirmishes. At the cessation of hostilities he was honorably discharged, and returned to Ohio a much altered man. He was sun struck in August, 1863, and this, with his sufferings in prison and rough life in camp and on the field of battle, had broken down his health so that he was but a wreck of what

he was and promised to be on entering the service. Indeed, the effects of his war experience have never left him, and never since his discharge has he been a thoroughly well man. He returned to Oberlin, Ohio, after his discharge, and commenced a course of study in the college at that place. But his poor health forced him to give up study, and he went to Wyoming Territory, where he was employed as agent for the Union Pacific Railroad Company from 1868 till 1871. From thence he came to Alexandria, Douglas county, Minnesota, remaining but a short time and going therefrom to St. Anthony, where for a year and a half he was agent for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Poor health forced him out of this employment, and thinking to find some relief, he came back to Alexandria, where he has remained ever since. He has held a number of positions of trust in the county, and in every case has proven his efficiency and trustworthiness. He has served as deputy county treasurer, deputy register of deeds and deputy judge of probate, and for one term held the office of clerk of the district court. For several terms he has been town clerk.

Mr. Chidester was married in 1870 to Miss Mary E. Tenney, of Baldwinsville, New York. She died in December, 1871. Mr. Chidester was married the second time in 1873, to Miss Elizabeth A. Stoneman, of St. Anthony, Minnesota. Five children have blessed this union — Orvill T., Ruth S., Bessie B., Ellen A. and William E.

In 1882 Mr. Chidester opened up his present business, which he has conducted ever since. He purchased 200 acres on Lake Geneva, about a mile and one-half from Alexandria, where he has a beautiful home, called the Sylvan Home. He has since sold 140 acres of said land. On this original tract is the well known "Hotel Alexandria," one of the best known summer resorts in the Northwest. Mr. Chidester platted thirty acres of his land and has been selling a number of lots. Politically he affiliates with the republican party, is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the G. A. R. He and his wife are members of the Congregational church, in which society he holds the position of deacon. Mr. Chidester is one of Alexandria's most progressive and representative citizens, and enjoys the esteem and confidence of his fellow townsmen.

ANDERS B. PEDERSEN. No man in the famous Park Regions is more deserving of credible mention than the gentleman whose name heads this article. He is the postmaster, and also the leading merchant at Rothsay, a thriving village located in the northeastern part of Wilkin county, Minnesota. Born in Norway, he comes of the same sturdy nationality which has furnished Minnesota with so many of its most enterprising and thrifty citizens, and a race proverbial for their integrity, frugality and industry.

Mr. Pedersen was born at Sigdal, near Christiania, the capital of Norway, on the 28th of October, 1838. His parents were Peder and Berthe Erickson, who were farmers in their native land.

Anders B. Pedersen made his home with his parents until he was twenty-five years of age. During this time he received the same training and education that is common to the youth of that land, and in addition to this he learned the tailor's trade, and when about eighteen years of age he enlisted in the military service, as artillerist, in the city of Christiania. After coming home from there, at the age of twenty-five, he purchased a farm, which he carried on in connection with his trade. Thus matters continued until 1870, when he came to the United

States, making his way directly to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he secured work at his trade. In November, 1879, he removed to Rothsay, and has since made that his home. He was among the very first settlers there, and, in fact, was the first man to haul lumber to the site of the village, bringing it from Manston, ten miles distant, the railroad not being completed to Rothsay as yet. He at once got in his goods and erected his building and got it enclosed, but not finished, when winter set in. That happened to be the coldest winter on record since the State was settled, and he had difficult work some of the time to keep from freezing. At one time he had to stay in his store for three days and nights without anything but crackers to eat, as the storm was so severe he could not get to his boarding house, only a few rods distant. Undaunted, however by such difficulties, he has continued in business at this point ever since, and has built up an extensive trade. He is in excellent circumstances financially, and it is all the result of his own industry and perseverance, as he is a self-made man in the fullest sense of that term. He owns a fine farm of 160 acres, five miles from Rothsay, and eighty acres adjoining the village, upon which he has a good residence and other valuable improvements.

Mr. Pedersen has always taken an active interest in all matters of a public nature. At the present writing he is president of the villiage council and has been a member of that body ever since the village was incorporated. He has also been village treasurer as well as treasurer of the creamery company, and he is recognized as one of the most substantial and capable business men in the Park Regions. An affable and genial gentleman, he has made many warm friends and his honorable methods of doing business have made his word as good as a bond. Mr. Pedersen is also the inventor of a patented razor sharpener which has a great deal of merit and promises to be profitable. By it a child can sharpen a razor better than nine-tenths of the barbers. A company called the Scandia Razor Sharpener Company has lately been incorporated at Fergus Falls to handle the invention.

Our subject was married in September, 1872, to Miss Jorgine Watnoss, and by this marriage they became the parents of the following named children — Peder Georg, Berthe Seline, Oscar Edward, Petra Olivia and Ida Alice. The following are deceased— Peder G., Petra and Oscar —while the remaining two are still at home with their parents. Mrs. Pedersen is a daughter of Ole G. and and Sigri Watnoss.

IVER IVERSON, the principal grain dealer at Norcross and manager of the elevator at that place, is one of the most capable and efficient young business men in Grant county. He was born in the city of Christiania, the capital of Norway, on the 28th of Febrnary, 1860, and is a son of Jorgens Iverson. The father was a railway engineer, and was one of the first men to run a locomotive in Norway, having followed that business since 1855. Jorgens Iverson and wife were the parents of five children — Iver, Samuel, Jennie, Andrew and Charles.

Iver Iverson, whose name heads this article, received his education in Norway, the land of his birth. He attended school from the time he was six until he was fifteen ears of age, and then took up a seafaring life. After following a sailor's fortunes for a year he then was employed for a year in the railway shops. At the expiration of that time he "fired" for his father for two years on the railroad. When he had reached the age of eighteen — in 1878 — he sailed for the United States, and after a voyage of

twenty-one days, landed in Castle Garden, New York. He made his way directly to Morris, Minnesota, where he began working in an elevator. After two years of this work he started on an extended trip which lasted six months, and upon his return to Morris he resumed his former position. Six months later he was given charge of the elevator at Norcross, where he has remained ever since.

Mr. Iverson was married in November, 1884, to Miss Bertha Sherstad, who is also a native of Norway.

In political matters Mr. Iverson is a republican. He has always taken an active and prominent part in all matters of a public nature, and is regarded as one of the leading citizens of the locality in which he lives. At various times he has held local offices, such as school clerk and treasurer, justice of the peace, etc., and every enterprise calculated to benefit his town or county has always received his support and coöperation.

EMEL LARSEN, one of the most prominent merchants at Brandon, and one of the most successful and enterprising business men in Douglas county, Minnesota, was born at Edsberg, Smaalenderne, Norway, on the 16th of November, 1849, and is a son of Lars Evenson, who also lives in Brandon. Our subject was one of a family of eight children, as follows—Julian, Sophia, Carl, Johanna, Emel, Martin, Anton and Tea. Sophia is still in Norway, while Carl and Julian are both farmers in Moe township, Douglas county, Minnesota. Martin is a farmer in Norman county, Minnesota.

Emel Larsen, whose name heads our present article, received his education near the capital of his native land, attending school until he was about fourteen years of age, and from that time until he was twenty-one he was employed principally in wholesale houses. In 1871 he sailed for the United States, and after a voyage of about thirteen days he landed at Castle Garden, New York. From there he went to Chicago, and a short time later to Michigan, and then to Wisconsin, where he worked in saw mills, and also in the pineries. In 1872 he came to Douglas county, Minnesota, and engaged in farming in Moe township. There he took considerable interest in public affairs and held various local offices. In 1879 he removed to Brandon, where he has since lived. He built and ran the first hotel started in the village, and afterward in company with others engaged in the general merchandise business under the firm name of Larsen, Peterson & Co. He has since continued in this line, and the firm now carry the heaviest stock of goods in the place, and they are rated as one of the most substantial business houses in the county. Mr. Larsen has always taken a prominent part in all enterprises calculated to aid in the growth and development of the village or surrounding country. In 1887 he aided in organizing a company which erected the Brandon flouring mills, and is now one of the directors of the corporation. He has also taken an active interest in public matters, and for a number of years has been president of the village council, and holds that office at the present writing. He is a republican in political matters, and an honored member of the Masonic fraternity.

Our subject was married, in 1882, to Miss Menda Larson, and they are the parents of four living children—Lars G., Ovida A., Emil A. and Ella S. One child, Ella M., died when six months of age. The family are exemplary members of the Lutheran church. Mrs. Larsen was born in Norway, and came to the United States in 1873.

JOHN CHRISTENSON, who is engaged in the general merchandise and drug business in Elbow Lake, Grant county, Minnesota, is a native of Sweden. He was born in the southern part of that country, October 30, 1842, and is a son of Christian and Anna (Christenson) Nelson, natives also of the kingdom of Sweden. The father and mother of the subject of this article were the parents of five children, as follows—Anna, George, Christian, Peter and John.

John, the subject of our present sketch, remained on the home farm in his native land and attended school until he was sixteen years of age. He then entered as an apprentice to the watch-maker's trade, at which he was engaged until he was twenty-one years of age. After learning the trade, he worked at it until 1867, when he settled in Germany, where he followed his trade for four years. Mr. Christenson then started for the United States, landing in New York City after a passage on the ocean of nineteen days. From New York he went to Chicago, Illinois, where he was engaged in the jewelry business for two years. He then went to Cresco, Iowa, and after one year's work at his trade went to Leroy, Minnesota, remaining in that place for three years, occupied in the jewelry and drug business. On leaving Leroy, Mr. Christenson removed to Herman, Grant county, Minnesota, settling there in 1878. He engaged in the jewelry and drug business, and four years later added general merchandise. In the spring of 1887 he sold his business interests in Herman and moved to Elbow Lake, in the same county. On settling in Elbow Lake, he opened his present store of general merchandise and drugs, and Mr. Christenson is now one of the most prominent and influential business men of Grant county.

Mr. Christenson was united in marriage December 27, 1878, to Miss Belle Vaa, and this union has been blessed by two children, Albert and Julius. Mrs. Christenson was born in the kingdom of Norway, and was brought to the United States when she was but one year old, by her parents, who settled in Fillmore county, where she was reared and educated. Mr. Christenson, with his family, belongs to the Lutheran church, of which organization they are acceptable members. The subject of this article is an adherent to the principles of the republican party, and takes an active interest in any enterprise whereby his town or county may be benefited. He held the office of village trustee while in Herman, and since his residence in Elbow Lake has held the position on the school board and now holds the office of trustee.

KNUD D. ERICKSON, the efficient and accommodating postmaster at the village of Aastad, Otter Tail county, Minnesota, is a thrifty representative of the Norwegian race, that nationality so distinguished for their energy, frugality and economy. Mr. Erickson is a native of Norway, born on the 15th of June, 1853, and is the son of Erick and Ingrid (Hanson) Knutson, natives also of Norway. The parents of the present subject emigrated to the United States in 1861, and settled in Decorah, Iowa, where they remained five years, then removing to Winnebago county, Iowa, and after a six years' sojourn in that place, engaged in farming, they removed to Otter Tail county, Minnesota. The father homesteaded a tract of land on section 34, Aastad township, where he has since lived, engaged in farming. In addition to his farm labors, he is engaged in the mercantile business in the village of Aastad, and is one of the most prominent and influential men of the village. The father and mother of our subject were the parents of the following children — Knud

and Isabella, who died at the age of twenty-one years, in 1883.

Mr. Erickson, the subject of this article, emigrated with his parents to the United States in 1861, and after a voyage of six weeks on a sailing vessel, landed at Quebec, Canada. After landing they removed to Iowa, settling at Decorah. At the expiration of five years, they again removed, this time settling in Winnebago county, Iowa. It was in this county where our subject received the greater part of his schooling, securing a practical business education. Six years later they came to Otter Tail county, Minnesota. Here Knud Erickson studied under George W. McComber, of Tumeli, Otter Tail county, and thus received a thorough education.

Mr. Erickson was married in September, 1883, to Miss Torena T. Bergseid, a native of Norway, who came to the United States when in her fourteenth year. Mr. and Mrs. Erickson are the parents of one child, Edward T. Mr. Erickson with his family belongs to the Lutheran church. He has held the following offices in his township — postmaster, since April 13, 1880, chairman of the board of supervisors, and justice of the peace since 1882. He is a stanch republican in his political belief, and one of the active participants in all movements of a local nature, in which the town or county may derive benefit.

HENRY M. HUNTING, one of the oldest residents of the village of Ada, and the present justice of the peace of that place, is one of the "brave boys in blue" that flew to the defense of their native land in the hour of its direst need in the Civil War of 1861–65, and a history of his life is possessed of many points of interest.

Mr. Hunting was born June 24, 1837, at Henderson, Jefferson county, New York, and is the son of Jabez and Caroline (Kemp) Hunting. His earlier boyhood was spent in the schools of that portion of the "Empire State," but in 1854 he was brought by his parents to Wisconsin. The family settled in Columbia county, on a farm purchased by the father, where our subject grew to manhood, and there finished his elementary education.

While the pulse of the nation beat with feverish intensity in the spring of 1861, on the receipt of the news of the attack upon Fort Sumter, and the subsequent call to arms, with the fires of patriotism glowing in his breast, our subject left the parental roof and enrolled himself among the brave defenders of our country's honor and flag. Enlisting in Company A, Second Wisconsin Infantry, he was mustered into the United States service at Madison, June 11, 1861, and with the command was at once forwarded to Washington, then threatened by the rebels. On the 21st of July, of that year, he participated in the first battle of Bull Run, that so much misunderstood contest, where our arms suffered their first repulse. In September, following, the regiment was taken from the brigade of General Sherman, where it had been since joining the Army of the Potomac, and placed under General King, of Milwaukee, who wanted Western men. The Second, Sixth and Seventh Wisconsin and Nineteenth Indiana formed his command, afterward so widely and justly celebrated as the "Iron Brigade." They lay in camp, on the Maryland side of the river, until November, and then were transferred to the south shore, on the "sacred soil of Virginia," and were in camp, near Arlington Heights, all winter. In the spring of 1862 the brigade moved with the column under General Irwin McDowell, to Cedar Mountain, but did not reach that point in time to participate in the battle

that had been fought there. On their return march, at Gainesville, they met a large body of rebels, and, in the encounter that ensued, the brigade suffered a loss of some five hundred men, and the Second Wisconsin their colonel. On the 29th and 30th of August, 1862, Mr. Hunting with his regiment took part in the second battle of Bull Run, and on the repulse at that point marched for South Mountain, Maryland, where he participated in the engagement of September 14th, where the brigade won for itself immortal renown and the *sobriquet* that is so widely known. On the 17th of the same month, in the hot and devastating fire on Antietam's bloody field, he followed the colors of his regiment, a day to be remembered, and where twenty-six heroes of his company were killed or wounded. Mr. Hunting served as hospital steward at the field hospital until that was broken up, in the spring of 1863, after which he rejoined the regiment, then at Fredericksburg, and with it participated in the carnage at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863; the decisive and sanguinary battle at Gettysburg, July 1, 2 and 3; Mine Run, November 29, of the same year; the murderous and extended battle of the Wilderness, May 5 and 6, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 8, and all the other battles and skirmishes of the campaign under Grant that took place that year.

In November, 1863, Mr. Hunting returned to Wisconsin, where he was engaged in recruiting until May 1, 1864, returning just in time to participate in the spring campaign. He was promoted to the rank of third sergeant, after Gettysburg, and served in that capacity until his discharge. Besides the battles enumerated above, Mr. Hunting took a part in the engagements at Orange court house, July, 1862; Beaver Dam, or Gaines Mill, August 5 to 8, 1862; Rappahannock Station, August 2, 1862; Sulphur Springs, August 26, 1862; Fitz Hugh's Crossing, April 29, 1863; Kelley's Ford, July 9, 1863; and Raccoon Ford, June 5 and 6, 1864.

On the 18th of June, 1864, their term of service having expired, the company of which Mr. Hunting was a member arrived in Madison for discharge, having only two sergeants, two corporals and eighteen privates left of the 102 who had left the State in its ranks. In February, 1865, our subject enlisted in Company C, Ninth Regiment of the First Veteran Reserve Corps, under General W. S. Hancock, and was made first sergeant of the company. He remained at Washington for a time, whence he was sent to Indianapolis to perform guard duty, and from there to Davenport, Iowa, to guard the Sioux Indian prisoners there, and remained in the latter place until February 14, 1866, when he was finally discharged.

Mr. Hunting returned to his home in Wisconsin, where he stayed until April 1, 1876, when he removed to Sauk Center, Minnesota, where he rented a farm and entered upon its tillage. In the fall of the same year he came to the Red River Valley, and took up a claim one mile and a half northeast of where Ada now stands, the village then consisting of one small, portable house, used as a station, one board shanty, and a small building used for a warehouse. He returned to Sauk Center, where his family were, and spent the winter. In the spring he returned to his claim, and broke some twenty acres of it and erected a sod stable, but returned to Sauk Center for his family, whom he brought here in September of that year. He put up a house and carried on the farm until 1881. While there he took an active part in all town matters, and served as chairman of the town board and as school director, as well as in other offices. In the spring of 1882 he removed into the village of Ada, having previously purchased six lots on Atlantic avenue, and in a house erected there, lived

for two years and then removed to his present residence.

In 1884 Mr. Hunting put in a stock of farm machinery, and followed the sale of that line of goods for two years. In the spring of 1883 he was elected to the positions of both town and village justice, and has been reëlected his own successor ever since. The same year he was chosen president of the village board, and held that office for a year.

The subject of this memoir was married November 28, 1864, to Miss Alice Taylor, of Fall River, Columbia county, Wisconsin, who died in January, 1865. On the 14th of December, 1867, he was united in marriage with Mrs. Nancy Hunting, *nee* Silsbee, the widow of his brother, who had died from exposure shortly after his discharge from the United States service, where he had gallantly served.

Mr. Hunting is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having been made a Mason in Norman Lodge, No. 144, A. F. & A. M., in 1883. He is also a charter member of the Knights of Pythias lodge of Ada. He was one of the originators of George B. McClellan Post, now William Ketchum Post, No. 62, Grand Army of the Republic, and has been most actively identified with its interests and growth. In February, 1887, he organized Company I, Third Regiment, Minnesota National Guard, and held the office of captain until January, 1888, when he resigned. Politically he has always been a stanch supporter of democratic principles, and has labored for the success of that party.

Mr. Hunting's family consists of three children, one daughter and two step-children, named James G., Francis S. and Alice M.

FRANCIS J. DUFFY, the editor and proprietor of the East Grand Forks *Courier*, is a native of Wisconsin, born in Watertown, on the 14th of February, 1855, and is the son of Patrick and Frances (Williamson) Duffy, natives of Ireland.

Mr. Duffy, of whom this sketch treats, remained at home, attending school, until he was twenty years of age. In the summers, and while he was out of school, he clerked in his father's general merchandise store until he was seventeen years of age. He then entered a printing office, and for three years worked at that trade. At the age of twenty years he removed to the city of New York, and secured a position on the New York *World*. He remained in that office, setting type, until the spring of 1881. He then took a trip to the Old World, and remained in London, England, for about one month, and then went to Ireland, where he remained until the following September. In September, 1881, he returned to the United States, and in October, 1882, settled at East Grand Forks, Polk county, Minnesota. In the following August he purchased his present paper, and has since been the sole editor and proprietor of the East Grand Forks *Courier*. He is one of the ablest editors in the Red River Valley, and the paper has a large and increasing circulation. It is a bright, newsy paper, seven columns, and independent in politics.

Mr. Duffy was united in marriage on the 11th of July, 1888, to Miss Mary McCabe, daughter of Thomas and Catharine (Duggin) McCabe, natives of Ireland. Mr. Duffy is a popular man in his residence city and vicinity, and is well and favorably known throughout the Red River Valley. He has a fine and commodious residence in the city.

Mr. Duffy now holds the office of city recorder, and has held the offices of town clerk and secretary of the chamber of commerce. In political matters he is a stanch democrat. Mr. Duffy is also the manager of the East Grand Forks Loan Agency.

HON. DANIEL W. HIXSON, State senator and a citizen of Grant county, Minnesota, is a resident of section 23, Delaware township. He was born in Burlington, Iowa, December 23, 1843, and is a son of John and Mary (Burnett) Hixson, who were natives of Ohio. Daniel W. remained on the home farm, attending school, until he was seventeen years of age, at which time he enlisted in Company C., Thirtieth Iowa Infantry (Fifteenth Army Corps), on August 4, 1862. He participated in many battles, including Vicksburg, Champion Hills, etc., receiving his discharge for a wound received May 22d, at Vicksburg. After his discharge he returned to his old home, and remained there until March 7, 1865, when he was married to Miss Helen Orr, daughter of J. W. and Jane (Baines) Orr. After his marriage he lived on the farm in Des Moines county, Iowa, where they remained until 1883. In 1883 they removed to Grant county, Minnesota, and D. W. Hixson purchased 480 acres of land in section 23, Delaware township, where they have since lived. Mr. Hixson has a residence in Herman village, where he with his family spend the rigorous winters. Mr. Hixson has made a specialty more of stock-raising than grain farming, both in Iowa and since coming to Minnesota.

Mr. Hixson has been prominently identified with the official history of Grant county. In the fall of 1886 he was elected to represent his district in the State senate, and still holds that office. The record he has made reflects credit upon himself as well as the district, and has given him a State reputation as one of the leading members of the "upper house," while in Iowa. Mr. Hixson was prominently identified with the Grange order, being secretary for twenty-seven lodges of that order. It was he who introduced the freedom of traffic bill in the State senate. He was nominated for that position by the Farmers' Alliance and endorsed by the republican party.

By their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Hixson have become the parents of the following children — Edwin S., Elma C. and Capitola.

JOHN MARTH. Of the many "brave boys in blue" who found homes in the famous Red River Valley and Park Regions, perhaps none deserve better mention than the gentleman whose name heads this biographical sketch, a popular and prosperous merchant of the village of Barnesville, Clay county, Minnesota. He is a native of Germany, born in 1837, and is a son of George and Sophia (Hohman) Marth, natives also of the kingdom of Germany.

Mr. Marth, of whom this article treats, spent his school days in his native land, where he remained until in his nineteenth year. In 1857 he immigrated to the United States, and settled in the State of Virginia, where he remained for three months. At the expiration of the time, in October, 1857, he moved to Crow river, Wright county, Minnesota, where the village of Delano now is located. He was one of the first settlers in that section of country, and remained there until the fall of 1861. In the fall of that year he enlisted in the First Minnesota Battery, and served three years and nine months. He enlisted on the 4th of October, 1861, at Fort Snelling, Minnesota. The month of November, 1861, was spent at La Crosse, and from that place the battery went to St. Louis, Missouri; then on to Pittsburg Landing, taking part in that engagement. Our subject was in many important engagements and sieges, including the following: Siege of Corinth, battle of Corinth; then followed the rebel general, Price, through Tennessee, and from Memphis moved on to Vicksburg, during the winter of 1862–63.

In the spring of 1863 the battery moved to the rear of Vicksburg, participating in the siege and surrender of that place. After the surrender, the battery remained there as guard, and on Christmas of 1863 Mr. Marth's time expired. He re-enlisted, however, and obtained a forty-day furlough, in which he returned to Minnesota, and remained until the furlough expired. He then returned to active service. He went to Cairo, Illinois, where he met his old battery, and they moved up the Tennessee river, going to Huntsville, Alabama. They joined Sherman's army at Big Shanty, before Kenesaw Mountain, and took part in that battle. Mr. Marth was with Sherman in his famous "march to the sea," and took part in all those heavy battles and weary marches. He then went to Washington, District of Columbia, by way of Petersburg, Richmond and Alexandria. He participated in the grand review, and then went with his battery to Fort Snelling, Minnesota, where he was honorably discharge on the 1st day of June, 1865. He was in ten separate and distinct battles, and received no disabling wound nor was made prisoner.

After his discharge he went to Wabasha, Minnesota, where he remained until the spring of 1866. He then engaged in farming near Delano, Wright county, Minnesota, where he remained eight years, engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1874 he removed into the village of Delano and erected a building, where he engaged in the general mercantile business for three years. In October, 1877, Mr. Marth removed to Barnesville, Clay county, Minnesota, and took a claim about a mile from the village. After he secured his claim he returned to Delano, where he remained until 1878. In the spring of that year he returned to Barnesville and built a store, in which he placed a full line of general merchandise. He has since been engaged in the business; has a stock worth $30,000, and is one of the most successful business men of that region. In 1885, when the town was organized, he removed his store to the new town, and has since carried on business there. In addition to his business interests, he owns a fine farm of 960 acres, 800 acres being under cultivation, and it is under his own supervision. He is a prominent man of his village, and has held the offices of school director and chairman of the town board. He is a member of the E. M. Kenfield Post, No. 145, Grand Army of the Republic. He is a member of the German Lutheran church. A man of the strictest integrity, he stands high in the community in which he lives, both as a business man and an exemplary citizen.

Mr. Marth was married June 24, 1867, to Miss Williamina Klement, and they are the parents of six children namely—Matilda, Sophia, Amanda, John, Rosa and Alvina. Mrs. Marth's father was a soldier in the Fourth Missouri Cavalry. He was taken prisoner and died in Libby prison.

In political affairs Mr. Marth is a republican.

HON. BERNHARD SAMPSON, one of the enterprising and influential citizens of Crookston, is one of the earliest settlers in the Red River Valley, taking his claim here on the 12th of June, 1872, since which time he has been largely identified with the growth and development of this portion of the State of Minnesota.

Mr. Sampson was born in the kingdom of Sweden, October 26, 1840, and is the son of Bernhard and Olena Sampson. In his native land he received his education, and amid familiar surroundings grew to manhood. Perceiving the improbability, if not impossibility, of a man raising himself, in the land

of his birth, above the condition in which he was born, in 1867 he crossed the ocean to the free shores of the Great Republic in search of a competency and a home. For two years after his arrival in the United States he was employed on railroads in Ohio and Michigan, but in 1869 he came west to Minnesota. Finding employment on the construction of the Northern Pacific railroad, he worked west from Brainerd to the Cheyenne river, Dakota, and in 1870 took up a claim on the banks of that stream, with the intention of making a farm, the grand ambition of his life. He put up a log cabin, and sowed some eighty acres of land he had broken with wheat, and made his home upon it, sometimes working there and sometimes on the railroad for eighteen months, but, the grasshoppers devouring every part of his crop, in the spring of 1872 he left that part of the country and returned to Minnesota. Here, in company with some other parties, he took several contracts for grading on the Manitoba railroad, then in process of construction, north of Glyndon. The first time he came to Red Lake river was in May, 1872, when he brought up, with his team, several surveyors to the point where the road was supposed to cross the stream, about two miles east of the present site of Crookston. His next trip was on the same errand, shortly after, and he found that nearly all the land in that vicinity was taken possession of by settlers, and, it being heavy and wet, he came down the river a couple of miles and took up a claim where he now lives. This was the 12th of June, 1872. A few days later the survey of the road was changed to its present location, and made his place the most eligible of the neighborhood. He erected a log cabin on his claim, which was one of the first, if not the first, in this part of the valley, and, after the grading contracts were finished, located on his claim. Here, for years, he devoted his energies to its improvement and cultivation. His original piece of ground contained some 149 acres, to which he added forty acres bought of the State, being school land, and seventy-three of the railroad, making in all 262 acres, all of which is excellent arable land. In 1882 Mr. Sampson platted some eighty-four acres of his place under the name of Sampson's addition to Crookston, and the same year South Crookston was laid out on his original claim. In addition to this property he has a fine farm of 162 acres of land one mile southwest of the city, and 160 acres of excellent hay land in the town of Russia, giving him superior advantages in stock-raising, in which he takes the greatest pride. He devotes considerable attention to the rearing of horses, and has sold off of his farm, in the spring of 1888, a matched span of colts for $600 to a St. Paul party.

But it is in his public life that Mr. Sampson is most widely known. His first public office of any moment was that of clerk of the district court of Polk county, to which he was elected in 1878. At the expiration of his term of service, in 1880, he was elected a member of the State legislature, and represented this district in the twenty-second session of the house of representatives. The district then embraced the twelve counties of Clay, Becker, Wadena, Todd, Otter Tail, Wilkin, Beltrami, Norman, Marshall, Kittson, Hubbard and Polk, in all of which Mr. Sampson received handsome majorities, except in Todd.

On the organization of the Crookston Improvement Company, the subject of this sketch was chosen its first president, in recognition of his services in behalf of the community. The following year, in company with F. J. Wilcken and Julius Bjornstad, of St. Paul, he put up the Crookston roller flouring mill, at an expense of $50,000, his share of which exceeded $13,000. The mill, which

was one of the best in the valley, had a daily capacity of 250 barrels of flour, and used both steam and water power. It was operated until June 4, 1887 when it was destroyed by fire. Mr. Sampson, however, had disposed of his interest previous to its destruction. In the fall of 1886 the gentleman of whom we write was elected by a handsome majority to represent this district in the State senate, the position which he so admirably fills at present. He has ever been one of the most active and public-spirited men in the community; and takes great interest in the growth and improvement of both Crookston and the country in general. He was a member of the board of education of the city when the present fine school building was erected, and takes great interest in all educational matters.

Mr. Sampson was united in marriage June 17, 1871, with Miss Petra Bjornstad, who has become the mother of eight children—Lena, who was born September 14, 1872, is, as far as now known, the first white child born in this part of the Red River Valley; Selma, Rickard, Olga, Gustave (deceased), Hulda, Bernhard and Hagabart.

Mr. Sampson, who saw a great deal of frontier life here in early days, says it was no uncommon thing while teaming through here, prior to the erection of bridges, to unhitch his oxen from the wagon, drive them to the edge of the water, jump on one of them and swim them across the stream, holding in one hand the end of a rope, with which he was always provided, which was attached to his wagon, and after getting the animals on the other side, he would fasten the line to the yoke of the cattle and haul the wagon over. He hauled the first load of flour into Moorhead, bringing it from Alexandria to that village in the fall of 1870, for the firm of Bruns & Finkle. With him at the time was one Ole Strandvold.

CHRISTOPHER C. SHEDD, a retired agriculturist of Douglas county, Minnesota, is a resident of the village of Osakis, where he is an employe in a general merchandise store, with his son. He is a native of New Hampshire, born in Sullivan county, on the 20th of February, 1827, and is the son of Nathaniel and Cyntha (Andrews) Shedd, natives of Massachusetts. They were married in New Hampshire in 1826, and settled in that State, remaining there until their death. They were farmers in Sullivan county, where the father died in February, 1878. The mother died in 1848, when our subject was twenty-one years old. They were devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and respected citizens in the locality in which they lived. After the mother's death the father married a Miss Sally Winter, who is now living in New Hampshire. The father and mother of our subject were the parents of the following named children — Christopher C., Betsie A., Cyntha J., William W. and John G. All the children are deceased except Christopher C. and Betsie A.

Mr. Shedd, the subject of the present article, received his education in his native State, and finished his schooling in Kimball Union Academy, in Meriden, New Hampshire. He received a good, practical business education, and, after leaving the academy, worked during the summers on his father's farm. In the winters he taught school, and for a number of years he followed that profession. He then farmed for several years, and in 1864 engaged in the milling business. After eighteen months he was burned out, and then engaged in the tanning industry. After the short period of six months he was again burned out, but rebuilt and continued in the tanner's business for six years. Mr. Shedd then sold out and emigrated into the great West, crossing the Mississippi river on the morning of his

forty-sixth birthday. In 1873 he settled in Sibley county, Minnesota, where he remained for one year, and then went to Rice county, Minnesota, where he engaged in the milling business. At the expiration of four years Mr. Shedd moved to Osakis, Douglas county, Minnesota, and purchased a fine farm on sections 25 and 26. He has one of the most desirable pieces of property in the county, and was one of the substantial members of the farming community in that locality. For five years he remained upon the farm, but then finding old age approaching, rendering him unable to perform hard labor, he moved into the village, and was employed by his son, as above stated. The son had in 1883 opened a store, and continues to operate the same.

Mr. Shedd, the subject of this sketch, was united in marriage on the 20th of March, 1851, to Miss Melita Metcalf, a native of New Hampshire, and the daughter of Horatio and Phebe (Haven) Metcalf, natives of New Hampshire. Mr. and Mrs. Shedd's union has been blessed with one child — Herbert A., who married Miss Emma Woodworth, January 10, 1878. They have a family of three children — Harry, Frank and Mabel.

DR. WILLIAM R. HAND, who is engaged in the practice of medicine in the village of Herman, Grant county, Minnesota, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Wayne county, on the 14th of September, 1854. He is the son of Nathan G., and Leah C. (Crone) Hand, both natives of Pennsylvania. The father died in 1863 in the hospital at Philadelphia from a disease contracted in the army. He enlisted in the Pennsylvania Reserve Infantry, One Hundred and Forty-third Regiment, and after a few months of service, was taken sick with chronic diarrhœa, which caused his death. He was a lumberman through life and spent the active part of his life in Wayne county, Pennsylvania. The father and mother of our subject were the parents of the following named children—Anna M., Lydia C., William R. and Susie, deceased. The latter passed away at the age of four years, of scarlet fever. The two girls are now living in Pennsylvania; one is a school teacher and the other is a milliner. The mother of our subject is now living in Hawley, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Hand, the subject of this biographical sketch, spent his boyhood days in attending school in Hawley, Pennsylvania, also attended the Soldier's Orphan Home School at Montrose, Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1870. He then entered a machine shop and iron factory, and engaged in general iron work for five years. At the expiration of that time he entered the office of a Dr. G. B. Curtiss, of Hawley, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, and remained with him six months, at which time his health gave out, and he was forced to abandon work for a period of five months. He then engaged in the study of medicine with Dr. Stephen Maxon, of Cuba, Allegany county, New York. At that time this doctor was one of the most prominent and noted men, and his decision and judgment as influential as any in the East. Dr. Hand remained with this noted man for two years, and at the expiration of that time entered the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, and graduated from the full college course with high honors in 1877. No sooner had he finished college than he at once entered into his life's work, opening an office at Scrubgrass, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and after remaining there one year, removed to Bradford, McKean county, Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in his profession for a period of three years. The doctor then removed to Scranton, where he remained for two years,

and from this place again removed, settling at Herman, Grant county, Minnesota. In January, 1883, he opened an office in Herman, and at once began his professional life in this Western town. He has since been engaged in his medical work, and now commands a large and increasing practice. He is recognized as one of the leading medical practitioners in that region of the State, and is a man of careful judgment and honest decision.

Dr. Hand was united in marriage on the 30th of March, 1885, to Miss Jennie Hugunin, a native of Minnesota, and now the mother of one child, Lillia May. Mrs. Hand is a graduate of the excellent high school at Owatonna, Steele county, Minnesota, and prior to her marriage was a school teacher by profession. Dr. Hand is one of the prominent citizens of Grant county, and takes an active interest in all local and public affairs. He is a republican in his political belief and has held the offices of recorder, deputy coroner, health officer, etc. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and one of the leading and influential men of Herman village.

NORMAN A. BASSETT, a prominent and prosperous farmer of section 35, Moland township, Clay county, Minnesota, is a native of Pennsylvania. He was born in Bradford county, March 10, 1820, and is a son of John and Clarissa (Kellogg) Bassett, natives of Rhode Island and Vermont, respectively. The father was a farmer, tanner and boot and shoe manufacturer. He settled in Pennsylvania in an early day and was married there. His death occurred June 27, 1842, and his wife died in 1881 at the advanced age of ninety-six years. There were nine children in the family—John W., Charles R., Orville P., Sarah A. (now Mrs. Aldrich), Chauncy, Susan (the wife of Mr. Todd), Norman A. (our subject), and Julia C. (married to Mr. Cogshell). Two of the family are deceased.

Norman, the subject of this memoir, spent his early childhood on a farm. When he was eight years of age the family removed to East Smithfield, Pennsylvania, where he attended the common school until he was sixteen years of age. He then entered his brother's wagon shop, and after remaining as an apprentice to that trade for some eighteen months, he entered in the milling business with his father. He was engaged in this until 1843, when he moved into northern Illinois, and from there went to Lee county, Iowa, remaining with his brother, Samuel, during the winter. He then returned to Illinois, settling in Carthage, Hancock county, where he remained six months. He next settled in Boone county, Illinois, where he followed his trade until 1851. While in Carthage, Illinois, Mr. Bassett was a witness to the death of Joseph Smith, the Mormon, and at that time he (Mr. Bassett) was a member of the Carthage Guards, and doubtless he is the only person now living who witnessed the killing of that notorious personage. In 1851 Mr. Bassett removed to Independence, Iowa, and purchased ninety acres of land near that place. He then engaged in general farming, and also worked at his trade, until he moved to Chatham, Iowa, where he remained about five years. He next removed to Clay county, Minnesota, and settled on the land which composes his present residence, and where he has lived ever since. He was one of the earliest settlers in his township, and has done a great deal to promote all public and educational interests.

Mr. Bassett was united in marriage, in 1849, to Miss Keziah Hale, who was born in East Smithfield, Pennsylvania, and is a daughter of Mason and Almira (King) Hale.

They came west in 1842, and settled near Belvidere, Boone county, Illinois, where the father was engaged in farming for a number of years. They next removed to Waterloo, Iowa, where the mother died in 1870, and the father in 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Bassett are the parents of the following children—Florence H. (now Mrs. Spragg), Clara O., N. Arthur, John M., Franklin H., Charles A., C. Howard, Bertha M. (the wife of Mr. William Osborn), and Julia M. Franklin is teaching in Japan, and Florence, Clara and Bertha were all school teachers.

Mr. Bassett formerly supported the republican party, and was one of the delegates to the first republican convention held in the State of Iowa. At present he is an advocate of the principles of the prohibition party, and it was Mr. Bassett who cast the first and only vote for St. John for president in Moland township, Clay county. He has held various offices in the different localities in which he has resided, and was the first town clerk in three different townships, in three different States. He holds the office of justice of the peace in his resident township, and has helped organize three townships, one in Illinois, one in Iowa, and one in Minnesota. Mr. and Mrs. Bassett are members of the Methodist church, of which organization he is recording secretary.

EDWIN C. SCHOW, the efficient postmaster at Ashby, Grant county, Minnesota, is also engaged in the jewelry business in that place. He is a native of Norway, born in Varal, on the 4th day of September, 1837, and is a son of E. C. and Guline (Johnson) Schow, natives of that same kingdom. The father of our subject immigrated to the United States in 1855 and settled in Waupun, Wisconsin, where he died in 1886. He was a farmer through life. The mother came to this country in 1857 and died in 1861. They were the parents of thirteen children, four of whom are now living. Andrew and Christian were killed in the late Civil War. The names of the remainder are — Gilbert, Mrs. Olson, Mrs. Baulson and our subject.

Mr. Schow, the subject of this biographical review, spent his school days in Christiania, having gone there when he was fourteen years of age. While there he learned the watchmaker's trade. He then followed his trade for six years and in 1857 came to the United States, and after a voyage of ten weeks landed in Quebec, Canada. He then went to Waupun, Wisconsin, where he remained until the time of his enlistment. In August, 1861, he enlisted in the Fifteenth Wisconsin Infantry and served until the time of his honorable discharge in October, 1862. He entered as a private and was discharged as orderly sergeant. Mr. Schow served in the following battles — Island Number 10 and Union City, Tennessee. He was in many minor engagements and skirmishes, and was confined to the field hospital at Camp Randall, Wisconsin, for some time with measles. After his discharge, he returned to Waupun, Wisconsin, where he remained a short time, and then went to Rochester, Minnesota. In the year 1882 he closed out his business and removed to Grant county, Minnesota, settling at Ashby, where he has since remained. As soon as he settled there he opened a grocery and jewelry store, and has since carried on those lines of trade.

Mr. Schow was married in 1863, to Miss Mattie Olson, and this union has been blessed with the following named children — Charles E., Manton, Emma, Alfred, Amanda and Nora. Charles is married and lives in Fergus Falls, Minnesota, engaged in the clothing business. Our subject is a democrat in his political affiliations, and takes an active interest in all public matters. He, with his

family, are devoted members of the Lutheran church. He has held various offices in the township and village, including the following — councilman, president of the village council, village treasurer and postmaster of the village since July, 1888.

JOHN H. ALSTEAD, a prominent business man of Evansville, Douglas county, Minnesota, engaged in the real estate and insurance business in that place, is a native of Norway. He was born in Roraas in 1849, and is the son of Iver and Ingeborg (Odegaard) Alstead, natives of that kingdom. The father came to the United States in 1856, and is now living in Douglas county, Minnesota.

John H. Alstead remained in his native land until about nineteen years of age, when he came to the United States. Up to the age of fourteen years he attended school, and then secured a position as clerk, which he held until he left his native land. In 1869 he embarked in a steamer bound for the United States, and after a voyage of eleven days landed in Quebec, Canada. From there he went to Detroit, Michigan, then to Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, and from there to Red Wing, Minnesota, by the Mississippi river. During the next fall he hired out to a farmer, and in the winter attended school, also clerking a few months for a Mr. Monson. Mr. Alstead then went to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he hired out as clerk to a manufacturing company. Remaining in their employ until 1877, he went to Douglas county, Minnesota, and located at Evansville, and for six months was on a farm with his father. He then established himself in the pump business in Evansville, afterward adding flour, farm implements, buggies, cutters, etc. In 1879 he opened the first real estate and insurance office in that place, in which business he has since been engaged.

Mr. Alstead was united in marriage, in 1873, to Miss Anna C. Johnson, a native of Sweden. By this union two children have been born — Henry E. and Victor H. Mr. Alstead, with his family, belongs to the Lutheran church. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is an adherent to the principles of the democratic party. He is a man highly honored and esteemed by all who know him, and has held the offices of justice of the peace for six years and township clerk for four years. He is also notary public.

CHARLES C. KNAPPEN is the enterprising editor and proprietor of *The Bulletin*, of Fisher. He is the son of James G. and Elizabeth (Hulburt) Knappen, natives of New York. He was born in Columbia county, Wisconsin, February 15, 1861, where he remained with his parents until he was seven years old, at which time they moved to Iowa, where they remained one year and a half, and then removed to Minnesota and settled in Albert Lea. Here Charles remained with his parents about six years, when he commenced learning the trade of printer with Woodard & Foss, editors of the Wells *Advocate*. After remaining one year with them he went to Albert Lea for a short time, and then to Clear Lake, where he was engaged in the office of the Clear Lake *Mirror*. While in Albert Lea he, with Frank Pierce, issued his first paper, called *The Will 'o the Wisp*. After remaining in the Clear Lake *Mirror* office one year under instruction, he went to Lake Mills and ran a paper there for a period of six months, then returned to Albert Lea and ran the *North Star* a short time, after which he was engaged for six months in Minneapolis, with Johnson, Smith & Harri-

son, book publishers. He then went to Emerson, Manitoba, and worked in the office of the *Daily International* for some time, and in 1881 went to the Rocky mountains as a correspondent for different papers. He was thus engaged for one year, and then, after visiting different places for six months, he went to Fergus Falls, working in the office of the *Daily Telegraph* six months; from there he went to Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, and was there and at Eau Claire engaged in newspaper work for one year and a half; from there he went to Superior and ran the *Inter-Ocean* one and a half years, at which time he came to Fisher, where he is now engaged in the same business. He has made the *Bulletin* a grand success, its circulation being now about 700, which speaks well for the business qualities of its enterprising and popular editor and proprietor.

Mr. Knappen was married at Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, September 2d, 1886, to Miss Etta G. Butler, the daughter of Aaron and Adrien (Edwards) Butler, natives of Maine.

The subject of this sketch affiliates with the republican party.

EZRA G. VALENTINE, a leading and prominent attorney at law in Breckenridge, Wilkin county, Minnesota, is a native of the State of New York. He was born on a farm near Attica, Wyoming county, New York, on the 9th day of August, 1847, and is the son of Solomon and Maria (Goodell) Valentine, natives of Washington and Erie counties, New York, respectively. The grandparents of our subject on his mother's side were John and Ruth Goodell, natives of Erie county, New York, and were engaged in the pursuit of farming. They were excellent people, and devoted members of the Baptist church. The other grandparents of Mr. Valentine were Solomon and Mary Valentine, natives of Washington county, New York. The father of the subject of this article was a practical mechanic by trade, and carried on this industry in Ripon, Wisconsin, to which place he had removed in 1857. He was engaged at the wagon maker's and blacksmith's trades in that place, and remained there until his death, which occurred in September, 1876. The mother of Mr. Valentine is still living at Ripon, Wisconsin. They had a family of the following named children—Chancy B., attorney at law in Parker, Dakota Territory; Professor William H. H., of Chicago, Illinois, in Bryant & Stratton's college; Annie, now Mrs. L. B. Everdell, her husband a lawyer of Breckenridge, Minnesota; Josephine S., the wife of Mr. J. M. Beach, the State agent of Wisconsin for the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company; Ezra G., the subject of this memoir, and Ella M., who married Mr. King, a conductor on the railroad, and a resident of Oshkosh, Wisconsin. The entire family consisted of fourteen children, five of whom died in infancy, and one at the age of five years. A seventh one died at the age of twelve years. The rest grew to man and womanhood, and the above named are those now living.

Mr. Valentine, of whom this sketch treats, was placed in the school-room at the early age of four years. He first attended the schools at Varysburg, near Attica, New York, and at the age of ten years removed with his parents to Ripon, Wisconsin, where he attended the graded schools, and later entered Ripon College. He then attended Beloit College, in Wisconsin, and, after taking a thorough classical course, was graduated in 1869. After his graduation he was employed in the State School of Wisconsin for the Deaf and Dumb, as teacher, for four years, and a portion of this time was in charge of the institution. Later he was

engaged as instructor in the Indiana School for the Deaf and Dumb, located at Indianapolis, and was connected with that school for three years. During the seven years he was employed in the two institutions he studied law, and the last year of teaching read under General Harrison, President of the United States. Leaving Indianapolis, he removed to Chicago, Illinois, and entered the law office of Bonfield, Swezey & Smith, and was admitted to the bar in 1877. During the same year he opened an office on his own account in Chicago, and remained there until December, 1882, when he removed to Breckenridge, Minnesota, and entered into partnership with L. B. Everdell. This firm continued until May 1, 1884, when the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Valentine opened an office on his own account.

On the 1st of September, 1885, he, with F. E. Kenaston and J. A. Nelson, started a bank in Breckenridge, under the name of Wilkin County Bank. In June, 1888, he and others established the Barnesville State Bank, of which institution he is now one of the directors. Mr. Kenaston has charge of the Wilkin County Bank, and J. A. Nelson is cashier of the Barnesville bank. Both of these gentlemen are noticed at length elsewhere in this ALBUM. Mr. Valentine is the attorney for both of these banks, and has a large and increasing practice. He is an able and successful lawyer and a careful business man. He owns a good deal of landed property in Wilkin county, Minnesota, and also in Dakota, and is vice-president of the Wahpeton Telephone Company, of which he is also corporation attorney. He also attends to a great deal of legal business for a number of corporations. He is the chairman of the permanent committee of fifteen, who were chosen at a convention held at Crookston, Minnesota, to devise a system of drainage for the Red River Valley counties in Minnesota, including the counties of Marshall, Polk, Norman, Clay and Wilkin.

Our subject was married on the 4th of June, 1879, at Chicago, Illinois, to Miss Bertha M. Alden, and their union has been blessed by the advent of three children—James Alden and Blanche M., both now living, and Maude Josephine Valentine, who died in infancy. Mrs. Valentine was born at Wilmington, Illinois, and is a daughter of James F. Alden, formerly a merchant of Boston, Massachusetts, and afterward manager of the credit department for A. T. Stewart, the dry goods king of Chicago and New York City.

In conclusion, it is but just to say that Mr. Valentine is one of the most prominent and substantial citizens of Breckenridge. He is the president of the village council, has also held the office of school clerk for a number of years and filled various other local positions. Every enterprise calculated to benefit his town or county has always received his hearty support and coöperation, and no man has been more prominently identified with the growth and development of Breckenridge than has he.

HON. IRA B. MILLS, judge of the Fourteenth judicial district, embracing Becker, Clay, Norman, Polk, Marshall, Kittson and Beltrami counties, is a native of Orange county, New York, born January 14, 1851. His parents were William and Julia (Houston) Mills, who were natives of Scotchtown, Orange county, New York. William's father was Samuel, who married Esther Still, and they were both born in Orange county. Julia Houston's father was John G., and her mother Susan (Bronson) Houston, of the same county in New York above named. The father was a thrifty farmer, and he served in the War of 1812. These

families were all possessed of good fortunes, and stood among the best of New York families.

William Mills had a family of three children, two of whom are now living — Judge Ira B. and his sister, Susan E. The father and his wife went to Petersburgh, Virginia, and settled, living retired until his death.

Our subject, Ira B., was reared on his parents' farm, until he was fourteen years of age. He was a graduate of Wallkill Academy, Orange county, New York, in 1867. After leaving the school-room he clerked in a large grocery and feed store for a period of one year, after which he studied law with A. V. N. Powelson. Later on he attended the Albany law school, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1872. He practiced in Port Jarvis, Orange county, New York, until 1881, when he saw broader and more promising fields in the growing West, and came to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he lived six months, and in 1882 removed to Moorhead. Here he practiced law with much success until 1886, when the people of his district elected him to the office of district judge, which place he still holds to the greatest satisfaction of all. Previous to his election he was a law partner of the firm of Burnham, Mills & Tillotson. In the East he had served as city attorney for two years, and otherwise taken a prominent part in public affairs.

He was married September 17, 1874, to Miss Isadore Backus, of Ashford, Connecticut, the daughter of S. S. Backus. Mr. and Mrs. Mills have one son — Ernest B.

Politically, our worthy subject is a republican, yet it may be said that he has made law his theme, more than politics, hence his success in his chosen profession. He belongs to the order of Odd Fellows and also the Knights of Pythias. In the legal profession no man in all the great Northwest stands higher than Judge Mills.

JOHN PETERSON LEE, one of the prominent and respected members of the farming community of Grant county, Minnesota, is the subject of this biographical sketch, a resident of section 7, Sanford township, where he is engaged in a general farming and stock-raising business. He is a native of Norway, born in the year 1836, and is a son of Peter Hermanson and Sarah (Lee) Hermanson, natives also of Norway. The parents emigrated to the United States at an early day and settled in Dane county, Wisconsin. They were farmers and the parents of the following named children— Herman, Nels, Isabelle and John.

John Peterson Lee, the subject of this sketch, spent his school days in Dane county, Wisconsin, where he had settled in infancy. He left school at the age of eighteen years. After leaving school he worked at general farming in Wisconsin and Minnesota until he enlisted. Special mention should here be made of the war record of the present subject. He enlisted at Goodhue county, Minnesota, in 1861, in the Tenth Minnesota Infantry, Company D, under Captain Phelps, and was with General Sibley's expedition, which started out from Fort Snelling, going up the Minnesota river, then to Devil's Lake along the Missouri river and back to St. Paul. He then went to New York City, and in 1863 enlisted in the navy and served one year. After his discharge he returned to Wisconsin, and remained there about one year. He next went to Goodhue county, Minnesota, where he spent another year. Then he came to Stillwater, where he was employed for two years in rafting on the Mississippi river. He then went to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he remained one year, working in a lumber yard. He then removed to Alexandria, Douglas county, Minnesota, where he was married and remained one year. Then he settled on his present farm in Sanford township, Grant

county, Minnesota. He was the first settler of his township, and did the first breaking of the prairie soil.

For six months he was teaming between St. Cloud and Ft. Abercrombie, and then settled at farming, at which he has been engaged ever since. He is one of the prominent farmers of the town and county, highly esteemed by all who bear his acquaintance.

Mr. Lee was united in marriage in October, 1868, to Miss Bergitha M. Holnig, a native of Norway and now the mother of one child—Sophia.

Mr. Lee, with his family, belongs to the Lutheran church, and is one of the most favorably known families in the township. Mr. Peterson Lee is a republican in his political affiliations, and takes an active part in all public and local affairs.

WILLIAM S. MOLES is a leading real estate dealer in Alexandria, Douglas county, Minnesota. His careful, honorable and energetic business qualities have earned for him an excellent reputation in the place where he resides.

He was born in Cumberland, in the north of England, in the year 1834, and his parents were John and Elizabeth (Stephenson) Moles, his father being a native of Dumfries, Scotland, and his mother being born in Cumberland, England. His father was an expert machinist, and was foreman of a large manufactory in England for a number of years. In the year 1837 the family left old England to seek homes in the United States. After a very tempestuous voyage of thirteen weeks on the Atlantic, they reached Mobile, Alabama, where they resided for one year. They then removed to the State of Illinois, locating in Peoria county, some twenty-five miles west of Peoria city, where the father built the first grist mill that was erected in that part of the country. After carrying on the milling business and farming for some four years the father sold out and removed to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, whence he returned to Peoria, Illinois, in 1845. He died at the latter place in 1847. The mother died in Marshall county, Illinois, in 1872. They had a family of six children, three of whom died in infancy; those living are William S.; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Herder, of Fergus Falls, Minnesota, and Samuel T. Moles, of Duluth, Minnesota.

The subject of our sketch was raised on a farm, receiving but a limited school education. He has, however, supplemented that by careful and systematic study in later years, and is well read on all general subjects. At the age of sixteen years he became a clerk in what is known as a general store, where he remained till he was twenty-two years old, after which he opened a mercantile business for himself in Marshall county, Illinois, continuing the business until 1860. He sold out and engaged in the real estate and insurance business, wherein he was very successful until 1870, at which time he sold out the business and good-will thereof.

In 1872 he removed to Alexandria, Douglas county, Minnesota, where he took the position of book-keeper and general business manager for the Hon. William E. Hicks, now deceased, who was the owner of a large amount of real estate, including the Alexandria town site, Alexandria steam mills and other valuable business property.

In 1856 Mr. Moles was married to Miss Margaret J. Runnells, who was born in Dearborn county, Indiana. They have three children living—John R., Samuel D. and William H., the first two named being at present engaged in the mercantile business in Alexandria, under the firm name of Moles Bros. In 1871 the mother died. In 1873 Mr. Moles was again married, to Miss Martha Snetting, of Alexandria, the issue of this

marriage being two children, living—Martha E. and Edward S., the latter being now at the age of ten years.

Mr. Moles has always taken an active part and keen interest in the upbuilding of the town and county in which he lives, and to his untiring energy and well directed efforts, in connection with other intelligent men of the same class, Alexandria and Douglas county is taking the front rank as one of the most desirable and justly favored spots for residence in all Minnesota's Park Region. Mr. Moles controls a large amount of choice property in Alexandria and vicinity. He and Mrs. Hicks (widow of the late Hon. W. E. Hicks) are owners of a large amount of very choice timber farming lands, choice lakeside property and town lots in Alexandria and vicinity, which they offer at such prices and on such terms to purchasers and home seekers as can not fail to attract universal attention of all who desire to change their residence or make handsome returns on safe investments.

JOHN S. KOTSCHEVAR, of the firm of M. Kotschevar & Son, general merchants in Brandon, is one of the leading business men of the place, being also engaged in the agricultural implement business and in buying wheat for O. N. Ostrom, of Minneapolis. Mr. Kotschevar was born in Austria, on the 10th of January, 1862, and is a son of Mathias Kotschevar. John S. came to the United States with his mother and one brother in 1869. After landing at Castle Garden, New York, they came to Stearns county, Minnesota, and lived for one year at St. Martin. They then settled at Elizabethtown, in Otter Tail county, where they remained for two years. Millerville, in Douglas county, was their next place of residence. John S. Kotschevar received his education principally in Douglas county, but finished his schooling with a course at St. John's College, in Stearns county, leaving that institution in 1886. On the 2d of November, 1887, he, with his father, established their general store at Brandon, and John S. has since made that place his home. M. Kotschevar also has a general store at Millerville, and also deals extensively in stock. The firm carries on a heavy business, and are rated among the most substantial business firms in Douglas county.

John S. Kotschevar was married on the 18th of October, 1887, to Miss Anna Movern. She was born at Cold Springs, Stearns county, Minnesota, but was reared and educated at Millerville, Douglas county.

Our subject is independent of party lines in his political action. He has always taken an active and prominent part in public and political affairs, and in 1886 was the candidate for sheriff of Douglas county on the people's ticket, but was defeated by a small majority, as the county is overwhelmingly republican. He is the present village recorder of Brandon, and is one of the leading citizens of the place. The family are exemplary members of the Catholic church.

CHRISTIAN P. STAVE, a prominent and respected citizen of Otter Tail county, Minnesota, is engaged in the general merchandising business in the village of Aastad. He is a native of Norway, born on the 3rd day of March, 1848, and is the son of Paul and Gurena C. (Vigvskoen) Stave, natives also of the kingdom of Norway. The mother died when the subject of this sketch was three years of age, and the father passed away in 1883. He was a farmer through life, and died at his home in Norway. They are the parents of the following named children — Torkel, Andreas, Paulena, Serena,

Christian and John. John, Paulena and our subject are the only children who are in America.

Christian P. Stave, of whom this article treats, received his earlier education in the land of his birth, but also attended school considerable after coming to the United States. At the age of fifteen years he left school and remained at home, helping on the home farm. At the age of twenty-two years he emigrated to the United States, and in the year 1870 landed at Quebec, Canada. From the port of landing he removed to within about twenty miles of LaCrosse, Wisconsin, where he remained for one month. At the expiration of that time he moved to Goodhue county, Minnesota, and after a six years' sojourn in that locality went to Otter Tail county, Minnesota. While in Goodhue county he was engaged extensively in a general farming and stock business. After coming to Otter Tail county, he settled on section 12, Aastad township, where he followed agricultural pursuits until 1882. His beautiful farm comprised 120 acres of well improved land, and was one of the most desirable tracts in the township. In 1882 Mr. Stave opened a general store in Parkdale, Otter Tail county, and continued in the business for two years. In 1884 he removed from Parkdale and settled at Aastad, where he opened a general merchandise store, and has since been engaged in that business. He carries a full line of goods and is one of the most prominent and successful citizens in the county.

Mr. Stave was married in 1884 to Miss Carrie Knutson, a native of Norway, who emigrated to the United States in 1867. Mr. and Mrs. Stave are the parents of the following children — Gurena, Clara P., Ida C., Carete M., Ingebor, deceased, and Pasvig, who died at the age of four months. While our subject was in Parkdale he was postmaster. He has always taken a prominent part in public affairs and has held a great many local offices, such as justice of the peace, chairman of the board of supervisors, school clerk, etc. He is one of the representative men of his town and county, highly esteemed and respected by all. He is a man of the utmost honor and integrity, and his word is recognized as being as good as a bond.

ANDREW LUND, a prominent and successful merchant of the village of Norcross, Grant county, Minnesota, is a native of Norway. He was born in Bergen Stift, on the 1st of January, 1854, and is the son of Andrew and Anna (Olson) Taralact, natives also of the kingdom of Norway. The father and mother of our subject are still residing in their native land, and are engaged in the vocation of farming. They are the parents of the following named children —Gunilda, Anna, Ole, Peter, Breta, Andrew, Martin, Lena and Ragnilde.

Andrew Lund attended the excellent common schools of his native land from eight years of age until he was sixteen, at which period in life he began an apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade. After learning his trade he followed the same in the Old World until 1874. In 1874 he emigrated to the United States, and, after landing, went to Minneapolis, Minnesota. He followed his trade in that city for seven years, and, at the expiration of that time, removed to Norcross, Grant county, Minnesota. In 1881 he opened up his present business of general merchandising, and has continued to operate the same with increasing success. In addition to his store, he holds a quarter interest in a general store in the village of Wheaton, Traverse county, Minnesota, and owns a fine farm in Logan township, Grant connty, Minnesota. In 1884 Mr. Lund was elected to

the office of postmaster, and he has since held the position with credit to himself and the parties who selected him.

Mr. Lund was united in marriage on the 16th day of April, 1882, to Miss Malena Everson, who was born in Norway on the 22d of February, 1860. Their marriage has been blessed with the following children—Anna, Alfred, Iver and Ellen. The family are exemplary members of the Norwegian Lutheran church. Mr. Lund is a representative man of his town and county, always taking an active interest in all public and educational matters. He has held the offices of school treasurer of district No. 31, town treasurer, etc. He is a republican in his political affiliations, and is a man of the best business qualifications. He is highly esteemed by all who know him as a man of the strictest honor and integrity, and his word is recognized as being as good as a bond.

D. C. LIGHTBOURN, the editor and proprietor of the *Norman County Index*, the leading journal of the county, and an important factor in the growth and development of the village of Ada, Minnesota, was born in St. Paul, Minnesota, January 30, 1858, and is the son of Edward S. and Susan H. (Murray) Lightbourn. His father is a native of the Bermuda Islands, and of English ancestry, while his mother is a descendant of the Norman family, who settled in Carolina at an early day. The maternal grandfather of our subject, D. C. Murray, settled at St. Paul in its infancy, being one of its pioneer citizens.

The father and mother of the subject of this memoir were married in New Orleans, and settled in St. Paul in 1857, where he was born. Receiving his education in the schools of that city, Mr. Lightbourn, at the age of eleven years, having a natural bent toward the newspaper business, commenced work in the office of the St. Paul *Pioneer*, working mornings and evenings, going to school in the interval. He was advanced from one post in the office to another, and at the age of seventeen began in earnest his apprentice ship to the "art preservative of all arts," and finished his trade in that office. Four succeeding years he spent as journeyman printer in the employ of the daily papers of St. Paul, but in 1881 removed to Winnipeg, Manitoba, and there remained for about eighteen months, following his trade. From there he went to Grand Forks, where he was the general manager of the daily *Plain-dealer* for about six months. Having a natural desire to have a paper of his own, he looked around for a suitable locality, and in the spring of 1883, in company with C. W. Foote, came to Ada and purchased the *Alert*, a paper established by Fred Puhler, in 1880, and changing its name to that of the *Norman County Index*, entered upon its management. Three years later, in 1886, Mr. Lightbourn purchased the interest of his co-partner, and since that time has had sole control of the business. He has made the journal over which he presides the most active and prominent supporter of republican principles in this section of country, and is himself an energetic worker in the interests of that party, both with pen and tongue. He wields a trenchant pen, which, while sharp and keen, is yet tempered with a courtesy that never fails to win the admiration of even his opponents. His writings are sharp and clear, and show him to be a man of keen conceptions, and a stanch and strong friend or foe. The paper thus ably edited is highly popular and is the largest and best circulated in the northwestern part of the State, and has a record of which Mr. Lightbourn can well feel proud.

In his political views, as has been said, Mr. Lightbourn affiliates with the republican

party, and has heen an active and prominent member of many of the county and State conventions of that organization, and his voice and vote have always been in support of the purest measures and the best men. The interests of the principles crystallized in the platforms of his party are his creed, and of these he is a most ardent advocate, both from the editorial tripod and the rostrum. In his private life he is a most social and genial companion, and enjoys in the highest degree the esteem and regard of the whole community.

Mr. Lightbourn was united in marriage September 27, 1887, with Miss Emily Ginsberg, of Ada, but formerly of Mantorville, Dodge county, this State.

CHARLES H. SHALER was born in Kalamazoo county, Michigan, September 15, 1840, a son of Thomas and Adelia (Burdeck) Shaler, natives of Connecticut and New York, respectively. The father was born March 20, 1814, the mother March 20, 1822; went with their parents to Michigan, where they were married. The father engaged in farming until the spring of 1850, when he went overland to California, and engaged in farming just below Sacramento City, on the banks of the Sacramento. He sent for his family, whom he had left behind in Michigan in 1859. The mother died in Sacramento City, the father still lives there. Their children were Mary T., deceased, Almeda, and Charles H., subject of this sketch. The father took an active interest in public affairs, was formerly a whig, and voted for William Henry Harrison in 1840; has been a stanch republican since its organization, and voted for Benjamin Harrison in 1888. Our subject went with the family to California, besides helping on the farm; spent one summer, 1860, in the mines of Nevada, then Utah Territory. He enlisted in Company M, First California Cavalry, March 14, 1863, at Sacramento City; went with his company to Arizona Territory and New Mexico, where they were engaged in scouting duty; participated in an engagement against the Kiawas and Camoncha Indians on the Canadian river, Indian Territory, November 24, 1864, Kit Carson commanding. He received an honorable discharge March 15, 1866, at Fort Selden, New Mexico; went to Green Lake county, Wisconsin, and in the spring of 1868 settled in Blue Earth county, Minnesota. He came to Todd county in the fall of 1888. His home is in section 24, Stone Prairie township. He is a republican in politics, a member of Mankato Lodge, No. 15, I. O. O. F., and of Alexander Wilken Post, G. A. R., at Mankato, Minnesota.

Our subject was married December 8, 1868, to Julia J. French, born in Columbia county, Wisconsin, July 30, 1848. Their children are Myrta F., born September 10, 1869; Bertha F., born August 2, 1871; Charles L., born August 12, 1874, died September 21, 1878; Roy H., born February 17, 1877; Willie H., born July 5, 1879, died March, 1880; Gaylord T., born June 23, 1885, and Bernice A., born June 3, 1888.

PETER E. THOMPSON. The subject of this biographical memoir is one of the prominent and esteemed members of the business fraternity of Clay county, Minnesota, being engaged in carrying on a general merchandising business in the village of Barnesville. He is a native of Wisconsin, born in Dane county, on the 16th day of November, 1852, and is the son of Ingrebret and Mary (Haugen) Thompson, natives of Norway.

Mr. Thompson, the subject of this article,

spent his early childhood in his native State. His father died in Dane county, Wisconsin. In 1864 he removed with the family to Goodhue county, Minnesota, and remained there five years, attending school. At the expiration of that time he commenced in life for himself and removed to Northfield, Minnesota, where he secured a clerkship in a store. He remained in that place engaged in clerking for two years and a half. He then moved, with his mother and brothers, to Otter Tail county, Minnesota. They made the journey overland, and after a long, tedious trip, they arrived at their destination — Pelican Rapids. They were among the very first who settled in that locality, and they took a tract of land about two miles from the village. Times were hard and circumstances seemed coupled together to oppress them. Their nearest market was at Alexandria, seventy-five miles distant, and the trip had to be made overland. The subject of this sketch remained there two years, and then removed into the village of Pelican Rapids, where he secured a clerkship in the store of Mr. Blyberg, and remained with him about two years. He rented the farm and in 1875 went into the employ of G. S. Barnes (after whom Barnesville is named), and remained with him until the fall of 1880, at Barnesville, Clay county, Minnesota. In the fall of 1877, when the branch known as the "cut-off" was built between Barnesville and Moorhead, Mr. Thompson located at Barnesville, as manager for G. S. Barnes, and later built a store and engaged in the general merchandising business for himself, which he has since followed. At the time Mr. Thompson purchased the stock of goods from Mr. Keene, the new town was organized and Mr. Thompson removed his store building and stock to the latter place. In 1884, he again removed to the last incorporated Barnesville, where he has since resided. In 1878 he filed on two Government lots, comprising seventy-two acres, and the new town site includes his land, which is now platted into city lots.

Mr. Thompson was married in 1879 to Miss H. C. Olson, of Evansville, Grant county, and they are the parents of three children — George E., Alma M. and Julian S. Mr. Thompson is an active and prominent business man of his county, and one who bears the respect of all. He has held the office of justice of the peace and postmaster for eight years, and is a representative man of the Red River Valley. He was elected county commissioner in 1886, and re-elected in 1888 He is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F., and an adherent to the principles of the republican party.

CHRISTIAN MADSON. The subject of this biographical memoir is a resident of East Grand Forks, Polk county, Minnesota, where he is engaged in the general merchandising business. He is a native of Denmark, born in Orenholt on the 11th day of October, 1849, and is the son of Mads and Anna Elsie Maria Jenson, also natives of Denmark.

Mr. Madson, of whom this sketch treats, remained in the excellent common schools of his native land until he was fifteen years of age. He then engaged in the weaver's trade, and followed that industry in Denmark until he was fifteen years old. He then operated a store on his own account and continued in the merchant's business for three or four years. At the age of twenty, in 1870, he emigrated to the United States and at once went to, and settled at St. Paul, Minnesota. He secured work with a gardener who lived near St. Paul, and remained with him until the following July. He then secured work in the harvest field, and worked that season at harvesting and stacking, and in the fall found work on a gravel train and continued

in that work until the following spring. He then went to Iowa, where he worked at railroading until harvest. Again he went into the field and worked for various farmers until winter set in. During that winter he drove a carriage for Judge Underwood, of St. Paul, Minnesota. In the spring he returned to railroading and in the fall worked in the harvest field and the next winter resumed his place with the judge. In the spring of 1874 he went to Minneapolis, Minnesota, and worked in the woolen mills for one year. At the expiration of that time, he secured a position with Tom King similar to the one he held with the judge. In September, 1876, he went into the grocery business, in partnership with P. H. Johnson. The firm name stood Madson & Johnson, and for the first year they rented rooms, but in 1877 erected a substantial building. They also erected another building, now used as a drug store. In August, 1881, Mr. Madson sold his stock of groceries to Mr. Hink and until the following spring led a retired life. In the spring of 1882 he settled at East Grand Forks, Minnesota, where he built the first business building in the city, and engaged in the grocery trade. He has since remained there, engaged in the same business. He carries a complete and first-class line of goods and is doing a successful business. On the 1st day of May, 1888, Mr. Madson took as a partner in the business, P. A. Hotvedt, and they have since continued the business in partnership.

Mr. Madson was married April 17, 1878, to Miss Lottie Johnson, daughter of Swan Johnson, a resident of Minneapolis. Mr. and Mrs. Madson are the parents of the following named children — Albert C., Mads E., Henry C., Anna E. and Lotta M. Mr. Madson is one of the prominent citizens of East Grand Forks and has held the offices of township treasurer for four years, and city treasurer ever since its organization. While in Minneapolis he was one of the organizers of the Danie Society, a Danish benefit organization. They have one of the finest halls in the city of Minneapolis and the order is very popular among the Danish people.

CHARLES S. SPENDLEY, city justice of Crookston, and a leading citizen of that place, is one of the pioneers of Minnesota, having come to the North Star State in 1856. He is a native of Binghamton, Broome county, New York, and the son of William and Susan (Anderson) Spendley. While still a small boy he was bereft by death of his father, and his widowed mother gave him the advantages of an excellent education at what was then known as John J. Millan's academy, a private educational institution of that part of the Empire State. After attending at that establishment some three years, the subject of this sketch, at the age of sixteen years, engaged in the hotel business with two elder brothers, and remained with them some nine years. This was followed by a few years of farming in that locality, but in 1856, having about made up his mind to seek a new home in the West, one day came across a paper published at St. Paul, Minnesota, wherein were set forth in glowing colors all the advantages accruing to settlers in the neighborhood of that incipient city, and determined to proceed thither. On the 4th of September he left his home and started on his long journey. On arriving at Buffalo, New York, he found a captain of one of the lake craft, who agreed to land him and several others in Chicago, Illinois, in four days, for eight dollars each. Boarding the vessel, after a rough and stormy passage, in nine days' time he was enabled to step ashore at his point of destination. From that city he proceeded by rail to Dunlieth, now East Dubuque, which was as far as the iron horse then went, and crossing the mighty

Mississippi to Dubuque, there took passage on the old steamer, "Galena," afterward burned at Red Wing. While on the voyage up the picturesque river he became acquainted with a gentleman from Red Wing, who spoke to him about the superior advantages that the country back of that village offered to newcomers. Deciding to see for himself, he left the boat at Red Wing and went to the north branch of the Zumbro river and took up a claim about a mile from the present site of the village of Zumbrota. Engaging in agricultural pursuits, he made his home there until 1864. When the Civil War broke out in 1861, Mr. Spendley offered his services in the defense of his native land, but was rejected at the time. In 1864, he, however, enlisted in Company E, First Minnesota Heavy Artillery, in which regiment he served until October, 1865, when he received his discharge and returned to his home. The following year he went back to the Empire State, where he remained some four years, at the end of which he returned to this State.

May 1, 1872, the subject of this memoir started by train for Moorhead, from St. Paul. At that time the road was new and in but indifferent condition, so much so that trains could not be run at night. The first day's journey ended at Minnesota Junction, it snowing almost all day. The next day they found much snow on the track between that place and Brainerd, which they reached at nightfall. On the morning of the 3rd the train left the latter place, and on the way passengers often were compelled to get out of the coaches and hold them up, so that they might not tip over. Arriving within six miles of Moorhead, while waiting until the track was made ready for the train, Mr. Spendley observed that there was no snow, and that the prairies were clothed in emerald green and dotted over with early flowers. Being informed by a brother-in-law of Governor Austin that the Manitoba railroad would be built that year, and that a town would be laid out at the crossing of the river, he started the next day by way of Grand Forks, to find where the survey struck Red Lake river, and on reaching that point found several settlers who had staked out claims—an example which he followed. The country had been surveyed into towns, but the section lines had not been run, so that he soon found that his claim was one of the odd numbered sections belonging to the railroad company, and two years later removed to within two and a half miles of the present site of Crookston, where he took another claim and owns the farm which he made out of it.

On the organization of the county, which then embraced, besides its present territory, all of Norman and the south tier of townships of Marshall county, Mr. Spendley was chosen judge of the probate court and one of the judges of the first election. Only 117 votes were cast at that time in the county, and every one was for our subject for the office mentioned. This office he retained some two years. During the hard times of 1874 he went to Becker county, and was employed on the large farm of the Minnesota Land Company for two months, and went from there to Grand Forks. In the latter place and on the river he was employed until fall. While there he was induced by his friends to run as an independent candidate for register of deeds, and, although absent from the county during the entire canvass, was elected with a large majority. January 1, 1875, he took charge of the office and filled it most satisfactorily for ten consecutive years. During the same time he was deputy clerk of court one year, and town clerk the same length of time. His health being somewhat impaired by close application to business, from January, 1885, to the spring of 1887, he was not

engaged in any active employment, except supervising the work of his farm. At the date last mentioned, he was elected to the office of city justice, a position which he graces at the present time (1888). By his energy, tact, industry and economy, Mr. Spendley has succeeded in accumulating a fair share of this world's goods, having, besides his beautiful farm, a handsome residence in Crookston, and several hundred acres of other land. He is a prominent member of Cobham Post, No. 90, G. A. R.; of Crookston Lodge, No. 191, A. F. & A.M.; and of Pierson Chapter, No. 4, R. A. M.

Mr. Spendley was united in marriage, February 17, 1883, with Miss Elsie H. Newton. They have one daughter, Mary Ruth.

OLLIVER WILLIAMS, a prominent and successful farmer and stock-raiser, who resides on section 22, Pomme de Terre township, is one of the most highly respected old settlers in Grant county, Minnesota. His parents, who were Jacob and Lydia (Grinnell) Williams, were natives of Pennsylvania, where they were among the early settlers. The father died there in about 1850, while the mother died about ten years later. They were the parents of nine children — Olliver, Sarah, Laura, Olive, Harriet, Lydia, Agnes, Joseph and Victoria.

Olliver Williams, who is the subject of this article, was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, on the 12th of February, 1830. Owing to the adverse circumstances of his parents, he was favored with but little in the way of educational advantages, so that all the education he secured was through his own exertions, and at odd times. When he was about fifteen years old he began working out, and during the first winter he worked in the pineries. The next was put in at work on a farm in Ohio. He then shifted about a good deal, and engaged in coal mining, which he followed in Pennsylvania and Illinois for about thirty years. He was one of the earliest settlers in Rock Island, Illinois, having located there in 1848. He continued to follow the business of a coal miner until 1869, when he came to Grant county, Minnesota, where he has since lived. He took a homestead on sections 22 and 23, Pomme de Terre township, which he improved, and now has a well cultivated and valuable farm. The country was very new at that time and they were among the earliest settlers in the northern part of Grant county.

Mr. Williams has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Isabelle Towner, who was a native of Kentucky. This marriage was blessed with seven children, only two of whom are now living — Olliver and Celena. In 1869 Mr. Williams was again married, his present wife being formerly Miss Mary Butler.

Mrs. Williams was born in Pennsylvania. When she was only three days old her mother died, and owing to the hard times and circumstances of her people she was early thrown upon her own resources and industry. She went to Pittsburgh when eighteen years of age and lived there for ten years, then went to Ohio. A year later she went to Henry county, Illinois, where she met and married Mr. Williams.

Mr. Williams is a gentleman of sterling worth and integrity, and both he and his wife are held in the highest esteem by all who know them.

ALPHEUS WELLS, of the firm of Wells Brothers, engaged in the general merchandise business, in Herman, Grant county, Minnesota, is a native of Canada. He was born in Upper Canada, at L'Orignal, on the 12th of August, 1839, and is the

son of Abel and Hannah (Cass) Wells, natives of New York and Canada, respectively. The father of our subject died in 1876, at Jordan, Minnesota, where he had resided three years. He was engaged in farming, and in his earlier life was devoted to the mercantile business. The mother of the present subject is living in Morris, Stevens county, Minnesota, at the advanced age of eighty years. They are the parents of the following named children—Joseph P., Polly, Ann, Rufus, A. W., Azelia, A. and H. H. Joseph was killed at the battle of Vicksburg, and was in the Fourteenth Wisconsin Infantry, Company C. Azelia died at Morris, May 10, 1873, and was the wife of Mr. Wolff, who was engaged in the general merchandise business. She was a sympathizer with the Methodist church, and an excellent lady, highly esteemed by all who knew her.

Mr. Wells, the subject of this article, spent his younger days in Canada and attended the public schools of that land until he had reached the age of sixteen years. Until he had reached the age of twenty years, he was engaged in farming in Canada, and at the age of twenty years he removed to Minnesota, settling at Jordan, where he remained eight years, engaged in the milling business with his brother Rufus. At the expiration of the time mentioned he removed to Grant county, Minnesota, by way of Morris, Minnesota, where he stopped one month. He settled in Herman in 1878, and bought out Mr. Stone, who was engaged in the mercantile business. He was assistant cashier in the bank in Herman for two years. He is now one of the stockholders of the bank, and holds an interest in the Stevens County Bank at Morris; also in a store at Wheaton, Minnesota.

He was married in April, 1880, to Miss Lotta Davidson, the daughter of John Davidson, and they are the parents of three children—Edith, Arthur and Stella. He is a republican in politics and takes an active interest in all local affairs. He has been the president of the village council, and is one of the most prominent and highly esteemed citizens of Grant county. He has been chairman of the village board, and held various local offices. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is a man of the strictest honor and integrity.

GEORGE L. FRY is a resident of the village of Osakis, Douglas county, Minnesota, where he is engaged in the general merchandise trade, handling all kinds of boots, shoes, dry goods, groceries, etc. He is a native of Indiana, born in Bartholomew county, on the 14th of November, 1851, and is the son of Peter and Martha (Snow) Fry, natives of North Carolina. The father and mother of our subject were united in marriage in Indiana, and, after marriage, settled down in that State, which they made their home for the most part of the remainder of their lives. The father died in Arkansas. He was a miller by trade, but, during the latter part of his life, he followed the merchant's business and farming. They were the parents of the following named children—Pleates, Emma, Tina, Lenora, George, Herman and Charles.

George L. Fry, the subject of this biographical sketch, received his education in the village of Hope, Indiana, and at the age of seventeen years left the school-room and removed to Minnesota. He settled at the village of Osakis, Douglas county, where he engaged in the carpenter's trade, at which he worked until 1883. In 1877 he went to the Black Hills, Dakota Territory, where he remained some time, directing the erection of some government buildings in that region. He is one of the earliest settlers in Douglas county, having located there in 1868. At

that time there were only six or seven settlers in the county, among whom were Messrs. Johnson, Adley and Stone. In 1883 Mr. Fry engaged in his present business, general merchandising, which he has since followed. He carries one of the heaviest stocks in the village, and is doing a successful and increasing business.

Mr. Fry was united in marriage on the 25th of January, 1875, to Miss Innie McAlip, a native of Bartholomew county, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Fry have been blessed with the following named children — Claud, Leverne, Myrthe, Ray, Cole and Violet. Mr. Fry is a republican in politics, and is a highly respected citizen of Osakis village. He has held the office of school clerk since 1886, and is actively interested in all local matters. Liberal and enterprising, every enterprise calculated to aid in the growth and development of his locality receives his hearty aid and encouragement. He was interested largely in the firm which negotiated the establishment of a creamery at Osakis. The creamery has a capacity of from three to four thousand pounds of butter per day, and is one of the most beneficial and important industries in Douglas county.

FRANK HAMILTON. Prominent among the business men of Polk county, Minnesota, is the subject of this article, a successful hardware dealer in the village of Fisher. He is a native of Canada, born in Ontario, on the 14th of April, 1858, and is the son of Frank and Christena (McInnis) Hamilton, also a native of that dominion. The father and mother of our subject were the parents of the following named children — Donald, William, George, Robert, Kate, Jennie, Flora, Christena and Frank.

Frank Hamilton, the subject of this article, remained at home, attending the excellent common schools of his native county until he had attained the age of fourteen years. At that period in life, he entered an apprenticeship to the wagon maker's trade at Cromarty, Canada. He followed his trade for two years in that place, and then removed to Listowell, Canada, where he worked at his trade for one year and then returned to Cromarty, where he engaged at wagon making. After one year's work, Mr. Hamilton went to Stratford, where he remained twelve months and then moved to Minnesota. He settled in Fisher, Polk county, where he worked at the carpenter's trade for four years. At the expiration of that time, he opened a furniture store, and after two years put in a full line of heavy and shelf hardware. He still operates the two stores, and is doing a heavy business. His store is on the corner of Third street and Thompson avenue, and is well stocked with all kinds of hardware and furniture. He carries a stock that would do justice to a much larger place, and has a large and increasing business. He is a genial and affable gentleman, and stands high in the community in which he lives.

Mr. Hamilton was united in marriage in Stratford, Canada, on the 14th day of July, 1886, to Miss Cressie Rankin, the daughter of James and Margery (McNaughton) Rankin, natives of Ireland and Scotland, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton have been blessed with one child — Errol Clifford. In political matters Mr. Hamilton is an adherent to the principles of the republican party.

PETER LIER. Among the prominent and influential merchants of the Park Regions is the gentleman whose name heads this article, a hardware and furniture dealer of the village of Ashby, Grant county, Minnesota. He is a native of Norway, born on the 20th day of November, 1853, and is the son of

Erick and Maren (Knutson) Peterson, natives, also of Norway. The parents of our subject, who were farmers, came to the United States in 1877, and settled in Dakota, where they have since lived. They are engaged in farming on a tract of land about twelve miles from Fargo, Dakota Territory. They are the parents of the following named children — Lena, Maren, Karen, Matea, Peter, Emil, Ingebor, Olaf, Oline, Knute, Taline and Carrie.

Mr. Lier, the subject of this biographical article, spent his school days in the land of his birth, attending the common school in Frederick Hald, Norway, until he had reached the age of twenty years. He then assumed the proprietorship of a general merchandise store, which position he held for a period of five years. In 1879 he emigrated to the United States and went to Dakota, where he visited his parents. After spending some time at the home of his parents, he went to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he remained for about five months attending school. Mr. Lier then removed to Brandon, Minnesota, where he clerked in a store for three years and a half. He then started in the combined business of hardware, harness and a lunch counter in Brandon, and after remaining at this occupation for two years, moved to Ashby, Grant county, Minnesota. In the month of February, 1885, he opened up his present hardware business in partnership with a Mr. Olson, and on January 1, 1889, they dissolved partnership. He now has one of the most fully equipped hardware establishments in the village of Ashby. In addition to his hardware business, he carries a full line of furniture, paints, oils, sporting goods, etc.

Mr. Lier was married in January, 1882, to Miss Alma Holmgren, and this union has been blessed with the following named children — Emil, Hjalmar and Edorf Menton. Mrs. Lier is a native of Sweden and emigrated to the United States with her parents when in her fourth year. Mr. Lier is one of the prominent business men of the village and takes an active interest in all public and local affairs. He, with his family, are members of the Lutheran church. He is an adherent to the principles of the republican party, and is a man of the strictest honor and integrity, highly esteemed by all who bear his acquaintance.

JAMES SHEA, a prosperous merchant of Glyndon, Minnesota, is a native of Ireland, born in the year 1844, and is a son of John and Ellen (Monahan) Shea, also natives of the "Emerald Isle." The father, who was a farmer by trade, came to the United States in 1852 and located in Massachusetts, where the mother died in 1860. In 1876 he came to Minnesota, where he remained until his death in 1878. The family consisted of eight children, four of whom are now living — Eliza, now Mrs. Daly; Michael, John and James, our subject. James was reared in the village of Chicopee, Massachusetts, where he attended the district schools until he was thirteen years of age. He then commenced in life for himself by working on the railroad. After thirteen years' employment in that occupation, in 1870, he came to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he remained some three years in the employment of the railroad company. In 1873 Mr. Shea removed to Clay county, Minnesota, and settled in Glyndon, where he remained until the following spring. In the spring of 1874 he moved to Moland township, Clay county, and purchased land; also took a pre-emption claim, as well as a tree claim. He at once began to make extensive improvements, but owing to the fact of his being the foreman of the Glyndon section of the Manitoba railroad his time was taken up to a great extent by the

latter occupation. In 1881 he moved into the village of Glyndon and purchased the hotel he now operates. In addition to his hotel business, Mr. Shea has since opened a general merchandise store, in 1886, and in 1882 he engaged in the liquor business, these three making him the most extensive and versatile business man in his village. Mr. Shea is also the owner of a 500-hundred acre farm located near his residence village.

Mr. Shea was joined in marriage to Miss Margaret Bowler in 1864, and by this union the following children have been born — John E., William J., Ellen, James H., Albert and Mary A. The subject of this memoir is an adherent to the principles of the republican party, and ever takes an active interest in that party's campaigns. He is a man highly esteemed, both in business and social life, and is one of the solid and representative men of Glyndon village.

MILTON J PAINE. Among the efficient and respected office-holders of the different counties in the famous Red River and Park Regions, is the gentleman whose name heads this article, the present incumbent of the county treasurer's office in Wilkin county, Minnesota. He is a resident of Breckenridge, where he carries on his official duties. Mr. Paine is a native of Maine, born in Bangor in 1833, and is a son of Joshua and Catharine (Jaques) Paine, natives also of the State of Maine. The father was a ship and house carpenter, and in 1852 removed to Stillwater, Minnesota, and bought a farm, but lived a retired life. From Stillwater he moved to Maiden Rock, Pierce county, Wisconsin, and from there to Ellsworth, of the same county. He died in that place in the year 1873, and was eighty-four years of age. The mother of our subject passed away in 1869, at Maiden Rock. The father of Mr. Paine, the subject of this biographical review, was a captain in the War of 1812, and served with distinction for over two years. He, with his wife, were exemplary members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was a member of the old Whig party, and afterward joined in the republican ranks. They were the parents of seven children, two of whom are now living, Daniel L. and Milton J.

Milton J. Paine, of whom this article treats, received his education in the State of Maine, where he remained, attending school, until he was nineteen years old. During this time he learned the carpenter's trade from his father, and in 1852 he removed to Minnesota, settling at Stillwater, where he worked at his trade for about five years. In 1857 Mr. Paine removed to Maiden Rock, Wisconsin, and remained there for a period of four years. In 1861 he enlisted in the Twentieth Wisconsin Infantry, Company A, for a term of three years. He was in many battles and skirmishes, and was wounded in the battle of Prairie Grove, Arkansas. This disabled him, and on account of it he was honorably discharged. After his discharge he returned to Maiden Rock, Wisconsin, and worked at the building of steamboats until 1870. He then was elected county treasurer of Pierce county, Wisconsin, and retained the position for eight years. In 1880 Mr. Paine went to Wilkin county, Minnesota, and settled at Campbell, where he opened a general merchandise store, and continued to successfully operate the same for eight years. At the expiration of that time he was elected to the office of county treasurer, and has since filled the office with credit to himself and satisfaction to those by whom he was chosen. In the month of August, 1887, Mr. Paine removed to Breckenridge, where he erected a neat and commodious residence on Seventh and Mendenhall streets.

Mr. Paine was united in marriage in 1859 to Miss Lucy Marsh, the daughter of Charles Marsh, of Wisconsin. They have been blessed with two children, Walter and Ella. Mrs. Paine died in 1871, at Ellsworth, Wisconsin, and Mr. Paine was married the second time to Miss Clara Crain, of Mantorville, Minnesota, in 1875. While Mr. Paine resided in Campbell, he held the office of postmaster for six years, and was town clerk for six years. He is a republican in his political affiliations, and evinces an active interest in all local and educational matters. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is one of the most highly respected citizens of the county.

GEORGE PARTRIDGE, a resident of section 3, Evansville township, Douglas county, Minnesota, is extensively engaged in the brick business in Evansville. He is a native of Canada, born in Ontario, May 8, 1835, and is a son of John and Hannah (Gunn) Partridge, natives of England and Nova Scotia, respectively. They were married in Canada, and came to the United States in 1869, settling in Minnesota. The father, who was a farmer through life, died in 1884, aged ninety-four years. The mother died in 1878. They were members of the Episcopal church, and the parents of twelve children, ten of whom are living, as follows—Betsie, Jane, Thomas, Pemala, George, Francis, Phillip, Eliza, James and Richard.

Mr. Partridge, the subject of this article, spent his school days in Fingal, Ontario, and from the age of fifteen to twenty was with his father, farming. In 1856 he came to Minnesota, settling at Hastings, where he remained until the outbreak of the Civil War. During his stay in Hastings he was engaged in the brick business, and August 7, 1862, he enlisted in the Thirtieth Wisconsin Infantry, and was mustered out in October, 1865. He was in no battles, but was skirmishing through Kentucky. After his discharge he paid a visit to the Eastern States, and again returned to Hastings, Minnesota, where he remained one year in the brick business, and in 1867 moved to Douglas county, Minnesota. He located in Evansville township, and homesteaded 160 acres of land on section 3. He has since continued his farming industries, but in 1876 engaged also in brick manufacturing, which he has since continued. He was one of the first settlers of the township, and assisted in the organization of the same in 1868.

Mr. Partridge was married to Miss Nancy McLellan, in October, 1866, and they were blessed with two children, as follows—John H. and George M. Mrs. Partridge died in 1875 at River Falls, Wisconsin. Mr. Partridge was again united in marriage in 1877, to Miss Harriette Burch, by whom one child was born, Mary E. Mrs. Harriette (Burch) Partridge was a native of Wisconsin, and died in December, 1880. The subject of this memoir was joined in marriage, the third time, to Miss Lucy Williams, in 1883, and they have had two children, Eliza M. and Mattie J., who died December 5, 1887. Mr. Partridge is a republican in his political belief, and is an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic. The family are members of the Presbyterian church.

FRANK J. BURNHAM, president of the First National Bank of Moorhead, Minnesota, and attorney at law, came to Clay county in April, 1872, settling at Glyndon, where he remained three years, practicing at his profession. In 1875 he came to Moorhead. In 1882 he was elected president of the bank, being one of the organizers of that

institution in 1881. Mr. Burnham is a native of Norwich, Windsor county, Vermont, born December 31, 1842, and a son of James Burnham. The father was a native of Hanover, New Hampshire, and a farmer. After his marriage to Miss Amelia Whitman, of Pomfret, Vermont, he moved to that State. She was the daughter of William Whitman. Our subject's grandfather's name was James Burnham, a native of Essex, Massachusetts, but spent most of his life in New Hampshire, being also a farmer; and tradition says they are from English stock, coming to America in the early settlement of Massachusetts. The Whitmans are of English descent. William was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and for a time a prisoner on board a ship in New York harbor.

F. J. Burnham, our subject, is a graduate of Dartmouth College, in the class of 1869. He graduated at the law school in Chicago in 1871, after which he opened an office. He was burned out in the great fire of that year, after which he was in the employ of the aid society until the next spring. Mr. Burnham is a man of large experience, and has always taken an active interest in matters that pertain to the city and county. He was county attorney from 1876 to 1880, also the first county school superintendent of Clay county, being elected in 1873, serving three years; was also a member of the city council, a member of the city school board, and has held various other offices.

Mr. Burnham enlisted in the Ninth New Hampshire Infantry, August 8, 1862, and was in the army three years, and held various positions, up to that of first lieutenant. He was slightly wounded three times. He was in the following battles—South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, siege of Vicksburg and Jackson, Mississippi, and the principal engagements of the Virginia campaign of 1864 and 1865, under General Grant, commencing with the Wilderness and ending at Appomattox. He is the president of the Moorhead & Southeastern railroad, and has helped to organize the Moorhead & Northern, Moorhead & Barnsville and Moorhead & Southeastern railroads.

Mr. Burnham was married January 17, 1873, to Miss Harriett F. Laughton. This union has been blessed with three children—Bessie A., James H. and Frank H.

In politics Mr. Burnham is a republican, ever taking an active part in everything concerning local and State politics. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Notwithstanding our subject is deeply wrapped up in the business affairs of life, yet he is a firm believer and professor of the Christian religion, and is a member of the First Presbyterian church of Moorhead.

JASPER N. SANFORD, a prosperous and highly esteemed member of the farming community in the famous Red River and Park Regions of Minnesota, is a resident of section 24, Elbow Lake township, Grant county. He is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Crawford county, on the 14th day of July, 1854, and is the son of Ebenezer and Lorena (Beardsley) Sanford, natives of New York State. The father and mother of our subject were married in Pennsylvania on the 3rd of April, 1844, and the father of our subject died at an early day in Illinois. He was engaged in the stoneware and queensware business, and in the latter part of his life followed farming. They were the parents of the following named children—Francisco, Newman, Sylvia, Senath, Susannah, Jasper N. and James. James, Newman and Susannah are deceased.

Jasper Sanford received his education in Pennsylvania and at the age of sixteen removed with his parents to Michigan, where

he remained until 1871. At the time mentioned, Jasper removed with his mother and one sister to Minnesota, settling in Grant county. The mother homesteaded a tract of land in Elbow Lake township, on section 24, where they have since remained. The subject of this memoir, at the time of settling in Grant county, took charge of the new home farm, and has since continued to operate the same.

Mr. Sanford was married November 15, 1883, to Miss Melva Delamater, and this union has been blessed with the following named children—Paul and Newman. Mrs. Sanford is a native of Lorain county, Ohio, born in March, 1858. She is the daughter of Thomas and Amy (Peasley) Delamater, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively. The father was a Presbyterian minister. The father and mother of Mrs. Sanford were the parents of the following named children—Melva, Florena, Herman, Martha and Bruce.

Mr. Sanford is a prohibitionist in political matters, and with his family belongs to the Presbyterian church. He has held the offices of supervisor, school treasurer and school clerk. He is a representative man of his township, and takes an active interest in all local matters.

WILLIAM MOSES is a member of the firm of Moses & Wylie, dealers in dry goods, groceries and boots and shoes at Alexandria, Douglas county, Minnesota. This firm is one of the most substantial, financially, and handles the largest trade of any firm in Douglas county. Both members of the firm are well and favorably known, far and near, as men of unimpeachable character and business integrity.

Mr. Moses is a native of eastern Canada, and was born in 1842. His parents were William and Euphenia (Barr) Moses, who were natives of Canada and Scotland. His grandparents were James and Dorothy (Rowell) Moses, who were natives of New York State. James Moses was by occupation a farmer, and followed that business in New York and in Canada, whence he went from the States. In 1830 he moved to Ohio. He died at Elmira, in that State, leaving a large family that grew to man and womanhood. He served in the home guards during the War of 1812.

The father of the subject of our sketch, William Moses, was a blacksmith by trade, and followed that business throughout his life, becoming an expert in all its branches, especially in edged tools. In connection with this business he also ran a farm. In the father's family there are now five grown-up children—Ellen, now Mrs. Mooney, James; Amanda, now Mrs. Roble; William, of whom we write, and Sarah, now Mrs. Jones. The mother of this family was Euphenia (Barr) Moses, whose father was James Barr, a native of Paisley, Scotland. He was a farmer by occupation. In 1821 he came to Canada and settled in Granby, where he lived until his death. He was the father of a large family of which six members grew to man and womanhood.

William Moses spent his younger days on the farm and in the blacksmith shop, attending school in the district in which he lived at times when he could be spared from work at home. At the age of nineteen he engaged in teaching and for several years followed that profession in Canada. At twenty-one he took charge of the home farm (his father having died a short time before), and continued its management until 1868. He then came West, leaving his mother in Canada, where she still lives on the old home farm. Mr. Moses came to Minnesota, settling in Owatonna, where he with two other gentlemen built a windmill and mill. This busi-

ness was continued for eighteen months. At this time Mr. Moses went to Chippewa Falls, Pope county, Minnesota, where he built a water power mill on the east branch of the Chippewa river. He continued in control of this property for a number of years. It is now owned by Moses & Peterson, the latter having charge of the business.

Mr. Moses moved to Alexandria, Douglas county, in 1883, although for five years previously he had been connected with his present business under the same partnership. This firm also owns a store at Drayton, Dakota, where they are doing a remarkably large business.

Mr. Moses was first married in 1865, to Miss Martha Ralston, who died in the spring of 1872. His second marriage was to Miss Mary Morrison, by whom he has had three children — William, Charles and Clara.

Mr. Moses is identified in many business interests at Alexandria and in other places. He is a stockholder and director in the Douglas County Bank and is also vice-president of that institution. He is also a stockholder in the First National Bank of Drayton, Dakota. In politics Mr. Moses is a prohibitionist. In business and social circles he stands above reproach, and is esteemed and respected by all his fellow-townsmen. Mr. Moses is one of the most liberal men in the commonwealth. He never turns a good cause away empty-handed, but is always ready to encourage, by words and money, that which to him seems to aim toward doing good. He is a loyal member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Alexandria, of which for years he has been the main supporter and a leading member. He has given hundreds of dollars to encourage the work of his church. In the recent building of a new church edifice he has been a ruling spirit, giving $700 toward its construction. He has been honored with nearly, if not quite, all of the offices in the church to which he belongs. He is at present a steward and superintendent of the Sunday school. In every way he has proven a warm-hearted friend and a liberal supporter of churches and schools. He is one of the solid financial men of Alexandria, is clear-headed and cautious, and is a trustworthy adviser in a business way. He has held numerous civil offices, and while at Chippewa Falls was postmaster.

FRANK TORSTEIN, one of the best known and one of the most prominent citizens of Grant county, Minnesota, is engaged in farming and stock-raising on section 4, Gorton township.

Mr. Torstein was born in the central part of Sweden, on the 8th of February, 1828, and is a son of Nils and Maria (Troberg) Torstein. His father was a merchant and hotel keeper in his native land and a man of prominence. The parents had a family of five children — Gustof, Frederick, Oscar, Frank, and one that died in infancy. The parents both died in Sweden.

Frank Torstein, who is the principal subject of this article, spent his school days in the land of his birth, attending school until he was fifteen years of age. After this he clerked in an iron factory until he was twenty-one years old, and then engaged in farming and buying wheat. This he continued until 1858, when he came to the United States. After landing at Boston he came direct to Minnesota and took a farm in Carver county. He carried on his agricultural labors there until after the Civil War broke out, when, in July, 1861, he enlisted in the Second Minnesota Infantry and was mustered into the service. After the expiration of his original term of service he veteranized—re-enlisting in the same company in December, 1863, at Chattanooga, Tennessee.

He saw severe duty, and spent some time in the hospital at Corinth, Mississippi. He was finally honorably discharged at Louisville, Kentucky, in July, 1865. After being mustered out he went South, but soon afterward went back to New York State, where he remained for about ten years. He then returned to Minnesota and for a short time was engaged in farming in Douglas county. In 1879 he came to Grant county and took a homestead on section 4, Gorton township, where he now lives

Mr. Torstein has always taken an active and prominent part in all matters of a public nature. He was register of deeds of Grant county for five years, closing with 1886, and made one of the best officials the county has ever had. In addition to this he has held a great many local offices, such as school clerk, township clerk, assessor, justice of the peace, etc. He is a man of the highest character, and is esteemed by all as a valued neighbor and an exemplary citizen.

In 1852 our subject was married to Miss Matilda Brebin, who died in 1874, leaving one child named Francisco, who is now living in Sweden. In October, 1885, Mr. Torstein was married to his present wife, who was formerly Miss Gina Refling. This marriage has been blessed with two children, named Joseph E. and Frank A.

JOHN M. MARTIN, a leading attorney of the village of Ada, is a native of Ocean Springs, Jackson county, Mississippi, and is the son of Warrick and Rachel (Harbough) Martin. The date of his birth was August 25, 1851.

The father of the subject of this sketch was a native of Chester, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and of English Quaker ancestry; his mother was a native of Columbiana county, Ohio, and the descendant of Carl Springer, one of the original Swedish settlers in Delaware, who located there in 1658.

Mr. Martin lived in the South with his parents until the breaking out of the late Civil War, at which time the family removed to Beloit, Wisconsin. His father, who was engaged in the banking business in the South, had previous to this located a tract of land in Wisconsin, to which he came on leaving the sunny South. After living at Beloit a few years the family removed to Waukegan, Illinois, where they resided three years. His father established national banks at Beloit and Kenosha, Wisconsin, and was intimately connected in business with Frank Davis, the brother of Senator C. K. Davis. In 1867 he went to Washington, and there practiced law, and was the author of several authoritative works on financial matters, among others the widely known "Money of Nations" and "Coins and Coinage of the United States," the former of which was written while on a visit to London, England, in 1879. This man of mark died in Washington, in December, 1883. His admirers induced the celebrated sculptor, Clark Mills, to make a bronze bust of him, full life size, which was forwarded to his son, John M. Martin, who has it in his possession.

The subject of this memoir received the elements of an excellent rudimentary education, previous to 1865, in various schools, but in the latter year entered Douglas University, at Chicago, Ill., where he remained some two years. In 1867, his father having failed in business, after leaving his *alma mater* he went to Crown Point, Indiana, where he engaged in farm labor, at $20 per month for a season, and after that in rowing boats on the lakes at $3 per day. While engaged in this latter business he was, for two weeks, in the employ of Joseph Jefferson, the actor, who has won such celebrity as the delineator of Rip Van Winkle.

He next, in December, 1867, went to

Omaha, Nebraska, and was employed in the office of J. H. Congdon, the general master mechanic of the Union Pacific railroad, with whom he remained about a year, and in 1869 he commenced to learn the machinist's trade in the shops of that road, and while there, in October, 1871, went to Chicago, at the time of the great fire, with John Galligan, the present chief of the Omaha fire department, and while there did excellent service as a fireman. In 1872 he left that city and went to California, and found employment at his trade at Sacramento and other points. While there he formed the acquaintance of William C. Ralston, the multi-millionaire and banker of San Francisco, who furnished him with money, and was sent to the silver mines belonging to that gentleman and Senator Sharon, in the mountains to put in some machinery necessary to the reduction of the ore. Mr. Martin spent some four years on the Pacific slope, mostly engaged in the machinist's trade, or connected with the mining interests. In 1876 he met with an accident which laid him up in a hospital for a considerable time, and in the summer of 1877 he turned his face once more eastward, going to Washington, District of Columbia, where he matriculated in the law department of Columbian University and devoted his whole attention to the study of law, and to so much purpose as to be graduated with honors in the class of "'80," and was admitted to the bar before the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, in the spring of 1881. He immediately started for the West, and locating in the rising village of Ada, opened a law office, where he has remained in practice ever since.

The first year of his residence here, Mr. Martin took an active part in the division of the county and the organization of the county of Norman, and served as the first judge of the probate court from the fall of 1881 until January, 1883. His efforts for the advancement of the community have been unceasing and have borne a welcome fruition. He was the representative of Ada at the Red River Valley Drainage Convention, held at Crookston in December, 1886. An energetic and active member of the democratic party, he has been chosen chairman of most of the local committees of that organization, and has invariably taken a lively interest in all political campaigns. He has, by his excellent judgment, well based law studies and fine forensic eloquence, built up for himself one of the finest criminal practices in the Valley, and has acquired considerable real estate as the reward of his efforts. Besides his property in the city, he is the owner of a fine farm of 240 acres of land, of excellent quality. His law library, which is valued at $1,500, is one of the finest in this part of the State, and when he can look upon his present pleasant competence and think that when he came to Ada he had a cash capital of $1.50, it must prove highly gratifying to him. His success, according to his fellow-citizens, has only been commensurate with his merits and abilities.

Mr. Martin was united in marriage in 1880 with Miss Fannie Greer, a native of Washington, District of Columbia, and daughter of Cornelius Greer, of Washington, District of Columbia, and by this union there has been one son, Dennis. Our subject is a member of the A. O. U. W., the K. P. and K. of H. fraternities, and is active in all good work.

OLE L. LUNDBERG, a prominent hardware merchant of Elbow Lake, Grant county, Minnesota, is a native of Sweden. He was born in the northern part of that "Land of the Midnight Sun" April 6, 1855, and is the son of Ole and Carrie (Nelson) Jonson. The father was a farmer, and died in his native land in May, 1868. The father

and mother were the parents of three children, as follows—John, Nels and Ole.

Ole Lundberg remained in the land of his birth until he was thirteen years old. He attended the common schools in his native land until he, with his mother and two brothers, emigrated to the United States. After a voyage of eleven days the family landed in Quebec, Canada, and went direct to Sherburne county, Minnesota. The mother homesteaded eighty acres of land in that county, where she lived for four or five years. Our subject, after remaining in that county for some time, located in Isanti county, Minnesota, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits for two years. In 1879 he moved to Grant county, Minnesota, homesteading eighty acres of land in Delaware township, where he lived for five years, engaged in general farming and stock-raising. Leaving the occupation of farming, Mr. Lundberg removed to Ashby, in Grant county, and engaged in the lumber business in that place. In 1887, or four years after his settlement in Ashby, he opened his present business in Elbow Lake, Grant county. He is extensively engaged in the hardware, furniture and lumber business, and is one of the enterprising business men of the village of Elbow Lake.

Mr. Lundberg was married, December 3, 1875, to Miss Betsie Helsine, and this union has been blessed with the following children —Alma, Lilley, Alben, Iva, Nancy, Laura and Arthur. Mrs. Lundberg was born in Sweden, and emigrated to the United States in 1869, settling in Isanti county, Minnesota. She was married in St. Paul, Minnesota.

The subject of this memoir is an active republican in politics, and has held various local offices. He aided in the organization of Delaware township, and was the first town clerk. While there he was chairman of the board of supervisors, and while in Ashby president of the village council.

JOHN O. SCHJAASTAD, one of the leading business men at Brandon, Douglas county, Minnesota, was born at Throndhjem, Norway, on the 9th of May, 1843, and is a son of Otto and Olava (Schevlaas) Schjaastad. The father was a farmer, and died in his native land about 1880. The mother still lives in Norway. The parents had a family of four children—Ever, Gurina, John O., and Bena.

John O. Schjaastad, the subject of this article, spent his boyhood days and received his education in the land of his birth, attending school until he was fifteen years of age. From that time he helped his father in the labors attendant upon carrying on the home farm until he had attained the age of twenty years. At that time, in 1863, he decided to come to the New World in search of the competency which seemed so hard to acquire in Norway, and accordingly set sail, and, after a voyage of some seven weeks, landed at Quebec, Canada. He then came to Goodhue county, Minnesota, where he worked at various occupations. Three years later, he removed to Jackson county, Minnesota, took a homestead of eighty acres in Christiana township, and there engaged in farming. While living there he took a prominent part in public affairs and held various local offices, such as township assessor, supervisor, school clerk, etc. After living in Jackson county for fourteen or fifteen years, in 1882 he came to Douglas county, Minnesota, and in company with another party bought 160 acres of land in Brandon township. He lived there for six months, when he sold out and moved into the village of Brandon, where he has since lived. He carries on a lucrative business, running a meat market, and also dealing in all kinds of furniture and flour and feed.

Mr. Schjaastad was married in Jackson county, Minnesota, in 1879, to Miss Betsie Monson, and they are the parents of four

children—Ole, Seman, Lena and Bena. The family are exemplary members of the Lutheran church. In political affairs our subject is a republican.

THEOPHILUS B. GEISERT, a successful druggist and grocery dealer in the city of East Grand Forks, Polk county, Minnesota, is a native of the State of Maryland. He was born in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, on the 6th of January, 1864, and is a son of Theophilus and Theresa (Zilmore) Geisert, natives of America. The father was a druggist through life, and resided in Baltimore, to where he had moved at an early day. The father and mother of our subject were the parents of the following named children — Cynthia, Josephene, Virginia, Estella and Theophilus, our subject.

Mr. Geisert, the subject of this memoir, remained at the city of his birth until he was twenty years of age. During that time he attended the excellent schools of Baltimore, and clerked in his father's drug store. At the age of twenty years, in 1884, he removed to Chicago, Illinois, where he secured a position as clerk in a drug store of that city, and remained there about one year. At the expiration of that time he went to Coal Creek, Fremont county, Colorado, and clerked in a drug store for one year. In 1885 he returned to the city of Chicago, Illinois, and entered the College of Pharmacy in that city. He remained in school for one year, and in 1886 graduated with high honors. Soon after graduating, Mr. Geisert settled at East Grand Forks, Polk county, Minnesota, where he established a drug store. He has since remained in East Grand Forks, and in July, 1888, he added his present stock of groceries. Mr. Geisert has a full line of drugs, and is prepared to do anything in the prescription line. He also carries a complete stock of groceries, and is doing a successful business both in drugs and groceries. He is one of the active business men of the city, and is actively interested in all movements where the interests of the town are concerned. When he first settled in East Grand Forks he was appointed postmaster, and held the position until October, 1888, when he resigned. In political matters he affiliates with the democratic party.

JUDGE LOUIS O. FOSS. Among the prominent members of the farming community of the famous Red River and Park Regions is the gentlemen whose name heads this biographical memoir, a resident of section 14, Stoney Brook township, Grant county, Minnesota, and judge of probate of that county. He is a native of Wisconsin, born in Jefferson county, December 13, 1854, and is the son of Ole and Joran (Torgerson) Foss, natives of Norway. The father and mother of our subject immigrated to the United States in 1851, and, after landing, removed to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where they remained a short time. They then settled in Jefferson county, Wisconsin, where they remained three years. At the expiration of the three years they went to Portage county, Wisconsin, and are still residing there, engaged in farming. They are the parents of the following children — Mary, Jane, Anna and Louis O.

The subject of this sketch received his education in Portage county, Wisconsin, where he had removed in early childhood. He attended school until he reached the age of fourteen years, and from that age until he was twenty-one he remained at home, assisting on the home farm. During this time he worked in the pineries in the winters, and continued in the same occupation until he had reached the age of twenty-four years. In 1878 he settled in Grant county, Minnesota,

and homesteaded a tract of land in section 8, Pomme de Terre township, where he remained seven years, engaged in farming. In 1885 he located in Stoney Brook township, on section 14, where he has since remained, engaged extensively in general farming and stock-raising. His farm now comprises 213 acres, and is all well improved and under a high state of cultivation.

Mr. Foss was united in marriage on the 14th of December, 1882, to Miss Nikoline Bratlien, and this union has been blessed with the following named children — Oluf and Gustav. Mrs. Foss is a native of Norway, and immigrated to the United States at the age of one year. Mr. Foss is one of the representative men of Grant county, and has been prominently identified with the official history. He has held a great many local offices, such as justice of the peace, township clerk, etc., and since 1886 has been judge of probate of Grant county. He, with his family, belongs to the Lutheran church. In politics he affiliates with the republican party, and takes an active interest in all public affairs.

FRANK MACKENROTH, the village justice of the town of Barnesville, Clay county, Minnesota, is one of the prominent and influential citizens of the Red River Valley and Park Regions. He is a native of Saxony, Germany, born on the 17th day of June, 1833, and is the son of Charles and Agnes Mackenroth, natives also of the kingdom of Germany. The father was a school teacher for over forty years at one place, and was a highly esteemed citizen of the locality in which he lived.

The subject of this biographical sketch spent his school days in his native land, and, after finishing his education, engaged as a school teacher in his residence locality. In 1865 he emigrated to the United States, and, after landing at New York City, removed to Carver county, Minnesota, where his sister lived. After remaining a short time in that county, he went to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he taught school for a time and then returned to Carver county. He secured a position as a school teacher in Carver county after returning from St. Paul, and for the next two winters was engaged in that occupation. At the expiration of that time he went to Hastings, Dakota county, Minnesota, where he opened a private school, teaching both English and German. He operated that school for two years, and during that time organized a choir in the Catholic church. He was then hired by the bishop of St. Paul, Minnesota, to play the organ in a Catholic cathedral, and was employed as such for two years. During that time he taught piano lessons, and, after leaving St. Paul, settled at Delano, Wright county, where he remained a few years, holding the office of justice of the peace and notary public while there.

He then moved to Clay county, Minnesota, and settled at Barnesville, where he has since resided. In 1877 he took a tract of land, comprising 160 acres, eighty acres of which are now in the limits of Barnesville. In the spring of 1878 he put up a small house on the old town site. In that early day there were scarcely any settlers in that region, and those who had the perseverance and energy to "stick" to the old farm and homestead now see success crowning their exertions. When the town was organized, Mr. Mackenroth was appointed justice of the peace and town clerk. He lived upon his farm until 1884, when the new town was organized. He then removed to the village, and has since resided there. When the new village was started, he was elected justice of the peace, and has since held the office.

Mr. Mackenroth was united in marriage on the 14th of December, 1868, to Miss Ter-

race Smithberger, and this union has been blessed with the following named children—Frank H., Arthur, Alice, Emil, Charles, Selma, William, Matilda, Orwille, George and Ida. The subject of this sketch is one of the representative men of Barnesville, and has held various offices, such as town clerk, justice of the peace, school director and school clerk. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Pierce Lodge, No. 169, A. F. & A. M. He is a republican in politics, and takes an active interest in all local affairs.

NATHAN M. PRESCOTT, one of the enterprising and thrifty agriculturists of Grant county, Minnesota, is a resident of section 20, Delaware township. He was born in Franklin, Merrimack county, New Hampshire, March 4, 1825, and is a son of Jonathan W. and Phebe (Morrison) Prescott, also natives of New Hampshire. Nathan was apprenticed, at the age of sixteen years, to a molder, with whom he remained for three years. At the age of nineteen he commenced the struggle of life for himself, and for the next few years worked at the trade. He then went to Lowell, Massachusetts, where he followed his trade for a period of nine years. At the expiration of that time he moved to Minnesota, locating at St. Anthony Falls, in 1856. He continued to reside there, engaged in a planing mill, until 1869, when he removed to Dakota county, Minnesota, settling in Waterford, a small village near Northfield. For the next eleven years his attention was taken up with farming and the dairy business. In 1880 he sold out his business interests, and soon afterward took up his residence in Grant county, Minnesota. He filed on a homestead of 160 acres on section 20, Delaware township. He has since added 160 acres as a tree claim. It was Mr. Prescott who first introduced full-blooded Jersey cattle into the State.

Mr. Prescott was married January 12, 1847, to Miss Rozilla M. Haley, the daughter of Daniel N. and Nancy (Morrison) Haley. By this union Mr. and Mrs. Prescott have been blessed with the following children—Nancy, now Mrs. C. W. Lynde, residing in Dakota; Faustina, the wife of P. H. Clague, a druggist of Herman village; Herbert, married to Miss Lizzie Shellenbarger, and residing on section 20, Delaware township; John; David, married to Miss Betzworth, of Iowa, now living in Spokane Falls, Washington Territory; Fred, married to Miss Lottie Quilliam, and a resident of Spokane Falls, Washington Territory; Frank (deceased), and Nathan C. The family are devoted members of the Methodist church. Mr. Prescott is a prohibitionist, both in precept and practice, and has held various offices of his township, including township treasurer, assessor, and member of school board while in St. Anthony Falls. He is a member of Prescott Lodge, No. 162, A. F. & A. M., at Herman.

ELLERY C. DAVIS. While the current of some men's lives runs peacefully along in shady nooks and quiet reaches of the river of life, others are full of the riffles and rapids and seem born to action in wider spheres. Of this latter class is that of Mr. Davis, the subject of our present memoir, who has always filled a prominent part in the history of the country.

Ellery C. Davis, now a leading man of the city of Crookston, Minnesota, ex-mayor of that place and formerly an extensive railroad contractor, was born in Washington, Sullivan county, New Hampshire, January 24, 1832, and is the son of David L. and Olive

(Shackley) Davis. When but a few months of age his parents moved from the "Old Granite State" to Hyde Park, Massachusetts, where our subject received the elements of a good education and grew to man's estate. After laying the foundation of knowledge in the district schools of that locality he studied civil engineering, and when nineteen years old was appointed assistant engineer of what is now known as the Baltimore & Ohio railroad system, and for six years followed that profession in the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. He was employed on the first railroad that crossed the State of Illinois, the Terre Haute, Alton & St. Louis, but in 1856, after his marriage, purchased a farm near Terre Haute, Indiana, and engaged in the independent and quiet life of a farmer.

In August, 1862, during the course of the Rebellion, when the land was covered with the pall of death, "and the torrent grew dark with the blood of the slain," he received authority from Governor Morton, the noted war governor of Indiana, to raise a company or battery of light artillery; but when the men were enlisted and ready to be mustered into the service it was changed to an infantry organization, and became Company G, of the Eighty-fifth Indiana Infantry, of which Mr. Davis was commissioned as captain. With his command he served under General Gordon Granger, in Kentucky, until after Chickamauga's bloody day, when the command to which he belonged was assigned to the Twentieth Corps, under Major-General Joseph Hooker. He participated in the "Battle Among the Clouds," at the storming of Lookout Mountain and in all the subsequent engagements until after the battle of Peach Tree Creek, when, on account of physical disability, he was compelled to resign his commission and return home. A month later he was appointed by the governor of the State, in recognition of his valuable services, as military agent of Indiana, and returned to the front, where "deeds of eternal fame were done." There he remained until the winter of 1864–65, when his disability growing greater, he once more returned to Indiana and sought rest and the restoration of his health on his farm. In the following spring he sold his place and engaged in the sale of agricultural implements, but followed that line of trade for only one year, at the expiration of which he removed with his family to Chicago, Illinois. For a time he was there engaged in contracts for street paving, and then followed contracting on the Illinois and Michigan canal. When the latter was finished in 1871, Mr. Davis took a large contract on the construction of the Northern Pacific railroad, grading the same from Detroit to Moorhead. He then took a similar contract on the St. Paul & Pacific railroad, now the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, from Crookston north, which he finished in a satisfactory manner. He shipped a large amount of goods to Breckenridge by rail, and there building two large flat boats on the river, shipped them to Grand Forks. At the same time he loaded some twenty-five teams with goods, intending to cross the prairie with them. He found the ground so soft that he could make no headway, and was compelled to lighten the loads, and leave goods by the wayside to return for them when the weather would permit. The teams crossed the Red River at Georgetown and came up on the Dakota side of the river, or they would never have got through. He himself came round by Grand Forks, with a team and light buggy, and driving to where the survey crossed the river, then one and a half miles from where Crookston now stands, placed two logs together, on which he put the body of his buggy, with the wheels inside, and crossed the river. Hitching up on the other side, he drove to Glyndon. On returning to Crookston he sent his teams to Grand

Forks. The boats which were built in Breckenridge were pulled to pieces in Grand Forks. From this place these teams hauled the lumber to Crookston, where it was used in the construction of the first frame building in the village, an edifice which stood until 1886 ere it was torn down.

Mr. Davis made Crookston his headquarters, having his store in a tent until the erection of his building for the time he was engaged in the contract. Besides the railroad supplies he was engaged in the general merchandise trade at that point for some time. When he first came here, on the 11th of June, he took a claim, upon which his present residence now stands, and all of which is now within the city limits, sixty acres of it being cut into blocks and lots.

Mrs. Davis came to Crookston in August, 1872, and remained here until the arrival of the train, a week or two later, when she left, being the first lady to leave the town on the train. In October following she returned, and she and her husband took up their residence in four of the offices built for the construction of the railroad, which being placed together formed a house about sixty-five feet long and ten feet wide. In this domicile they made their home for six years.

When the county of Polk was organized in 1872, Mr. Davis, in recognition of his ability as a business man, was chosen the first chairman of the board of county commissioners, and in 1878 was re-elected to the same office. In the latter year the city of Crookston was incorporated, and our subject was elected the first mayor and held that office for three consecutive years. In 1881 he took a contract to grade a portion of the Winnipeg & Duluth railroad, and remained on that work until the following spring, when, for want of financial means, the work was stopped. In the spring of 1886 Mr. Davis was employed in making the preliminary survey for the Brainerd, Crookston & Grand Forks railroad, and the same year was again elected to fill the office of mayor of Crookston.

Mr. Davis' father, David L. Davis, started in 1832 as superintendent of construction and repairs on the Boston & Providence railroad, and has been with that road ever since in that capacity; being one of the oldest railroad men in the United States. On the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of the road the officers tendered handsome recognition to Mr. Davis of his services.

The subject of this sketch is living in the first brick house erected in the whole Red River Valley, the brick of which were made on the homestead of the owner in 1879. In addition to his real estate in the town, Mr. Davis owns a fine farm of some three hundred acres within five miles of Crookston.

Mr. Davis was united in marriage, November 15, 1854, with Miss Rachel M. Appleton, a native of Northfield, Summit county, Ohio, and daughter of Thomas and Hannah (Myers) Appleton. By this union they have had two children—Francis E. and Jesse L.

JOHN E. RINEHART, who is engaged in the furniture business in the village of Osakis, Douglas county, Minnesota, is a native of Pennsylvania. He was born at Gettysburg, Adams county, Pennsylvania, on the 13th of August, 1828, and is the son of John and Catharine (Plank) Rinehart, natives also of Pennsylvania. They were married in that State, and both remained there until their death. The mother died when our subject was but one year old, and the father passed away in 1865. They were the parents of two children—Rebecca and John. The former is now deceased. She was the wife of a Mr. Stallsmith, of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. They were the parents

of four children—Mary, William, Rebecca and John. The father of our subject was married, the second time, to Miss Polly Stallsmith, and this union was blessed with the following children—Soforo, Levi and Alfred.

John E. Rinehart, of whom this sketch treats, spent his school days in his native State, and attended the common schools at and near Gettysburg until he had reached the age of twenty years. He received a practical education, calculated to benefit one for life's work. After leaving the school-room, he remained at home, assisting his father on the home farm until he was twenty-four years of age. At that period he commenced in life on his own account, and until 1852 was engaged in carpentering and joining. He then removed to Ohio, where he remained some time and then removed to Indiana, where he remained until 1855. On the 5th of May, 1855, he removed to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he stayed some time, and then went to Farmington, Dakota county, Minnesota, and took a homestead of 160 acres of land, and resided there eleven years, engaged in farming. He was one of the earliest settlers in that county, and, in addition to his farming interests, followed carpentering to some extent. In 1866 he went to Osakis, Douglas county, Minnesota, and on the 1st of September bought land in Osakis township, and for five years followed farming exclusively. He still retains his farm, and has now 1,000 acres. He owned at one time 1,500 acres, and was one of the most extensive and prominent farmers in the county. After leaving the farm, he removed to the village of Osakis, where he opened a furniture store, and has since carried on the business. He carries a full stock of goods, and is one of the most successful business men in the village. In addition to his furniture business, he is engaged in the poultry, hay and wood business, and is doing a large trade in the village and vicinity. He owns twelve lots in block 8, Stevens' addition to Osakis, on which his store and dwelling are located.

Mr. Rinehart was married on the 1st of January, 1861, to Miss Philenia Gibbs, and this union has been blessed with the following named children—Ambrose, Emma and Edna. The two daughters are at home, and the son is in Nebraska. Mr. Rinehart is a republican in politics, and is an active participant in all matters of a local nature.

CHARLES O. WINGER. In examining the biographies of many of the prominent business men of the villages of Minnesota, it will be noticed that the Norwegian race furnishes many of the best, most frugal, energetic and thrifty citizens in these places. The subject of this biographical sketch is a native of Norway, born near Christiania on the 24th day of June, 1854, and is a son of Ole and Annie (Clementson) Winger, also natives of Norway.

Mr. Winger the subject of this article, spent his younger days in attending school at the city of Christiania, and in 1872 emigrated to the United States. After landing at Castle Garden, New York, he went to Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, where he remained two years attending the high school at that place. One year he had charge of a hotel at Grand Rapids, and after leaving there, engaged on the river and in the pineries. After traveling through Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin, he settled in Grant county, Minnesota, where he homesteaded 160 acres in Delaware township, on section 4, where he lived, engaged in a general farming and stock-raising business until 1881, when he removed to Herman village, where he secured a clerkship with Wells Brothers, and after working six months for that firm, went to Morris, Minnesota. He there was

employed as a clerk for four months, and at the expiration of that time he returned to Herman, where he took charge of a general merchandising store for John Christenson, for whom the subject of this article worked until the spring of 1887. Mr. Winger then engaged in business for himself, opening a general merchandise store, and has been engaged in the same since that time. He carries a full line of goods, and is one of the most prominent merchants of Herman village.

Mr. Winger was united in marriage in Fergus Falls on the 10th day of September, 1883, to Miss Amelia Aurland, a native of Norway.

Mr. Winger is now secretary of the board of education. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and is secretary of that body. He is a man of the strictest honor and integrity, highly esteemed by all who know him.

In political matters Mr. Winger is a prohibitionist, and his wife is the county president of the W. C. T. U., and both are prominent workers in the temperance cause.

MARTIN JOHNSON, who is engaged in the dry goods business in Glyndon village, is a native of Norway, born in 1844, and is a son of John and Jennie (Larson) Johnson, also natives of that kingdom. There were three children in the family — Martin (our subject), Louis and Johanna. Martin received his education from the common schools, and remained at home until he was ten years of age, when he commenced life for himself by learning the boot and shoe trade. After working some five years, he set up a shop for himself, and was thus engaged until he emigrated to the United States. In 1865 he came to this country and settled in Lansing, Iowa, where he worked at his trade for ten years. He next moved to Red Wing, Minnesota, where he worked at the boot and shoe trade for twelve months, when he removed to Clay county, Minnesota. He located first at Glyndon, where he erected a building and engaged in his old occupation, employing a number of workmen, and carrying a full line of stock. In about three years and a half he engaged in the mercantile business, still retaining the former establishment. In 1879 he took a tree claim in Morken township, but soon sold out and purchased the building in which the present business of the firm of Johnson & Hanson is carried on. During the same year Mr. Johnson built his present residence on Pleasant street. Mr. Johnson is an active and representative business man of his village, and at present holds the office of town and village treasurer.

Mr. Johnson was united in marriage, in 1872, to Miss Mary Hanson, the daughter of Hans and Catharine Hanson. By this union Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have been blessed with the following children — Joseph, Oscar, Herman and Edith. The family are exemplary members of the Methodist church. Mr. Johnson is a prohibitionist, both in precept and practice.

HENRY B. HERRICK, the postmaster of the village of Fisher, Polk county, Minnesota, is a native of the "Empire State." He was born in the town of Jerusalem, Yates county, New York, September 23, 1827, and is the son of Jacob and Roxa (Bradley) Herrick, also natives of the State of New York. The mother died when our subject was thirteen years old, and the father removed to Lake Grove, Wisconsin, and took government land, upon which he has since lived. The father and mother of our subject were the parents of the following named children — Gilbert, Polly, Julia A., Adaline,

Jason A., Henry B., Phebe M., Harriette and Miles N., four of whom are deceased. The father of the present subject was married, the second time, in 1848, to Miss Sarah Rouse.

H. B. Herrick, the subject of this biographical memoir, remained at his father's home in Wisconsin until he had attained the age of twenty-eight years. At that period in life he went to Viroqua, Vernon county, Wisconsin, where he remained two and one-half years. The first year and a half he was engaged in the hotel business, and the last year he was employed as a stage agent. He then went to Winona, Minnesota, where he remained eight years, engaged in the stage business. At the expiration of that time Mr. Herrick engaged in the mercantile business, and soon afterward went to Eyota, Minnesota, and was engaged in the wheat business for seven or eight years. In October, 1879, he removed to Polk County, Minnesota, and settled in the village of Fisher, where he took charge of an elevator, which he still runs. He is also postmaster, having been appointed in 1885. He owns a fine residence in the village, and is a respected and prominent citizen.

Mr. Herrick was united in marriage on the 29th day of January, 1852, to Miss Eveline Armstrong, the daughter of Samuel and Carrie (Van Allen) Armstrong. Mr. and Mrs. Herrick have been blessed with the following named children — Fred, deceased; Eva, deceased; Harry, who married Miss Lillie Lake, and is now the efficient station agent at Owatonna, Steele county, Minnesota; Hellen Maud, the wife of Mr. Bain, a prosperous farmer of Polk county, Minnesota; and Edith, who is now living with her parents and is deputy postmaster. Mr. Herrick, the subject of this article, is an adherent to the principles of the democratic party, and always evinces an active interest in that party's campaigns.

HORACE G. URIE, the efficient editor of the Evansville *Enterprise*, in Evansville, Douglas county, Minnesota, is a native of Wisconsin. He was born at Stoughton, Wisconsin, November 29, 1859, and is a son of Joseph and Anna (Iverson) Urie, natives of Tennessee and Norway, respectively. There were three children in the family — Joseph, Horace and Cora.

Horace Urie spent his school days in Stoughton, and at the age of seventeen finished his education in Milton College. After leaving school he was employed as a clerk in Edgerton, Wisconsin, which position he held for two years. He then opened a printing office in Oregon, Wisconsin, and, after successfully operating the same for one year, he sold out and moved to Douglas county, Minnesota. In the fall of 1882 he opened his present office, which he has since continued to run. In addition to his editorial occupation he handles organs and sewing machines.

Mr. Urie was joined in marriage on the 16th day of November, 1885, to Miss Betty M. Mathisen, and this union has been blessed with two children, twins, Horace and Joseph. Mrs. (Mathisen) Urie was born, reared and educated in Madison, Wisconsin. Mr. Urie is one of the substantial men of his county, highly esteemed and honored by all who know him. In political matters he is an adherent to the principles of the republican party, and always takes an active interest in that party's campaigns.

LOUIS GEWALT, a prominent hardware merchant of Breckenridge, Wilkin county, Minnesota, is a native of Germany. He was born in the State of Sachsen-Coburg-Gotha, Germany, on the 20th of March, 1857, and is the son of Henry and Wilhelmine (Herzog) Gewalt, natives also of that duke-

dom. The father of the present subject was an extensive and successful farmer in his native land, and dealt in cattle to a considerable extent. He died in 1873, and was one of the leading men in the locality in which he lived. He with his family belonged to the Lutheran church, and he was trustee of that organization for a great many years through life. They were the parents of the following named children — Herman, Edmund, Caroline, Rudolph, Louis; Natalie and Huldreich.

Louis Gewalt, the person of whom this sketch treats, received his education in his native land, and attended the excellent common schools of that country until he had reached the age of fourteen years. On the 1st of May, 1871, he entered an apprenticeship to the tinner's trade, and completed his trade on the first day of May, 1874. He remained at the same place for one year as a journeyman, and then traveled through the different States of Germany, France and Switzerland, in order that he might reach greater proficiency in that line. In 1882 Mr. Gewalt emigrated to the United States, and on the 21st of August, 1882, landed at Hoboken. He at once went to Breckenridge, Minnesota, and worked for a time with a tinsmith, O. P. Todd, and in April, 1884, purchased his stock of hardware and has since carried on the business alone. In 1887 he built his present building on Fifth street, and he carries a large and complete stock of heavy and shelf hardware, also handling stoves, tinware, cutlery, etc. In addition to his hardware store, he owns a fine, well cultivated farm of 152 acres in Sargent county, Dakota Territory. He is one of the prominent and representative citizens of Breckenridge, and has held the offices of township treasurer for three years, and village treasurer for two years. He is a democrat in political affiliations, and takes an active interest in all local matters, extending hearty encouragement to every enterprise calculated to aid in the growth and development of the town or county.

PATRICK H. LAMB, mayor of Moorhead, and one of the firm of Lamb Bros., is a native of the County Tyrone, Ireland; born March 17, 1847, he was the son of Owen and Elizabeth Lamb, also natives of Ireland. By trade the father was a butcher, which he followed in his native land. He came to America with his family in 1849, settling in New Hampshire, where he remained three years, engaged in farming; from there he went to Connecticut, engaging in the same occupation; thence he went to Missouri, where he again went to farming, raising grain and stock, remaining until 1880. He then moved five miles north of Moorhead, Clay county, Minnesota, where he purchased a farm and where he died two months after his settlement. He had a family of eight children, seven now living—John, Patrick, Michael, William, Owen, Peter and Mary.

Our subject was educated in the common schools of Connecticut, and when a young man he first worked in a cotton factory at Baltic, that State. He then again engaged in farming and brick-making for seven years, in Missouri, and in 1872 he came to Moorhead, Minnesota, where he first engaged in railroading and helped construct the Northern Pacific to Bismark, in Dakota, after which he engaged in freighting from Moorhead to Winnipeg and Manitoba, in which he continued two years, having a number of teams there with him; then, with his brother, they started a feed and sale stable in Moorhead, which they still continue; also carried on the manufacturing of brick since 1874, in which they employ a number of hands, and still are engaged in farming and stock-raising. He has 400 head of native and blooded

stock, including a fine lot of Polled Angus cattle. He farms in all 1,500 acres in Minnesota. He is also engaged in the fuel business, wood and coal, having his business house on the corner of Fifth and Main streets, Moorhead. The Lamb Block he rents for stores and offices.

Mr. Lamb was married in 1882 to Miss Catharine Herrick, the daughter of Michael Herrick, of Moorhead.

In politics Mr. Lamb is a democrat, and has held many offices of trust, and has always taken an active part in building up the city and surrounding county. He has held the office of trustee, also alderman of the Second Ward, and been mayor of the city since 1886. He has built the Lamb Block and other business houses, and in many other ways has done his full share in aiding in the growth and development of the locality in which he lives. Liberal and enterprising, no man stands higher in the esteem of those who know him, and his uniform integrity in business matters has made his word as good as a bond.

JOHN L. OLSON, a highly respected and esteemed husbandman of Grant county, Minnesota, resides on section 8, Sanford township, where he is engaged in farming—tilling the soil, raising grain and cattle, and performing all tasks requisite to successful agriculture. He is a native of Norway, born on the 14th day of October, 1849, and is a son of Ole and Mary Anderson, natives, also, of the "Land of the Midnight Sun." They were farmers in the Old World, and were the parents of the following named children—Martha, Maria and John.

John Olson, the person of whom this article treats, spent the first fifteen years of his life in his native land attending the common schools in that country. In 1864 he emigrated to the United States, and after a voyage of four weeks, landed at Quebec, Canada. He went from this place to Dane county, Wisconsin, where he remained a few years, working at various occupations. He next removed to Michigan, where he remained five years, chopping cord-wood. At the expiration of that time, in 1869, he removed to Minnesota, and after looking the country over, returned to Wisconsin. After spending the winter there, he returned in the following spring, settled in Grant county, Minnesota, and took a 160-acre homestead on section 8, Sanford township, where he has since lived, devoting his time to farming and stock-raising. He now owns 180 acres of well improved land, with a good number of trees and substantial building improvements. Mr. Olson, H. F. Sanford, John Peterson and Ole Fletcher were the first settlers in the township, and effected the organization of the township. Mr. Olson has held the various school offices, and is one of the representative men of the township, taking an active interest in all local affairs. He is a single man, a republican in political matters and evinces a great deal of interest in that party's campaigns. He is a member of the Lutheran church, and is trustee of that organization.

NOAH P. WARD is engaged in the grocery and provision trade in Alexandria, Douglas county, Minnesota. He is a native of McHenry county, Illinois, where he was born on the 8th day of November, 1855. He is the son of George and Betsy (Bennett) Ward, both of whom were natives of New York State.

Mr. Ward's father was a farmer by occupation, and on coming to Illinois in an early day settled on a homestead, which he thoroughly improved. He was a man of rare

general business capacities. Whatever he engaged at or invested in seemed to turn to his advantage. In the early settlement of Alexandria he came here and invested in lands and also in the Bank of Alexandria. His family consisted of six children — Mary (now Mrs. Springer), Gershun B., Noah P., Sally (now Mrs. York), Ina (now Mrs. Crocken), and Mary B.

Noah P. spent his early days on a farm, but had advantages for schooling, so that he received a thorough education. He came to Alexandria, Minnesota, in the spring of 1875, remaining one year attending to his father's financial interests. At the end of this time he returned to Illinois and entered the University at Evanston, where he attended school for two and one-half years.

In 1878 Mr. Ward again came to Alexandria, where for one year he had charge of the Merchants' elevator, buying and selling wheat. The next spring he turned his attention to buying and selling horses. He went to Iowa, where he bought most of his stock, shipping to Alexandria, where he found ready sale, horses being in good demand among the farmers of that vicinity. In the spring of 1880 he engaged in the grocery trade, in which he is still doing a thriving business, and carrying one of the newest and best stocks in the city of Alexandria. Together with his partner, Mr. Walker, he purchased the original court house, which they used for business purposes. This partnership with Mr. Walker was continued until 1886, when Mr. Ward became sole owner and proprietor of the stock of goods and the business building on Main street, Alexandria. He employs two clerks, runs a delivery wagon, and does a large and increasing business.

In 1881 Mr. Ward was married to Miss Sally Busey, daughter of C. W. Busey, of Alexandria, Minnesota. Four children have blessed this union — May, Bessie, Frances B. and an infant, Ethel.

Mr. Ward has been a member of the city council for four years, and held the position of chief of the fire department of the city for one year. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in politics affiliates with the republican party. In all his business ventures Mr. Ward has been very successful. He owns a farm in Douglas county, which he has rented out. In 1883 he built a commodious and tasty residence on Seventh avenue, where he now lives. He is a stockholder in the First National Bank of Alexandria, and is one of the most substantial and prominent business men of the city and county.

OLE O. CANESTORP. Prominent among the citizens of the famous Park Regions is the gentleman whose name heads this article, a farmer and also county treasurer of Grant county, Minnesota. He was born in Sweden, just on the boundary line between Sweden and Norway, May 21, 1847. His father's farm was known as Djekneliden. The parents, Ole and Martha (Johnson) Olson Djekneliden, were blessed with four children, two of whom are now living, Ole O. and John.

Ole O. Canestorp spent his school days in his native land, and in 1862 came with his mother to the United States, landing in Quebec, Canada, after a voyage of seven weeks. Removing from Quebec, they settled in Vernon county, Wisconsin, where they were engaged in farming for three years. At the expiration of that time they moved to Trempealeau county, in the same State, and after six years' sojourn there, working at farming and various occupations, they decided to settle in Minnesota. Accordingly, in 1871, they settled in Grant county,

Minnesota, taking a homestead of 160 acres in Elbow Lake township, where our subject has since been actively engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He now has an extensive and well cultivated farm of 350 acres, with the best of building improvements.

Mr. Canestorp was married to Miss Jennie Hangen, July 8, 1874. Mrs. Canestorp was born in Norway and emigrated to the United States in the year 1868. They are acceptable members of the Lutheran church. The subject of this biographical sketch was elected to the office of justice of the peace of his township in 1874, which position he still holds. He has held the office of township clerk for six years, judge of probate of Grant county for four years, and was elected to the office of county treasurer in 1881, which position he still continues to fill with credit to himself and satisfaction to all. He is one of the first settlers of his township. In political matters he affiliates with the republican party. A man of the strictest integrity, his word is recognized as being as good as a bond, and he is held in high esteem, both as a neighbor, an official and an exemplary citizen.

WIGO WERNER, the subject of our present article, is postmaster at Brandon village, Douglas county, Minnesota, and is one of the most efficient and capable business men in the Park Regions. He was born in Osterdalen, Norway, on the 4th of May, 1856, and is a son of Werner Mathison, a farmer. The father came to the United States and settled on the Red River, in Dakota, where he remained until the time of his death, in July, 1885. The mother is still living on the old homestead. The parents had a family of seven children, as follows—Johanna, Carrie, Olof, Martha, Wigo, Martin and Hansten.

Wigo Werner spent his younger days in his native land. When he was twenty-one, or in 1877, he came to the United States, landing in Castle Garden, New York, and proceeding at once to Fargo, Dakota Territory, arriving in the latter place twenty days after leaving Norway. He remained there with his people for one year, and then went to Decorah, Iowa, to attend school. He received a good education, finishing with a course at the Decorah business college, from which institution he graduated. He then went to Brandon, Douglas county, Minnesota, and engaged in clerking in a general merchandise store for Lawrence Johnson. This he followed for three years and a half, and then established a grocery store, which he has since conducted, carrying a full line of groceries and notions. In public matters he is one of the leading citizens of the town, and has been village treasurer for two years, assessor for three terms, and cooperates with every enterprise calculated to benefit either the village or surrounding country.

Mr. Werner was married on the 2nd of February, 1886, to Miss Anna K. Foslien, and they are the parents of two children, named Alice M. and Cora V.

HERVEY H. PHELPS, the present county attorney of Norman county, Minnesota, and one of the recognized leaders of the bar of Ada, has been a resident of this locality since June, 1883.

Mr. Phelps was born in Dodge county, Wisconsin, October 10, 1854, and is the son of Roswell H. and Mary Ann (Bark) Phelps. His parents were both natives of Onondaga county, New York, and had, on their marriage, come west and settled in that part of

the Badger State, among the earliest settlers. While our subject was yet a child the family removed to Rock county, in the same State, and there settled on a farm. There the subject of this memoir was reared, assisting his father in the labors attendant on carrying on the farm, and laying the foundation of an excellent education in the rough log cabin school houses of his day, rugged cradles of knowledge, that are looked back to with fond recollections of the halcyon days of youth by so many of the eminent men. At the age of sixteen years he started out to battle for himself, since which time he has depended entirely upon his own resources. His first business venture was raising tobacco on a farm and purchasing the crops of others, and on curing and marketing it, found he had a fair profit in the transaction, which gave him a start in life. In 1873 he, in pursuit of the education that he was bound to have, entered Albion Academy, in Dane county, Wisconsin, from which he was graduated in 1878, teaching school at the same time to pay for his tuition and board, and for two years occupied the chair of mathematics in that institution, carrying on his own studies at the same time. After graduation he taught a school near Stoughton, in the same State, during the winter of 1878–9, but in the following spring entered the office of Cassidy & Carpenter, at Janesville, the county seat of Rock county, Wisconsin. This was one of the most celebrated law firms in the West, Mr. Cassidy now being one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the State. He diligently applied himself to the study of law and soon mastered the principles upon which it is founded, and continued with the above-mentioned firm until May, 1881, when at a term of the circuit court, held in Rock county, he was admitted to the bar, and in June of the same year was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of that State.

Immediately after the latter event Mr. Phelps came to the Red River Valley and opened a law office in the village of Glyndon, Minnesota, and commenced practice. In March, 1883, his office and his library, valued at $1,200, were destroyed by fire, only a part of it being insured, and he removed to Moorhead, but after a short stay there came to Ada, and here has built up a large and lucrative practice, and has been uncommonly successful, both in his forensic efforts and in a pecuniary sense, and is now ranked among the wealthy and solid men of the community.

In the fall of 1884 Mr. Phelps was nominated on the republican ticket for the office of county attorney of Norman county, and elected with a handsome majority; was re-elected his own successor in 1886 and in 1888. In village matters he has always been highly interested, and has served several terms as recorder. On the 1st of January, 1887, he formed a copartnership with W. W. Calkins, under the firm name of Phelps & Calkins, who do a large legal and collection business. They are the agents of the R. G. Dun mercantile agency for this locality, in addition to their other business.

Mr. Phelps is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having been made a Mason in Norman Lodge, No. 154, of Ada, and is one of the officers of the lodge. He was married, February 18, 1884, to Miss Jennie Ives, a native of Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, and the daughter of Gideon and Mary Ann Ives, and by this union is the parent of two children—Souana and Bernice.

Mr. Phelps ranks very high in his profession, and is justly considered the peer of any attorney in the Valley. His library of some three hundred volumes is valued at $1,500, and besides his office and its furniture he owns a beautiful residence in the city, and has a considerable amount of money loaned on real estate security.

ASLE E. DYBDAL, member of the board of county commissioners of Grant county, and a successful farmer and stock-raiser, resides on section 33, Stoney Brook township. Born in Norway, he comes of a race which has furnished so many of the most substantial and enterprising citizens of the Park Regions, and a nationality which has become proverbial for frugality, thrift and industry. The father of our subject, Allen Dybdal, came to the United States with his family in 1867, and settled in Winnesheik county, Iowa, where he died in 1875. Allen Dybdal and wife were the parents of eight living children, — Sarah, Asle E., Tora, Ellen, Knute, Tosten, Bennie and Helena.

Asle E. Dybdal, whose name heads this article, was born on the 27th of December, 1853, and came to the United States with his father in 1867. He received his education in Winnesheik county, Iowa, attending school until he was about sixteen years of age. In 1878 he came to Grant county, Minnesota, arriving there in June, and for two years worked out for various parties. At the expiration of that time he purchased a farm on section 33, Stoney Brook township, where he still lives. He has comfortable improvements, and owns 120 acres of land, a good share of which is under a high state of cultivation.

Mr. Dybdal was married on the 7th of December, 1876, to Miss Martha Ellingson, who was born in Norway in 1858. Their union has been blessed with six children, as follows—Ellen, Bertha, Emma, Theodore, Mary and Albert. The family are exemplary members of the Lutheran church.

In political matters our subject is a republican, and he has always taken a great interest in all local and public affairs. In May, 1887, he was appointed a member of the board of county commissioners, and was elected to that office in 1888, so that he is at present a member of the board. He has held various township offices, was supervisor for one year, and is the present assessor of the township in which he lives. He is held in high esteem by all who know him as an exemplary citizen.

WILLIAM NASH, one of the prominent and influential citizens of the Red River Valley, is a resident of section 1, East Grand Forks township, Polk county, Minnesota, where he is engaged in a general farming and stock-raising business. He is a native of Pennsylvania, born in New Castle, on the 1st day of June, 1833, and is the son of Ephraim and Louisa (Warner) Nash, natives of New York State.

William Nash spent his younger days in the common schools of his native State and Michigan, where he attended school for three years. After completing his common-school education, he decided to pursue the study of medicine, and was planning to attend the medical department at Ann Arbor, Michigan. His eyes caused him so much trouble that he was obliged to give up his intended course in medicine. He then removed to Kentucky, where he remained a few years, engaged in the mercantile business, and in 1862 removed to St. Paul, Minnesota. He remained in the capital of Minnesota for one year, being there for his health. In 1863 he went to Pembina, Dakota Territory, and from there to what was Fort Gary, now Winnipeg, Manitoba, and remained some time, recuperating. The following summer he spent in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and Chicago, Illinois, and in the spring of 1864 went to Fort Abercrombie, where he was employed as sutler and Government contractor. He remained there five or six years, and during that time had the contract to furnish wood and hay for

the fort. He also held the contract to supply the brick to build Fort Pembina and also the contract to carry the mail between Fort Abercrombie and Winnipeg. There was a trackless stretch of country to pass through and the Indians in that region were a source of constant danger, and it was next to impossible to secure a driver. Mr. Nash made the trip with dog teams, and many were the dangers which he encountered during those early days. At one time when there were but two making the trip they were attacked by Indians, and barely escaped with their lives. After that Mr. Nash could secure no one to make the journey with him, except a young stranger, and they made the trip in safety. Indians were not the only cause of danger. Many times the drivers would be so badly frozen that Mr. Nash would have to make the trip himself. He remained in this capacity until 1869, when he removed to what is now East Grand Forks, Polk county, Minnesota, and located on section 1, East Grand Forks township, where he has since remained. Through his influence with Senator Ramsey, the post-office of Nashville was established and also the appointment of the postmaster. He also was the means of the postal route being established between Crookston and East Grand Forks. When the village of East Grand Forks had attained a moderate size, through Mr. Nash's influence the name was changed to East Grand Forks, and principally through him it received its city charter. He is one of the substantial and well-to-do farmers of the county, and without doubt one of the most influential agriculturists in Polk county. He is extensively engaged in general farming operations and has a well cultivated farm of 700 acres, lying upon the banks of the Red Lake river. One hundred acres of his beautiful farm is timber land, and he has a fine and commodious residence just in the suburbs of the city.

Mr. Nash was united in marriage in St. Peter, Minnesota, on the 19th day of January, 1869, to Miss Ida V. Slaugter, the daughter of Robert and Mary (Clark) Slaugter, natives of Virginia and Ohio, respectively. The grandfather of Mrs. Nash studied law with Henry Clay, and was an influential citizen in the locality in which he lived. Mr. and Mrs. Nash are the parents of the following named children — Lois, Mary I., Nellie K., William C., Jr., Dudley L., Robert F. and Harold S. Mr. Nash has held all of the school offices in his district, including school director, treasurer, etc. He is a member of the A. F. and A. M., of the Grand Forks lodge and chapter. In political matters he affiliates with the democratic party, and is a man of more than ordinary education and ability. He is actively interested in all movements calculated to benefit either town or county, and is highly esteemed and respected by all who know him.

JPETERSON, JR., joint proprietor of Peterson's book and fruit store, Barnesville, Clay county, Minnesota, is one of the earliest settlers in that section, having made Moorhead his home in 1872. He was born in the province of Wermeland, Sweden, on the 7th day of April, 1855, and when but a child emigrated with his parents to the United States, living in different localities, mostly in Minnesota, and in 1869 removed to Meeker county, Minnesota, where his father, who had considerable means, bought improved land. Two years later young Peterson was allowed to go with some friends to Minneapolis. Once there he did not mean to return home quite so soon as had been expected, but sought and found such employment as he could get, and was always busy, asserting that he "did not have

time to go back home to be laughed at by his stepmother." At this time, while working in a shingle mill (Crocker Bros. & Lamereaux), he came within an inch of having his young life cut short by an accident. One cold evening in the fall he fell through a sluice hole in the great platform by the mills into the pitch dark ice and water twenty feet below. The strong current and benumbing cold, together with the complete darkness, seemed about to finish the work the fall had failed to accomplish, when, at the critical moment, there appeared a glimmer of light from some one's lantern at the lower mill door, which enabled him to see and grasp the last post at the end of the shingle track, crawl up on the track and make for the mill. There they were dumbfounded by this sudden apparition, while "Johnny," however, never stopped moving his legs till he reached his boarding place (Cataract House), when the icy stiffness of his sleeves prevented his knocking or opening the door. He could still kick (and can yet) and was let in, quickly put to bed and given a warm drink by good "Mother Lamereaux," and the next morning was at his post again, nothing the worse for the cold bath. This was not his first lesson in swimming. While living with his parents at Stillwater, Minnesota, he jumped from a raft which had been detached about 100 feet from low water. When his head popped up above the surface, another urchin who had come up yelled out, "Keep up your head, Johnny!" He did and paddled to shore, having often since had occasion to remember and act upon the simple but safe advice of his young friend.

One year later he struck out for the West, and experienced considerable hardship, working in the pineries, etc., and finally brought up at Detroit, Minnesota, where he worked and attended school. In the fall of 1873 he removed to Moorhead, Minnesota, where he found employment as carpenter, clerk, machine agent, etc., for a couple of years, and in the winter time attended school. Then times were flush, and Mr. Peterson relates that he often made as high as $5 per day lathing, other wages being correspondingly high. In the next early spring he worked on a snow train bound for Bismarck, from which place he intended to go to the Black Hills, the newly discovered western Eldorado, but was persuaded by his frontier friends to desist, they declaring that "it is too rough there for the kid." He went back to Moorhead, and again attended school.

In the fall of 1876 Mr. Peterson was asked to teach school during the winter. He accepted the offer, and went in company with Ole C. Lund to Tansem township. Though young, he was apparently fitted for his new work, as he certainly was well qualified, holding a first-grade certificate, and succeeded so well that he kept right on teaching in Clay, Otter Tail and Wilkin counties; among other places at Norwegian Grove, Elizabeth, McCauleyville, and in 1882 removed to Barnesville, Clay county, where he was principal of the village school that year. He then entered the employ of John Marth, general merchant, as book-keeper, and in the succeeding year opened up a small book and confectionery store of his own. He was fortunate in this undertaking, and in February, 1885, was the first to remove his business to the new town site, about half a mile farther south, where the St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co. had erected new shops and a large depot building the previous fall, and removed the division headquarters from Fergus Falls. Here he did so well that in the summer of that year he built a large two-story store, but had not occupied the same more than three months when he was burned out, with a loss of over $3,000, but partly covered by insurance. This was a serious set-back,

and, although able to resume business on a small scale, brought on, together with continued sickness in his family, financial embarrassment two years later. His friends came to the rescue, however, and he has already in part, and will, undoubtedly, soon fully recover all his lost ground, as he is doing a good and paying business at present, carrying a stock of about $2,000.

Mr. Peterson has always taken an active and important part in political and local affairs, having been member of the republican town committee, of which he is now chairman, all the time since moving to Barnesville; has held the office of justice of the peace almost continuously since he was old enough to vote, and has also been member of the village council of Barnesville and village recorder. He is correspondent for the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* and other papers, and is, all in all, an old timer, though yet young and full of further and more striking possibilities.

Mr. Peterson was married, in 1882, to Miss Bertha M. Ishong, who was born in Minnesota, her parents being of Norwegian nationality. Out of four children born to them—Johan Ferdinand, James Garnet, Miranda Emelia and Julian Maurice, one, their little girl, Emelia, died at the age of two years, which sad fact is the only thing to cloud the brightness of their otherwise happy home.

LAGE JOHNSON, a prominent merchant and the efficient postmaster at Pomme de Terre village, Grant county, Minnesota, is a native of Norway, and springs from a race distinguished for their thrift, industry and integrity. He was born on the 1st day of January, 1831, and is the son of John P. Johnson, a native of the same kingdom. The father of our subject was a farmer in the Old World, and is now deceased. The father and mother of our subject were the parents of the following named children—Erick, Peter, Andrew, Lage, John and Ole.

Lage Johnson, the subject of this biographical review, passed the first twenty-one years of his life in the land of his birth, instilling into his mind the principles of right, honesty and economy. After he left the school-room he entered an apprenticeship to the shoemaker's trade, and he followed that occupation until 1852. In 1852 he emigrated to the United States, and, after a voyage of seven weeks, landed at Quebec, Canada. After landing, he went to Iowa county, Wisconsin, where he remained about four years, engaged in farming. At the expiration of that time he removed to Fillmore county, Minnesota, and pre-empted a tract of land on which he lived for nineteen years. In 1875 he moved to Grant county, Minnesota, and located in Pomme de Terre township on section 24. Soon after locating in Grant county, he built a store in Pomme de Terre village, and has since been engaged in the general merchandising business in connection with his farming interests. He carries a full line of goods, and is doing a large and increasing business. He owns a large, well cultivated tract of land, comprising 240 acres, and with neat and comfortable building improvements. He was appointed postmaster in 1877, and has held the same ever since with the exception of three years.

Mr. Johnson was married on the 16th day of August, 1854, to Miss Pettronele Estensen, a native of Norway, and now the mother of the following named children—Anna M., Gea, Emilia, Josepheni, Olena, Henry O., Peter L., Tilla O., William N., Julia D. and Evelena S. Mr. Johnson has held the offices of postmaster, school treasurer, etc. He, with his family, belongs to the Lutheran church. In political matters he affiliates with the republican party, and takes an active interest in

all public and educational matters. He is a representative man of his township and residence village, and is a citizen of the strictest honor and integrity, highly esteemed by all who know him.

MARK D. JUDKINS. Of the many "brave boys in blue" who found homes in the famous Park Regions of Minnesota, none better deserve mention than the gentleman whose name heads this article, who is engaged in the foundry and machine business in the village of Osakis, Douglas county, Minnesota. He is a native of Maine, born in Fayette, March 13, 1837, and is the son of David and Emeline (Swift) Judkins, also natives of Maine. The father of our subject passed away from the scenes of earth on the 24th of September, 1887, and the mother is still living at the advanced age of seventy-four years. They were the parents of six children, three boys and three girls, named as follows—Mark D., Mariah, Melisse, Baley D., Jessie and Polly.

Mark D. Judkins, the subject of this biographical sketch, received a practical business education in his native State, and when nineteen years old he left the schoolroom and removed to Pennsylvania, with his parents. He remained in Pennsylvania from 1857 until 1861, during which time he was engaged in the lumbering business. On the 20th of October, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Fifty-Eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, and served thirteen months. He then re-enlisted in Battery D, Fourth United States Artillery, and served until February 18, 1864. Mr. Judkins again re-enlisted the 18th of February, 1864, for three years more in the same battery, and was discharged February 18, 1867, at Fort Washington, Maryland, and during the last three years was promoted to sergeant major. Mr. Judkins was in a great many skirmishes and battles and was under fire for 690 days during the war. The following is a list of the engagements he participated in—Franklin, Virginia, Deserted House, January 30, 1863; siege of Suffolk, spring of 1863, lasting twenty-two days; with Butler in the Army of the James, during the spring of 1863; Walthall Junction, spring of 1864; Fort Darling, May 11, 1864; Druries Bluff, May 12, 1864; in the siege of Petersburg from June 16 to August 29, 1864; then made flank movement on Richmond, Virginia, on the 29th of August, 1864, and captured seven lines of breastworks; battle of Oak Hill, September 7, 1864, and siege of Richmond, from August 29, 1864, to April 3, 1865. Mr. Judkins then made a trip to Texas, and from there went to Washington, District of Columbia, where he remained during the spring of 1866, and received an honorable discharge February 18, 1867.

After he was mustered out, he returned to Pennsylvania, where he remained five or six months and then went to Adams county, Wisconsin. There he engaged in the hop business, and after some little time moved to Minnesota. He settled in Pope county, Minnesota, in December, 1869, and engaged in farming and remained until 1873. Mr. Judkins then went to Osakis and engaged in the patent right business, and has since devoted a great deal of his time to it. He is now engaged extensively in the foundry and machinery business, and is doing a heavy trade. Special mention should be made of Mr. Judkins' inventive powers, being a natural born mechanic. He was the first inventor of the three-wheeled riding plow, having patented the same in 1873. As this implement of husbandry is in general use, its merits and character need not be discussed, it being sufficient to add that it is made by all the large manufactories in the United States. He is also the inventor of

the self-sacking and grain separator, on which he made $8,000 in three months. He is also the patentee of several different riding plows, and it will be seen at a glance that he is a benefactor to the community at large.

Mr. Judkins was married on the 18th of October, 1870, to Miss Harriette McCollum and this union has been blessed with two children, U. S. Grant and Mary, both of whom are now at home. Mrs. Judkins is a native of Indiana and received her education in Minnesota. Mr. Judkins is a republican in politics and one of the active business men of the village. He is a member of the National Lodge, No. 12, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, Washington, District of Columbia, and John Kennedy Post, No. 141, department of Minnesota, Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Judkins is also the patentee of the best double-acting force pump in the country, and patentee of the adjustable fireback for cooking stoves. He manufactures artesian well rigs and tools, well auger rigs and tools, sells all kinds of pumps, pipes and fittings, windmills, feed mills; all kinds of castings and horse powers, heating stoves, etc., and, in fact, he can sell you almost anything you want.

JUDGE ROBERT J. MONTAGUE, a leading attorney of Crookston, and one of its most popular and influential citizens, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, March 3, 1849, and is the son of Robert and Ellen Montague, who were natives of the Emerald Isle. In 1856 the family came to Minnesota and settled in Olmsted county, where the father took up a claim and founded a farm, where still live the parents, a sister and a brother of our subject. Their home is on the south-east quarter of section 2, in the town of Salem, Olmsted county.

In his early years, Judge Montague endured all the hardships and privations common to all of Minnesota's early settlers, and, there being a great lack of educational facilities in that locality at that date, and those that there were being of but inferior grade, under his mother's direction young Montague obtained the most of his primary education at home. He was reared upon the homestead, and early inured to hard work. Years spent in the rough toil upon the farm has won for him the reputation in that almost native county as a hard-working farmer. He remained beneath the parental roof until 1875, teaching school during the winter months the last ten years, and helping carry on the farm in summers. After his marriage, in 1875, he, like so many other farmers' boys, had higher aims, and burned to take a more prominent part in the world than was compatible with his agricultural labors, and he turned to the study of law. Having to depend upon his own exertions for the maintenance of himself and wife, he had no time to enter the office of some legal luminary, but, still carrying on his hard and laborious work, found time, at odd moments, to master the principles and practice of the profession he had chosen. This earnest scholar, who thus toiled on unaided, with untiring effort, with unfaltering fidelity to his task, succeeded at last in passing the ordeal of an examination most triumphantly, and was admitted to practice at the bar, at Rochester, Minnesota, December 11, 1880. The reward for his labors and self-denial was yet to come. In the newer settlements of the great West he felt there was a better field for his efforts, so in May, 1881, he came to the city of Crookston, and there opened his present office, and engaged in the practice of law. The people soon appreciated the merits of the new attorney, whose ability and success were of a high character, and he soon possessed a fair number of clients. In

1882 he was chosen judge of the probate court of Polk county, and filled that office successfully and satisfactorily for four years.

Since taking up his home in Crookston he has devoted a liberal share of his time and talent to the welfare of the place, which has borne recognition by his fellow-townsmen, they electing him to the mayoralty in April, 1885, which position he held for one year.

As a lawyer Mr. Montague ranks very high, while his unimpeachable integrity, kind and affable manners, and excellent common sense, have rendered him both popular and respected. As an orator he is able and fervid, and is rapidly taking a prominent place among the popular leaders of the day in this section.

Mr. Montague was united in marriage in 1874, with Miss Elizabeth Finnigan, a native of New York. They have six children.

RUFUS P. WELLS, one of the most prominent and best known citizens and business men of Grant county, Minnesota, is engaged in a general banking business in the village of Herman. He is a native of Canada, born at L'Orignal on the 27th day of April, 1834, and is a son of Abel and Hannah (Cass) Wells, natives, also, of Canada.

Rufus, the subject of this biographical sketch, spent his younger days in attending school at L'Orignal, Canada. At the age of twenty-one years he left the school-room and engaged for some time in the lumbering business at that place. He, at the expiration of a few years, removed to Omro, Winnebago county, Wisconsin, where he remained two years, engaged in lumbering and farming. He then removed to Belle Plaine, Scott county, Minnesota, where he was engaged in milling and carpentering for a period of two years. On the 2nd day of October, 1861, he enlisted in the Fourth Minnesota Infantry, Company A. He was under Captain Baxter until he was promoted to the rank of major, and then the company passed under the hands of Captain Young. During the service the captaincy changed twice more, first to Captain Russel and next to Captain Douglass. Our subject entered as a private and was discharged as captain. He was honorably discharged July 19, 1865, at Louisville, Kentucky. He participated in the battles of Iuka, Corinth, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hill, Vicksburg and many skirmishes. He was promoted to the ranks of corporal, first sergeant, first lieutenant and finally to the rank of a captain of Company C. After his discharge he returned to Jordan, where he remained until he removed to Grant county in 1883. In the fall of that year he settled at Herman and engaged in the banking business under the incorporated name of Grant County Bank, organized as a State bank. He has since engaged in this occupation, and is one of the most successful and prominent business men of Grant county.

Mr. Wells was united in marriage on the 4th of March, 1869, to Miss Mary Casswell, and they are the parents of the following children—Marion, George W., A. Waters, Joseph R., Azelia E., Betsie L., and James P., all of whom are single and at home, except the two oldest, who are attending the high school at Minneapolis, Minnesota. Mrs. Wells is a native of New York State, born January 15, 1847, and the daughter of G. W. Casswell, a farmer of the Empire State. She is one of two children—Charles M. and Mary E.

The subject of this article is one of the representative men of his residence village, and has held the offices of member of the village school board and president of the same for a number of years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and also of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is a republican in

his political affiliations, and takes a prominent part in all local affairs. Mr. Wells is a stockholder of the Stevens County Bank, located at Morris, and is also engaged in the merchandising business at that place. In addition to his banking interests in Herman, he carries on a general merchandising business and deals to some extent in real estate. He is one of the most enterprising and capable business men in the village. A man of the utmost honor and integrity, he is highly esteemed by all who know him.

WILLIAM WIDENHOEFER, the efficient and accommodating hotel proprietor of the Fisher Hotel, Polk county, Minnesota, is a native of Germany. He was born in Wurtemberg, on the 14th day of September, 1854, and is the son of Jacob and Katharine Widenhoefer, also natives of Germany. The father and mother of our subject were the parents of the following named children—Carl, Christian, Jacob, Barbara, Mary, Minnie and William.

William Widenhoefer, the subject of this biographical memoir, remained at home attending the common schools of his native land until he had reached the age of fourteen years. He then commenced in life for himself by entering an apprenticeship to the potter's trade. After learning his trade he followed the same for over five years for one firm. In November, 1873, he emigrated to the United States, and, after a voyage of seventeen days, landed in New York. He at once went to Beaver Bay, Minnesota, where he secured employment in a saw mill and in a lumber camp. After working at this occupation for about two years, he went to Michigan. There he secured employment in the copper mines of Superior, and, for about fourteen months, tended bar for his uncle. He then worked for seven months in the Quincy copper mines, and then secured employment of Adolph Rhul, in the saloon business, for whom he worked two years and nine months. On the 5th day of May, 1880, Mr. Widenhoefer removed to Minnesota, and located in Polk county. During that summer he worked on a farm, and, in the fall, moved to the village of Fisher, Polk county, Minnesota, where he purchased the hotel he now operates. He has since been engaged in the hotel business, and is highly esteemed by the traveling public.

Mr. Widenhoefer was united in marriage, on September 3, 1883, to Miss Amelia Jantz, the daughter of John and Augusta Jantz. The subject of this sketch is a democrat in politics, and one of the prominent business men of the village. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Lodge No. 87, of Fisher.

DR. CHARLES F. FALLEY, physician, attorney and counselor at law, and also judge of probate of Wilkin county, Minnesota, is a resident of Breckenridge, where he is extensively engaged at his profession. He is a native of Ohio, born at Granville, Licking county, on the 4th of April, 1815, and is the son of Samuel and Ruth (Root) Falley, natives of New Hampshire and Massachusetts, respectively. The father was, in early life, engaged in the mercantile business, and in 1814 engaged in farming at Granville, Ohio, and previous to this was a merchant in Franklin, Ohio, from 1802 to 1811. At that date he returned to New Hampshire, where he remained until 1814. When he returned to Ohio it was with the Granville colony, and he remained there the rest of his life. He held the position of captain in the State militia, and in early days

was a Jeffersonian. Later he became a whig, then an abolitionist, and at last a republican. He died at the age of ninety-three years, and the mother died when she was seventy-two years old. They were the parents of the following named children—Matilda, Clarissa, Richard, Dr. Charles F., Lewis A., Francis C., Edmund R., Ruth M., Eunice (now Mrs. Segar), Linus A. and Charlotte C. Richard lived to be about sixty eight years old, and his son is Charles F., the present proprietor and editor (with George Fritz) of the *Dakota Globe*, published at Wahpeton, Dakota Territory.

The subject of this biographical sketch was raised on the home farm, at Granville, Ohio, and attended the public schools in that locality. He attended the college at Gambier, Ohio, for two years, and then returned to Granville and studied medicine with Dr. William W. Bancroft for four years. During this time he attended four courses of lectures, one at Worthington, Ohio, and the other three at Willoughby University, in Ohio, from which he graduated in 1838. While attending Kenyon College, at Gambier, he read law, and was admitted to the bar in 1836. The following spring, after his graduation from the medical college, he engaged in the practice of medicine in York, Clark county, Illinois, where he remained three years. At the expiration of that time he removed to Ewington, Effingham county, Illinois, and practiced medicine until 1860. In 1860 he went to Olney, Richland county, Illinois, and for the next two years was engaged in clinical work at that place. He then entered the army as hospital steward, and served as assistant to the brigade surgeon for two years, and after his discharge went to Bloomington, Grant county, Wisconsin. There he engaged in professional work for two years, and at the expiration of that time moved to Mt. Hope, in the same county, and remained there for two years, occupied with clinical work. At the end of the two years Dr. Falley again moved, this time settling in Lancaster, the county seat of Grant county, Wisconsin. After twelve years devoted to the sick and suffering in that locality, the doctor removed to Minnesota, and in 1879 located in Breckenridge, Wilkin county, where he has since been engaged in medical work. In 1884 he was elected to the office of judge of probate of Wilkin county, and has since creditably discharged the official duties devolving on that office.

Judge Falley was united in marriage, in 1843, to Miss Annie C. Brackett, a native of Lancaster, New Hampshire, and now the —mother of the following named children Charles B., an attorney-at-law, who died in 1880; he was a graduate of the law department at Ann Arbor, Michigan; he served in the Civil War, having enlisted when he was sixteen years old, and was in the service three years; he was hospital steward for two years, and was discharged in 1865; he was county auditor of Wilkin county at the time of his death, and had held the office for six years. Lou A., now Mrs. F. J. Howard, her husband being a member of the firm of Howard, Walters & Co., of Breckenridge; she is a graduate of the normal school at Plattville, Wisconsin. Dr. Richard L. is a junior of Beloit College, Wisconsin, a graduate of the St. Paul Medical College, and a successful practitioner of Twin Valley, Minnesota. The remaining children died in infancy. Dr. Falley, with his family, belongs to the Episcopal church. He is a republican in politics, and takes an active interest in all local matters. He belongs to the social organizations, Odd Fellows and Masonic fraternities. He is also a member of Sumner Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Wahpeton, Dakota Territory. In addition to his medical practice the doctor deals extensively in real estate, furnishes abstracts,

investigates titles, makes collections, pays taxes for non-resident parties, and devotes special attention to all matters connected with public lands. He is one of the representative business men of Wilkin county and vicinity, and commands a large and increasing practice, both in law and medicine, which extends throughout Western Minnesota and Eastern Dakota.

NELS H. HANSON, a member of the firm of Johnson & Hanson, dry goods merchants in Glyndon village, Clay county, Minnesota, is a native of Norway. He was born September 7, 1854, and is a son of Hans and Catharena (Johnson) Hanson, who were natives of that kingdom. The father, who was a tailor and farmer by trade, came to the United States in 1865, and settled in Allamakee county, Iowa. He remained there engaged in tailoring and farming until 1879, when he came to Clay county, Minnesota, and settled in Glyndon, where he died in February, 1880. Mrs. Catharena Hanson, who is still living in Glyndon, is the mother of nine children, four of whom are living — Mary (now Mrs. Johnson), Anna (the wife of E. A. Erickson), Bertha (married to Joseph Hansman), and Nels H., the subject of this article. The parents were members of the Methodist church, and the father was one of the prominent business men in the locality in which he lived. Nels' early life was spent on the home farm, where he received a common-school education. At the age of twenty-one he left the old home, and started out in life for himself, by working for farmers. After working a year for a farmer in Iowa he went to Lansing, Iowa, where he learned the trade of a cooper. As soon as that was accomplished he moved to Red Wing, Minnesota, where he followed his trade for some eighteen months. Moving from Red Wing, he settled in Chippewa county, Minnesota, where he took a 160-acre homestead, and at once began to make improvements, building a substantial house and barn and cultivating over a hundred acres of land. Mr. Hanson remained on his farm for six years, at the expiration of which time he sold out and moved to Clay county, Minnesota, settling in Glyndon, April 4, 1885. He at once entered into partnership with Johnson & Erickson, and after continuing in business until January, 1887, the firm name was changed from Johnson, Erickson & Co. to Johnson & Hanson, by the purchase of Mr. Erickson's interest by Messrs. Johnson and Hanson. Mr. Hanson is one of the substantial and esteemed business men of Glyndon village. He is a member of the village board, and, while in Chippewa county, held the office of constable. In political matters he is a republican.

Mr. Hanson was married, in 1877, to Miss Mary Bertleson, the daughter of Bertle Anderson, a native of Norway. He came to the United States and settled in Lansing, Iowa, where he was engaged in the cooper's trade until the time of his death. Mrs. Hanson is one of a family of seven children.

Mr. and Mrs. Hanson are the parents of the following children — Louise, Amanda, Nellie (deceased), Minnie and Ada.

HORACE DE CAMP, who held the office of register of deeds for Clay county, Minnesota, from 1876 to 1889, is a highly respected citizen of Moorhead, and justly merits a place in this connection.

He was born at Sing Sing, New York, May 10, 1827, and is a son of Ralph and Mary (Lee) De Camp, natives of New Jersey. The father was a master mason and a fine mechanic. It was he who built the prison

at Auburn, New York, in 1816, and the one at Sing Sing in 1826, also erected the fine county buildings at Auburn, and other splendid structures in the Eastern States, including city halls, church edifices, etc. He followed this calling for forty-five years of his life, employing at one time over 500 men. He lived a retired life at Aurelius, New York, until ninety-three years of age. His wife died at the age of seventy-seven. They had a family of nine children, only two of whom are now living—William, of Cresco, Iowa, and our subject, Horace.

Horace was educated at Auburn, New York, and received an academic course, leaving school when seventeen years old. He then clerked for two years. He engaged to do office work for a railroad, with whom he was employed for eight years, after which time he went to Texas. This was in 1849, and he clerked on a steamboat between Galveston and Houston for a year and a half. From the boat clerkship he went to selling goods at Galveston, continuing for three years, but on account of ill health he came North and settled in Wyoming county, New York, on a farm; but, possessed by an ambition which saw better openings West, he came to Wisconsin, settling five miles from Milwaukee, where he again entered farm life, continuing for five years. In 1871 he came to Clay county, Minnesota, and in the spring of 1872 moved his family to Moorhead, where he has since remained. It was he who built the first frame house erected in that city. In it he kept hotel, the same being styled "The Western Hotel." Around this pioneer building much of early-day history centers. Here the first Protestant church services were held, and that, too, before the building was fairly enclosed. The Rev. O. H. Elmer, a Presbyterian minister, who was holding meetings in tents, was the one who conducted this meeting.

Politically, Mr. De Camp is a republican, and has been honored, as well as burdened, with various local offices, including register of deeds and justice of the peace, etc. He was elected in 1876 to the former office, and still fills the place, acceptably to all concerned, at this writing (1888).

He was married to Miss E. C. Pierson, of Jacksonville, Illinois, in 1886. He was, however, married before, and by that union has a son named Ralph E., now an artist in Montana Territory.

Our subject has been a great traveler in his day. He passed all through Mexico, as early as 1855 and 1856, and has seen much of every State in the Union. He is a well posted and highly intelligent man, who well represents the culture found in the famous Red River Valley.

KNUD O. LAASTUEN, one of the prominent and respected members of the farming community of the Red River and Park Regions, is a resident of section 9, Sanford township, Grant county, Minnesota, where he is extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits.

He is a native of Norway, born on the 17th of July, 1843, and is a son of Ole Laastuen, a native also of that kingdom. The father of the present subject emigrated to the United States in 1861, and settled in Fillmore county, Minnesota, where he is still living at the advanced age of ninety years. The mother of Knud died in 1882. They were the parents of the following named children — Halvor, Ole, Carrie and Knud.

Knud Laastuen spent eighteen years of his life in the land of his birth. Up to the age of fifteen he attended the common schools, and from that period in life until he was eighteen he remained at home and took care of his parents. At the age of eighteen he came to the United States with his parents,

and, after a voyage of twelve weeks, landed at Quebec, Canada. From this port of landing the party removed to Fillmore county, Minnesota, where the parents have since resided. Mr. Laastuen remained in Fillmore county until 1872, when he went to Grant county, Minnesota, and bought a tract of land, comprising 100 acres, on sections 8 and 9, Sanford township. He at once began improvements, and he now has one of the best and most highly cultivated farms in the county. He owns 500 acres lying on sections 8, 9 and 16, and is engaged extensively in general farming and stock-raising.

He was one of the first settlers in the county, and took an active part in the organization of his township. When he settled here the town of Elbow Lake was an Indian camp, containing about four thousand Indians. They gradually retreated as the advancing line of civilization pressed onward and westward.

Mr. Laastuen was united in marriage January 28, 1864, to Miss Mary Knudson, and they have been blessed with the following children — Betsie A., Ole, Gusty T., Emil, Carlis, Knud M., Oscar A., Anton, Ida M., Elmer C., and the following, who are deceased — Emma C., Martin, Amin and Martin C.

Mrs. Laastuen is a native of Norway, and came to the United States when but twenty months old. She went with her parents to Wisconsin, where they remained ten years. At the expiration of that time they removed to Fillmore county, Minnesota, and there remained until 1872. She received her education in Wisconsin and Minnesota, and was married in Fillmore county. Mr. Laastuen was the first person to engage in the hotel business in Elbow Lake, and for many years ran the Elbow Lake House, carrying on farming at the same time. He owns the greater part of the village site. His land lies on the dividing ridge between the Mississippi and the Red River of the North, and is one of the most picturesque places in the northern part of the State. He has held the offices of constable, trustee, etc. He is a stanch democrat, and is president of the democratic club of the Fifth congressional district. He is a man of the strictest honor and integrity, highly esteemed by all who bear his acquaintance.

The land belonging to Mr. Laastuen is historic. The court house for Grant county was located on the place in 1872, and in 1886 the Minneapolis, Sault Ste. Marie & Pacific railroad located their depot on his land.

DAVID V. FREDENBURG is the proprietor of the Crown Roller Mill, and is also a manufacturer of bob-sleds, in Alexandria, Douglas county, Minnesota. He is a native of New Jersey, born December 14, 1840. He is the son of Absolom and Hannah (Kelsey) Fredenburg, both natives of New Jersey.

Mr. Fredenburg's father was a farmer by occupation, and, in 1856, thinking to better his condition in the West, came to the State of Iowa, and two years later to Minnesota. He located on some school land near Northfield, this State, where he remained until his death. He was the father of ten children, seven of whom are now living—William, Aaron, Ann, Sarah, Joseph, David V. (the subject of our sketch) and Mary (now the wife of B. F. Nelson).

Mr. Fredenburg spent his boyhood days on the farm, remaining until his fifteenth year. He did not take kindly to education, and often received a whipping for playing truant. After leaving home, he went into a saw mill at Floyd Centre, Floyd county, Iowa, where he remained one year. He then went to Kansas, where he worked for three years, thence coming to Minnesota.

On coming to this State, he turned his attention to farming, settling on eighty acres of school land near Northfield. On this land he built a farm house 14x20 feet, and made other valuable improvements. In 1867 Mr. Fredenburg thought he could do better, financially, in some other locality, so he sold his farm near Northfield, and came to Alexandria, Douglas county, this State. Here he started the first livery stable, and built one of the first dwelling houses in the place. This latter property he traded for a farm in Lake Mary township, which he kept for ten years. During this time Mr. Fredenburg was on the road a great deal, traveling at least 10,000 miles to and from Alexandria. Mr. Fredenburg was not intended for a farmer, however, and did not make a success in that business, so, finally, he sold his farm and came back to Alexandria, where he engaged in the manufacture of bob-sleds. He built a shop for this work near the site of his present mill, and, though he employed six men constantly, could not supply the demand. In 1884 he purchased a feed mill in Batavia, Illinois, and shipped it to Alexandria, thinking that there milling would be a profitable business. This he ran in connection with his factory until 1883, when he built the Crown Roller Mill, which has a capacity of sixty barrels of wheat flour and forty barrels of buckwheat flour per day. In this mill he keeps three men employed at the heavy work, attending to the general management personally. He is doing an extensive and flourishing business.

In 1873 Mr. Fredenburg was married to Miss Mary M. Truax, of Lake Mary, daughter of Absolom Truax. This union has been blessed with four children—Van, Ida, Walter and George.

In politics Mr. Fredenburg is an independent. In all public matters he is a prominent factor. He is actively interested in and liberally disposed toward all things that pertain to the financial and business welfare of the city. Mr. Fredenburg is known to be a leading and representative citizen of Alexandria

PROSPER SEIDLINGER, dealer in harness, saddlery and leather goods, is one of the leading business men at Brandon, Douglas county, Minnesota. He was born in Loraine, now a province of Germany, but in former years a portion of France, on the 2d day of May, 1860, and is a son of George and Kate (Sherman) Seidlinger. The father was a farmer, and remained in his native land until 1869, when he came to the United States and settled in Wisconsin, where he still lives.

Prosper Seidlinger, whose name heads our article, was the ninth in a family of ten children. He was only nine years of age when he came with his father to the United States. He received his education in Dodge county, Wisconsin, attending school until he was eighteen years of age. From that time until he was twenty, he aided his father on the farm. He then learned the harness-maker's trade at Columbus, Wisconsin, and has followed that business ever since. In 1886 he came to Douglas county, Minnesota, and opened a harness shop at Brandon village, which he still conducts. He is a successful business man, an excellent workman, and his straightforward dealing has won him a lucrative trade. He is a democrat in politics. He has taken an active interest in all matters of a public nature, and is now a member of the village council of Brandon.

Mr. Seidlinger was married on the 17th of February, 1884, to Miss Fannie Goodsell, and they are the parents of two children — Emily and George. The family attend the Catholic church.

JOHN A. MUNDIGEL, one of the proprietors of the East Grand Forks Brewing Company, is a resident of East Grand Forks, Polk county, Minnesota, where he is engaged in the business indicated. He is a native of Germany, born in Hessen-Darmstadt, on the 21st of November, 1854, and is the son of John A. and Anna M. (Lammer) Mundigel, natives also of the kingdom of Germany.

Mr. Mundigel was thrown upon his own resources when he was at the early age of nine years, and from that period in life until he was fourteen years old he attended the excellent common schools in his native land. At the age of fourteen years he emigrated to the United States and after landing settled in Menomonee, Wisconsin, where he remained nine years, clerking in a store. At the expiration of the nine years Mr. Mundigel removed to Grand Forks, Dakota, where he engaged in a brewing factory as clerk. He remained with that establishment until the spring of 1885, when he went to East Grand Forks, Polk county, Minnesota, where he entered the brewing business with Messrs. Zengel and Hoffman. The firm name stands, Mundigel, Zengel & Company, and the brewery has a capacity of 10,000 barrels per year. They are doing an extensive business and have $10,000 worth of stock on hand, and are one of the heaviest firms in the Red River Valley.

Mr. Mundigel was united in marriage in Grand Forks, Dakota, to Miss Mary Wingen (the daughter of Peter and Catharina Wingen), on the 30th of December, 1881. Mrs. Wingen died in 1882.

Mr. Mundigel was married the second time on the 21st of January, 1885, to Miss Anna Rippel, the daughter of Paul and Anna Rippel. This marriage has been blessed with the following children—George W. (deceased), William A. and Mamie L.

Mr. Mundigel is one of the active citizens of the city, and is a stanch democrat in politics. Liberal and enterprising, every movement calculated to benefit his city or county receives his active support and encouragement, and he has been prominently identified with the growth and development of the western portion of Polk county in late years.

AUGUST F. GEORGE. In all countries, and especially in this republic, with its free institutions, the man who has bestowed upon him the gift of public office is, indeed, a representative citizen of the community who have thus elevated him. Mr. George, the deservedly popular auditor of Norman county, Minnesota, is one of these, and is counted one of Ada's most thoroughgoing, energetic business men. He was born in Hanover, Germany, January 31, 1857, and is the son of August and Christiane (Holzapfel) George. Receiving, in his native land, the elements of an excellent education, he remained beneath the parental roof until he had attained his sixteenth year, when, with a laudable ambition of carving out a better fortune for himself than was possible among the vine clad hills of his fatherland, he left his home and friends and started for the New World.

Landing in New York City in the winter of 1873-74, the friendless boy found employment in the metropolis, in a grocery store, and by close attention to business and the prudential economy so characteristic of his race, accumulated some little capital. He remained in that city until 1879, when, his heart yearning for his relatives and friends in the land of his birth, he recrossed the wide Atlantic on a visit to the scenes of his youth. In February, 1880, he came back to the United States, and, on the vessel in which he made the voyage, received from a gentleman from Minneapolis, who was also a passenger, a very favorable idea of the great and growing

Northwest, and formed a determination of visiting that portion of the country at some future day. On his return to New York he bought a small business stand, but the idea of going West having gained possession of him, in a few months, having found a purchaser, he sold out and came directly to Ada, then an embryo village. This was in July, 1880. He was favorably impressed, and determined to cast in his lot with the people of that place, and purchased a lot on which he erected the second two-story building in the village. In the following autumn he put in a stock of furniture and gents' furnishing goods, and remained in that line of trade until the fall of 1885, when he closed out to assume the duties of auditor of the county.

Mr. George has more or less been associated with the public life of Norman county ever since his arrival here. In the fall of 1881 he took an active part in the organization of the county, and was the first treasurer thereof, being appointed to that office in the spring of 1882. This office he held until January, 1883, but without neglecting his mercantile pursuits; but when, in the fall of 1885, he was appointed to the office of county auditor, he sold out his business to devote his entire attention to the position committed to his charge. In the fall of 1886 he was elected to fill the same office, and in 1888 re-elected his own successor. He has also served as treasurer of both town and village, and is looked upon as a model officer. Orderly and methodical, he has attended to the business of the county in a most efficacious manner, infusing his own energy and activity into the administration of its affairs as far as called upon to do by his office, and has won for himself hosts of friends and warm supporters throughout the country.

In his financial affairs Mr. George has been eminently successful, owning a magnificent farm of 800 acres of most excellent arable land, which he is rapidly improving and bringing under a high state of tilth. His satisfaction with the Red River Valley and its pre-eminent advantages for the poor man is expressed by him in the plainest manner.

Mr. George was united in marriage August 19, 1881, with Miss Hilda Moeckel, of Crookston, Minnesota, and daughter of Ernest and Bertha (Meyer) Moeckel, of Crookston. They have one child, Irma, aged six years.

OLE JOHNSON, a thrifty representative of the sturdy Norwegian race, distinguished above all other nationalities for their economy, energy and industry, is a resident of section 3, Pomme de Terre township, Grant county, Minnesota. He is a native of Norway, born on the 10th day of April, 1848, and is the son of Johannes and Hattie (Olson) Johnson, natives also of the kingdom of Norway. The parents of our subject, with their family, emigrated to the United States, July 4, 1863, and after a voyage of seven weeks and four days landed at New York City, New York. From their port of landing they removed to Wisconsin, settling in Winnebago county, where the parents are still living.

The subject of this biographical memoir received his education in his native land, and at the age of fifteen years emigrated to the United States with his parents, as above stated. After landing on American soil, he went with his parents to Winnebago county, Wisconsin, and from there he removed to Shawano county, Wisconsin, where he remained until 1867, engaged in the pineries and on a log drive. In 1867 he moved from this place back to his old home in Winnebago county, where he bought a farm and engaged in farming there until May 1, 1869. At that time he sold out and went to Free-

born county, Minnesota, and after remaining there about five months, seeking land, went to Grant county, Minnesota, settling in Pomme de Terre township. He homesteaded 160 acres of land on section 3, and has since lived there, engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He now owns a beautiful farm of well-cultivated land, comprising 240 acres, and his place compares favorably with any in the county.

Mr. Johnson was united in marriage on the 27th day of August, 1867, to Miss Anna Sauby, a native of Norway. She emigrated to the United States in 1850 with her parents. She was educated in Wisconsin, and they were married in Oshkosh, Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are the parents of nine children, named as follows—Hattie, Betsie O., Julia M., John O., Charlie, Maggie, Oscar, Tobias and Mabel. Hattie married a Mr. Johnson, a farmer of Pomme de Terre township. All the rest of the children are at home, and Betsie and Julia are school teachers.

Mr. Johnson is one of the representative men of his township, and has held the following offices—justice of the peace, treasurer, county commissioner and school clerk. He, with his family, belongs to the Lutheran church, of which organization he is secretary. In his politics he affiliates with the republican party, and takes an active interest in all local affairs. He is a man of the strictest honor and integrity, and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

JOHN K. LEE. Among the efficient county officers of Grant county, Minnesota, is the gentleman whose name heads this memoir, the present incumbent of the office of register of deeds. He is a native of Norway, born in Waldres, May 17, 1854, and is the son of Knute and Berith (Lommen) Lee, who were natives of that kingdom.

In the year 1857 the family emigrated to the United States, settling in Spring Grove, Houston county, Minnesota, where they lived for twelve years. The father died there in 1869. The mother remained in that county for one year after her husband's death and then settled in Grant county, Minnesota, where she is still living.

John K. Lee, the subject of this article, spent his school days principally in Minnesota, finishing at Northfield in 1880. He was in attendance at St. Olaf's College for four months, and then settled on his farm in Lein township, Grant county, Minnesota, where he had homesteaded land in 1883. In January, 1887, he settled in the village of Elbow Lake, Grant county, Minnesota, where he has since continued to reside.

Mr. Lee was united in marriage to Miss Jorgene Thune, March 5, 1888. Mrs. Lee is a native of Norway, and emigrated to the United States in 1881. Mr. Lee has held various offices in his township, including constable, assessor, township clerk, school clerk, etc. In 1887 he was elected to the office of register of deeds of Grant county. In political matters Mr. Lee is a republican. He has always taken an active interest in all public and official matters, and every enterprise calculated to benefit his town or county receives his support and encouragement.

HON. JAMES G. McGREW, editor and proprietor of that widely known journal, the Crookston *Weekly Chronicle*, is a native of the State of Indiana, having been born near Indianapolis, December 23, 1833, and is the son of Samuel T. and Mary (Stebbins) McGrew. At the age of five years he was taken to Logansport, in the same State, by his parents, where he re-

ceived his education and grew to man's estate. Appreciating the advice of that prince of journalists, Horace Greeley, in the spring of 1855 Mr. McGrew came to Minnesota, and settled in Fillmore county.

But he, like many others throughout this broad Northland, was awakened by the rude tocsin of war, when "within the furnace blast,"

> "Not painlessly did God recast
> And mould anew the nation."

Recreant traitors dared menace the flag and government, endeared to patriots by a thousand ties, and at the call of our president thousands were springing to the rescue. Among those "whose faith and trust rang true metal," was the subject of this sketch, who, with the fires of patriotism burning brightly in his bosom, enrolled himself among the brave defenders of our common country, in Company B, Fifth Minnesota Infantry. His company was stationed at Fort Ridgely, Minnesota, during the summer of 1862, and participated in the battle at Redwood, and in the defense of Fort Ridgely against the Sioux Indians, in which engagements twenty-five of its members were killed, and are now buried near where the fort stood. The State has erected a monument to their memory. In the fall of 1862 he joined the regiment at Oxford, Missouri, and participated in many of the engagements, marches and hardships that make up its glorious record. At the siege of Corinth, in the second battle at that place, the siege of Vicksburg, the battles of Jackson, Mechanicsburg, Fort De Russey, Clarksville, Bayou Roberts, Tupelo, Nashville, Spanish Fort, and many others, he was with that heroic command when they carried their flags to a conspicuous place in the "red tide of battle." Having veteranized, Mr. McGrew remained in the service until the close of hostilities, having risen from the rank of private to that of captain and was mustered out and discharged at Demopolis, Alabama, September 6, 1865. Returning to Minnesota, he located in Fillmore county, where he entered upon the study of law. In 1868 a discriminating constituency elected him to the State legislature, and he served the people of that district in the tenth session of the house of representatives.

In the year 1871 the subject of this sketch removed to Becker county, Minnesota, and, while a resident there, was admitted to the bar at a session of the court held at Brainerd, Crow Wing county, in 1872. For two terms he occupied the office of county attorney of Becker county, to the satisfaction of the people. In 1879 he removed to Crookston, and, in company with John Cromb, instituted the Bank of Crookston, the first one in Polk county. In the management of that establishment and in the practice of his profession Mr. McGrew continued until July, 1884, when he purchased the material and outfit of the Crookston *Weekly Chronicle*, and has been its editor and proprietor ever since. As a man and a citizen he receives a merited commendation as one of the foremost men of the community, and enjoys the respect and esteem of all.

Mr. McGrew was married, in 1868, to Mary A. Ide, at Rochester, Minnesota, and has a family of four children.

COTTRELL J. CAHALEY, attorney at law, and a prominent real estate and insurance agent in the village of Barnesville, Clay county, Minnesota, is a native of New York State. He was born in New York City, January 22, 1856, and is the son of George W. and Ella M. (Lane) Cahaley, natives of New Jersey and Canada, respectively.

Mr. Cahaley spent the greater part of his

life in the city of Brooklyn, and his younger days were spent there in obtaining an excellent education, attending the unrivaled schools of that city and Cornell University. In 1876 he entered the Columbia Law College, and in 1877 was graduated from that institution with high honors. After the day of his graduation, he engaged in professional life in Brooklyn and for seven years devoted the energies of body and mind upon his life's work. In 1884 he decided to seek new fields for his labors and wider scope for his talent and accordingly made a visit to the comparatively new Northwest. Stopping at the beautiful and busy village of Barnesville, Mr. Cahaley was particularly pleased with the business prospects and pleasant surroundings of this western town, and decided to make it his future home. In that same year and shortly after his visit, he opened an office for the practice of his profession and has since been actively engaged in a general law business, paying also special attention to real estate matters and insurance. He is a prominent man of the village and county. In political matters he is a democrat, and he was chairman of the county committee, a delegate to both the county and state conventions in 1888, and always takes an active interest in the party's campaigns. He is a thorough business man and his name is prominently associated with all movements calculated to benefit either the village or county. He is highly esteemed and honored by all who know him. He possesses one of the most complete and valuable law libraries in the county, comprising 400 volumes.

JAMES K. VAN DOREN. Prominent among the successful business men of the famous Park Regions is the gentleman whose name heads this article, a merchant of Herman, Grant county, Minnesota.

Mr. Van Doren was born in Steuben county, New York, September 8, 1844, and is a son of Isaac O. and Sarah Maria (Bush) Van Doren. The parents were both natives of New York State. They settled in Wisconsin in 1854, where the mother died in 1873, and there the father is still living. The parents had a family of nine children, five boys and four girls, all of whom grew to man and womanhood — Adelaide, J. K., J. H., Alfreda, Ella, Wheeler O., Frank L., Charles L. and May.

The subject of our present sketch, J. K. Van Doren, as above indicated, spent his early boyhood days in his native State, and when about ten years of age, removed with his parents to Wisconsin, where he grew to manhood. He received a thorough practical education, and then took a commercial course at Milwaukee, finishing his education and graduating when twenty-two years of age. He then went into the hotel business at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, for two years, with his father, and at the expiration of that time secured a position as book-keeper for a lumber firm at Butte des Morts, Wisconsin, remaining with them for four years. Closing his engagement with them, in 1872 he embarked in the mercantile business at Winneconne, Wisconsin, in partnership with George Lefaver, but, five months later, bought out the interest of his associate, and continued the business alone until 1879, when he came to Grant county, Minnesota, and engaged in the mercantile business at Herman, opening a complete stock of dry goods and general merchandise. He has since carried on the business at that point, and his upright business methods and strict integrity have won him an extensive trade, and placed him among the most prominent and reliable business men of the county in which he lives. He has extensive property interests in his region, owning several farms in Grant and adjoining counties. Liberal

and enterprising, he has been prominently identified with the growth and development of the locality in which he lives.

Mr. Van Doren is an ex-Union soldier. He enlisted in September, 1861, in the First Wisconsin Cavalry, and served until February, 1865, when he was honorably discharged at Madison, Wisconsin. He saw very active and severe service, and few veterans have a more creditable "war record." He participated in a number of important engagements, besides many skirmishes, and spent over eight months in the famous Andersonville and other rebel prison pens of the South.

Our subject was married in 1877 to Miss Bessie I. Simmons, and they are the parents of five living children—Edward M., Earl J., Le Roy, Ward Reynolds, and Jennie M. Two are dead, Miles W., who died in 1879, aged one year, and J. K., who died in 1884, at the age of seven months. Mrs. Van Doren is a native of Bangor, Maine, and a daughter of James Simmons, a lumberman of the Pine Tree State.

Mr. Van Doren is an honored member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He has always taken an active interest in public affairs, and has held various local positions in the community in which he resides.

CHARLES RIDLEY, the editor and proprietor of the Osakis *Observer*, in Douglas county, Minnesota, is a native of Minnesota. He was born in Wright county, on the 29th of April, 1868, and is the son of Alvah and Mary Elizabeth (Day) Ridley, natives of Maine and New York, respectively. After their marriage, the parents of our subject settled in Wright county, Minnesota, where they have since lived. They are the parents of the following named children—Charlie, Effie, Willie, Georgie, Bertie, Vernon, Nellie, Elsie and Gracie.

Charles Ridley, the subject of this article, received his education in his native State, and, when fifteen years of age, entered the excellent schools in Clearwater, Wright county, Minnesota. He completed his education from that school in 1888. During his school attendance in Clearwater he learned the printer's trade in the vacations and odd hours of his school-days. On the 31st of October, 1888, Mr. Ridley removed to the village of Osakis, Douglas county, Minnesota, and leased the Osakis *Observer*, from H. Cossairt. Mr. Ridley has since operated the paper, and has materially improved it, both in appearance and contents. It is a bright, newsy periodical, a six-column paper, and is non-partisan. It has a large circulation, and is a representative newspaper of the county. Mr. Ridley is a prohibitionist in his political affiliations, and takes an active interest in all local affairs. Although a late settler in the county, he is rapidly growing into prominence, both as an editor and an exemplary citizen. He is highly esteemed by those who know him, and is one of the rising young men of the county.

HARVEY M. WEBSTER, the proprietor of the livery, feed and sale stable in the village of Fisher, Polk county, Minnesota, is a native of Illinois. He was born in Rock Island, Illinois, on the 21st day of May, 1863, and is the son of Calno and Mary (Carothers) Webster, natives of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, respectively. As a sketch of the parents of the present subject will be found in another department of this ALBUM, their history need not be spoken of in this connection.

Harvey M. Webster, the subject of this biography, remained in his native State until 1865, when he removed to Wisconsin, and settled on Maxvelle Prairie. He remained at that place until 1875, when he went to Hudson Prairie, Wisconsin, where he remained two years, and then journeyed westward. He landed at St. Paul, Minnesota, and in the following spring, on the 4th day of April, 1878, removed to Polk county, Minnesota, where he has since remained. He resided on the farm with his parents until he was about twenty-one years of age, and then commenced in life for himself and removed to the village of Fisher, where he established his present livery, feed and sale stable. When he first settled in Polk county, he operated a steam thresher for three years, and bought a farm of 160 acres of railroad land, which he still owns. His farm lies about two miles from the village, and is under good cultivation, and has the best of building improvements. He is one of the substantial and prominent business men of the village, and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

Mr. Webster was united in marriage on the 18th day of May, 1887, to Miss Jennette Brownlee, the daughter of James and Ellen (Richardson) Brownlee. Mr. Webster is a republican in his political affiliations, and evinces an active interest in all matters calculated to benefit either town or county.

GEORGE N. LAMPHERE, editor and proprietor of the Moorhead *News*, is one of the most prominent newspaper men in the Red River Valley. He was born at Mystic, New London county, Connecticut, on August 23, 1845; father's name, David; mother's, Mary Ann, oldest daughter of Dr. John B. Houche; father descended from the Scotch, mother from the French. The subject of this sketch received his education from the common schools. He resided on a farm until his sixteenth year, when he entered the office of the Hartford (Connecticut) *Post*, which was published by his uncle, James M. Scofield, but before completing his trade, he enlisted for the war, joining the Sixteenth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, he being at the date of his enlistment one month short of seventeen years of age. He shared the fortunes of that regiment in its every march, siege and battle, losing not a day's service or a duty until April 20, 1864, when he was wounded at Plymouth, North Carolina, and taken prisoner. His left arm was amputated while in the hands of the enemy, May 22, 1864. He remained a prisoner of war six months, having been confined in Raleigh (North Carolina), in hospital, Libby prison, Salisbury (North Carolina), and Columbia (South Carolina). He survived the loss of his arm and all the privations of prison life, and was exchanged, somewhat broken in health, in November, 1864. In the following February he was honorably discharged from the military service at Baltimore, Maryland. After his discharge he went to Washington, and was at once appointed a shipping clerk in the office of Captain E. S. Allen, assistant quartermaster at the wharves, foot of Sixth and Seventh streets, with a compensation of $75 per month. He was afterward transferred and promoted a clerk of Class 1, with compensation at the rate of $1,200 per annum, in the office of the quartermaster-general of the army, where he remained for several years and then resigned. He was a clerk also in the United States census office 1871–72. In June, 1872, he participated in the first competitive examination held under the celebrated civil service rules, and was one of four of a class of forty who received appointments as clerks of Class 1, in the treasury department, July 1, of that year, he being assigned to

duty in the appointment division of the office of the secretary of the treasury In less than one year thereafter he was promoted from Class 1 to Class 3, at $1,600 a year, on a competitive examination, and to Class 4, at $1,800 a year, in January, 1875. In August, 1875, he was promoted to the position of assistant chief of the appointment division, with a compensation of $2,400 a year. He served faithfully in this capacity until April, 1879, when he was elevated to the position of chief, wherein he served until January, 1882, when he resigned; a change of administration, by the death of the great and good Garfield, the retirement of Hon. William Windom as secretary of the treasury, and the accession of Hon. Charles S. Folger in his place, making it agreeable for Mr. Lamphere to vacate his position.

Mr. Lamphere has read law, and has for many years been a contributor of articles for the press. He is the author of a book entitled "The United States Government," which was highly commended by distinguished authority as the most complete and valuable book of its kind which had ever been issued at the time it was published, in 1880. Three editions were sold, and it is now out of press.

In March, 1882, Mr. Lamphere removed with his family from Washington to Moorhead, Minnesota, where he has since resided. His first business after reaching the West was real estate and fire insurance, in which he gained moderate success.

In April, 1883, at the solicitation of leading business men, he purchased the daily and weekly *News*, of Moorhead, the daily edition having been just previously suspended, and took charge thereof as publisher and editor, reviving the daily and publishing both daily and weekly editions. He has continued in that employment ever since.

In April, 1868, George N. Lamphere was united in marriage to Miss Sarah C. Jones, of Philadelphia. They have had born to them eleven children, nine of whom survive, namely — Charles S., aged nineteen; George N., Jr., aged sixteen; Nellie R., aged fifteen; Gertrude C., aged thirteen; Ralph Leo, aged ten; Joseph Sherman, aged nine; Eugenie M., aged seven; Addie, aged five; and Allie, aged three. Charles, the oldest, is now foreman of the job department of the office of the *Daily Chronicle*, Spokane Falls, Washington Territory. All the others are at home.

WILLIE N. BRONSON, a member of the firm of Bronson & Dahl, dry goods merchants in Evansville, Douglas county, Minnesota, is a native of Iowa. He was born in Wyoming, Jones county, Iowa, August 26, 1859, and is the son of Samuel M. and Anna (Nicholson) Bronson, who were natives of Connecticut and Pennsylvania, respectively. The father, who was a Congregational minister, received his education in New York State at Fayette University, where he was employed as a minister and teacher. He came to Douglas county, Minnesota, in 1878, locating at Alexandria, where he was employed as a local preacher for two years. He then removed to Evansville, Minnesota, where he remained for some time, and then settled in Dassel, Minnesota. In the spring of 1887 he returned to Evansville, where he died January 27, 1888. Mrs. Anna (Nicholson) Bronson is still living, and is the mother of six children, as follows— Willie (our subject), Nellie, Stella, Gertrude, Clement H. and Oscar.

Mr. Bronson, the subject of this article, spent his school-days in Floyd, Iowa, and at the age of eighteen years graduated from the high school at that place. After teaching school for one year he moved to Alexandria, Minnesota, and for the next seven or eight years was employed as a school-teacher

in various localities. In May, 1886, he engaged in his present business in the village of Evansville in partnership with Mr. Dahl. The firm is one of the strongest and best known in the village, and carry a full stock of dry goods and general merchandise. Mr. Bronson has held the office of village recorder since 1887, and is one of the enterprising and esteemed citizens of Evansville. In political matters he affiliates with the republican party. Enterprising and public spirited, he takes an active part in every move calculated to aid in the growth and development of the locality in which he lives, and his business capabilities, as well as his character and integrity, are unquestioned.

JOHN WYVELL. Among the prominent and successful business men of the famous Red River and Park Regions is the gentleman of whom this memoir treats, a furniture dealer in Breckenridge, Wilkin county, Minnesota. He is a native of Enggland, born on the 14th of October, 1838, and is the son of John and Rebecca (Mathews) Wyvell, natives also of that kingdom. The father, in his younger days, was a soldier in the Royal Marines, of England, and in later days followed the business of contracting. He died in 1859, and the mother of our subject passed away in 1868. They were the parents of the following named children —Mary, Elizabeth, Rebecca, Ann, John and Thomas. The family consisted of fourteen children, the above named being those who are now living.

Mr. Wyvell, the subject of this article, attended school in his native land up to the age of ten years. At that period in life he entered a lead, copper and silver mine, and was employed there until 1859, when he emigrated to the United States, and settled at Portage Lake, Houghton county, Michigan. He engaged at mining, and remained eighteen months. At the expiration of that time he removed to Eagle Harbor and Eagle River, where he located and devoted his time to mining, clerking and contracting. In 1870 he removed to Duluth, Minnesota, and engaged at the stone mason's trade, employing fourteen men and furnishing stone on contracts. He had charge of the R. G. Coburn warehouse in Superior City, and remained in that place two years and a half. He then went to Wadena, Minnesota, and followed carpentering. He helped build the first residence which was erected in that place, and did a great deal of work for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, building the station house at that place. A few mouths after settling there he homesteaded 120 acres, two miles west of Wadena, in Otter Tail county, and also purchased forty acres of the railroad company. He built a house, barn, granary and other out-buildings, and made general improvements on the place. He continued to reside there for nine years, engaged extensively and successfully in general farming and stock-raising. In 1880 Mr. Wyvell removed to the village of Battle Lake, built a store and house, and engaged in the mercantile business, following it for six years. On the 5th day of February, 1884, his house and store were totally destroyed by fire, causing a loss of $2,000. Not to be discouraged by misfortune, he rebuilt and engaged in the same business for two years. In March, 1886, he sold out, and removed his goods to Breckenridge, Wilkin county, Minnesota; purchased two lots on Fifth avenue, and erected a substantial store, 44x50 feet in size, two stories in height, and in which he has since continued to do business. He carries a full stock of furniture, and a complete line of sewing machines, pianos, organs, etc.

Mr. Wyvell was married in 1859 to Miss Jane Peardon, a native of England, and the

daughter of William and Jane Peardon. Mr. and Mrs. Wyvell are the parents of the following named children — John, who married Miss Bertha Torgerson; James, married to Miss Belle Cammeron; Mary J., Henry G., Albert E., Richard C. and Gilbert F. The subject of this sketch, with his family, belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is recording secretary. He is the Sunday-school superintendent, and one of the first members of the church. He is a representative man of his town and county, highly esteemed by all who know him. He has held the office of clerk of the school district, and is a man of the strictest honor and integrity. Mr. Wyvell was formerly a republican in politics, but has left that party and enlisted in the ranks of the prohibition party, being a sincere temperance advocate both in practice and precept.

WILLIAM H. BARROWS, a prominent and highly esteemed farmer of Grant county Minnesota, is a resident of section 36, Logan township, where he is extensively engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He is a native of Maine, born on the 12th of March, 1857, and is the son of William and Nancy (Furnell) Barrows, natives also of the Pine Tree State. The father and mother of our subject were married in Maine, and shortly after their marriage moved to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where they have continued to reside. The father is a member of the lumbering firm of Merriam & Barrows Brothers, of Minneapolis. The father and mother are sympathizers of the Methodist Episcopal church, and are the parents of the following children —William H., Melvin P., Jessie, Lydia F. and Eddie.

William H. Barrows, the subject of this biography, spent his school-days in Minneapolis, and at the age of eighteen he left school and was employed by his father in surveying timber lands. After three years in this employment he was engaged as foreman of the shipment and receiving office of the same firm with which his father was connected, and served in that capacity for three years. He then removed to Grant county, and in the spring of 1881 settled on section 31, Maxwell township, where he lived four years. At the expiration of the time mentioned, he located on his present place in Logan township, section 36, where he has since been engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He owns an extensive farm of 400 acres, and the improvements make it one of the most desirable tracts of land in the township or county. He has two large barns, 44x100 feet in size, granary, two-story house, and a 132-foot tubular well of the purest and best of water.

Mr. Barrows was united in marriage on the 3d of December, 1877, to Miss Christena Dolberg, a native of Sweden, and this union has been blessed with three children—Melvin P., Vera F. and Ever. The subject of this article is a republican in his political affiliations, and takes a deep interest in all that party's campaigns. He is one of the representative men of his township, and while in Maxwell township held the office of chairman of the board of supervisors. He is a man of the strictest honor and integrity, and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

LARS J. HAUGE, the efficient clerk of court of Grant county, Minnesota, is a native of Norway, born in Bergen, July 20, 1859. The parents, Jens and Ingeborg (Raae) Hauge, are natives of Norway, where they are now living, engaged in agriculture. They were the parents of twelve children, as follows — Anders, Lars, Anders, Olov, Carrie,

Anna, Jens, Iver, David, Hans, Ragnhild and Thomas.

Mr. Lars Hauge spent his early life in the school-rooms of his native land, and after completing his education at the age of twenty years, he engaged in the profession of school teaching, which he followed for two years. In 1881 he emigrated to the United States, and after landing at New York City went to Herman, Grant county, Minnesota. During the summer of 1881 he worked out on a farm, and the following winter attended school. During the next few years Mr. Hauge alternately worked at farm labor and attended school in the summers and winters. He then taught school for a year or two, after which he secured work on a farm and soon after returned to the vocation of a teacher. This occupation he followed until he was elected to his present office, clerk of court, in 1886, taking charge of the office in the winter of 1887.

In political matters the subject of this article is an adherent to the principles of the prohibition party. In the discharge of his official duties Mr. Hauge has not only creditably acquitted himself, but has given satisfaction to all, and he is recognized as one of the most honorable citizens of the locality in which he lives. A man of the strictest integrity, he is highly esteemed by all who bear his acquaintance.

FREDERICK PUHLER, the present popular postmaster of Ada, Minnesota, is among the oldest, as well as one of its most enterprising citizens, having been closely identified with it and its interests since December, 1879.

Born in the beautiful land of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, March 8, 1855, and the son of Gabriel and Elizabeth (Knobe) Puhler, our subject was not reared amid the vine-clad hills of his native country, beside the placid waters of the classic river Rhine, but was brought to the United States when he was scarcely two years old. The family settled in Waukesha county, Wisconsin, where the parents still reside. When our subject was some ten years of age, with the natural independence which is so characteristic of him still, he left home and went to work on his own account in northeastern Iowa. While engaged in farm labor and going to school, for he was determined to procure an education, he experienced religion, and was converted to the religion of Christ at a camp-meeting, and was shortly afterward taken up by the Methodists of Cedar Falls, and sent to Northwestern Biblical Institute at Evanston, Illinois, to be educated for the ministry. After some two months' experience in that college, he came to the conclusion that he had missed his calling, and that he was not fitted by nature or inclination for the pulpit, and being now a young man, left there and went to Chicago. He entered the employ of the Chicago *Tribune* as marine reporter, and remained with that great journal for nearly two years. His talents and readiness gaining him friends, he was presented by the manager of that paper with a scholarship in Clavorack College, near Albany, New York, on the Hudson river. Entering that institution, he there devoted some four years to untiring study, and, on graduation, took the special course of journalism at Cornell College, which called for three years more of toil in the pursuit of knowledge. Knowing that there is no royal road to that which Solomon declares to be "more precious than rubies," he strove manfully to attain his ends, supporting himself during all that time by his pen. Original sketches, stories or tales, translations from the German, and other work of a like character, supplied him, sparingly, with means, and at last he found his reward, being grad-

uated from the last mentioned institution in the spring of 1875.

From there the young man went to New York City, and his talents were soon employed on the *Sun*, the great democratic sheet of the country, with which he remained about a year. Going to the *World* in the spring of 1876, in the fall of that year he was sent by that great metropolitan journal to Louisiana with the congressional committee who were investigating the election returns. He acted in the capacity of reporter for the paper until the spring of 1877, when, taking the Black Hills fever, he took a trip to that wonderland, and in Deadwood started a daily paper in company with Charles Collins, to which they gave the name of the *Champion*. He presided over that sheet until September following, when he sold out the business and made a trip with a government surveying party through Idaho, as far as Walla Walla, Washington Territory. From the latter place he went to San Francisco, and from there back to Bismarck, making the most of the trip on horseback.

Going to Minneapolis, Mr. Puhler found employment with the *Pioneer Press*, in the fall of 1877, and remained in that city, on that journal and the *Tribune* until December, 1879, when he paid a visit to Ada. Liking the outlook of the place, he returned here, permanently to settle, in February, 1880, and established a weekly paper, to which he gave the name of *The Norman County Alert*, the first issue being dated April 5. The question of the division of Polk county, and the organization of the southern half as a new county was commenced that season by Mr. Puhler, although both of the representatives from the district in the legislature were opposed to the movement. In the winter of 1880–81 Mr. Puhler and J. V. Campbell were sent to St. Paul as a committee to press the matter through the legislature, and, after eight weeks' hard work in the lobby, succeeded in having an act passed submitting the question to the qualified electors of the county. Throwing himself into the contest with his usual vigor, and supported by the leading citizens of the lower half of the county, after a hard and bitter fight he attained the end he aimed for, and the division carried. A convention was held in the fall of 1881 to nominate for appointment by the governor the men to form the board of commissioners to organize the county, but the choice of that convention not meeting the views of those who had been instrumental in the division of the county, Mr. Puhler was sent to St. Paul to interview the governor on the part of these influential citizens, and succeeded in having others appointed to those offices. At the election of the fall of 1881 our subject was chosen clerk of the court, and filled that office for one year. During nearly all that time, until the spring of 1883, he continued his paper, which he finally sold to Lightbourn & Foote. In the fall of 1880 he drew up the articles of incorporation for the village of Ada, which were passed by the legislature at the same time as the act of division of the county, and on the organization of the same was appointed its first recorder, an office which he occupied for three years. In the fall of 1882, at the time of the contest between Kindred and Nelson in their political campaign, Mr. Puhler espoused the cause of the former, and by his activity and success gained from his opponents the title of the "Notorious Puhler."

In the spring of 1883 our subject went to Brainerd and purchased the *Dispatch*, but eight months later sold that journal and established a democratic paper in Duluth, which he ran for about a year. At the expiration of that time he returned to Ada, and there instituted the *Journal*, a democratic newspaper, and occupied the editorial chair until June, 1887. This was the first paper

of the democratic persuasion in this part of the State, that political party being much in the minority, but soon had a good circulation and advertising list. In June, 1887, Mr. Puhler disposed of the good-will of the *Journal* to the *Index*, and removed the material to Fertile, where he now publishes a paper of the same political complexion.

Mr. Puhler was appointed postmaster at Ada in November, 1886, and now fills that important position, and is highly popular and efficient in the discharge of his duties.

Mr. Puhler was married April 15, 1878, at Minneapolis, to Miss Emma J. Brown, and they have one daughter, Grace, aged seven years.

SOPHUS N. MILLER is one of the representative citizens of Alexandria, Douglas county, Minnesota, and has an extensive business in real estate, loans and insurance.

Mr. Miller is a native of Norway, born in 1843, and a son of Prosper P. and Sophia (Bent) Miller. His parents were natives of Germany, but while yet in early life they removed to Norway, where the father worked at the cooper's trade. In 1855 he came to America, but remained only a short time, returning to Norway, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1860; the mother died in 1854. They had a family of five children, four of whom are now living—Frederick, Dinah, Torval and Sophus N., whose name appears at the head of this sketch.

The educational advantages in the part of Norway where the subject of our sketch spent his early years were of such excellent character that he received a fine schooling. At fourteen years of age a restless disposition seized him, and he took ship and went on the ocean as a sailor, continuing at this during the larger part of one year. He then returned to *terra firma*, and engaged as clerk in a hardware store, in which line he continued for four years. In 1863 he migrated to America, settling in Cambridge, Wisconsin, where he followed railroading for some five months, after which he engaged in steamboating on the Mississippi river for a short time. Next he went to Janesville, Wisconsin, where for about four years he was clerk in a drug store; thence he went to Northfield, Minnesota. In 1868 he settled in Alexandria, Douglas county, this State, and engaged in the mercantile business, which he conducted until in 1870, when he sold out and opened his present prosperous agency. On coming to this county he took a homestead in Urness township. He has purchased other lands until he has a fine farm of 300 acres under good cultivation and with excellent improvements.

Mr. Miller was married in 1866 to Julia E. Thompson, a native of Norway. This union has been blessed with three children—Minnie E., Carrie S. and Charles E. In 1877 death invaded the sacred precincts of the family and carried away the beloved wife and mother. She died at her home in Alexandria. She was a member of the Lutheran church.

Mr. Miller's business and social relations in Alexandria are of the highest character. He has always been interested in the growth and prosperity of the city and county, and has held many positions of trust. In 1875 he was appointed postmaster of the city, which position he held for nine years. He has been clerk of the school board for nine years. In politics he is a supporter of the republican party; is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities, and is also a member of the Lutheran church. He built the first good dwelling in the city, and now lives in a fine residence just outside the city limits, on the banks of Lake Winona.

Mr. Miller is the local representative of companies of gigantic capital, and by his careful and judicious management has built up for them and for himself a business of large proportions. He is agent for the following companies: The American Freehold Land and Mortgage Company, of London, England, capital, $5,000,000; the Scottish American Mortgage Company, of Edinburgh, Scotland; and the Land, Mortgage and Investment Agency Company, of America, headquarters at London, England, capital, $5,000,000. For these companies he is the sole agent for what is popularly known as the Park Regions of Minnesota. For the past fifteen years he has been agent for the Corbin Banking Company of New York City, and during this time has done for them a business of $1,500,000. So careful and conservative has he been in the management of this company's business that they do not own one foot of land taken through his agency.

JOHN HANSON, wheat buyer and also a member of the firm of Larsen, Peterson & Co., the heaviest dealers in general merchandise at Brandon, Douglas county, Minnesota, is a good representative of the best class of business men in the Park Regions. He was born in Norway, and therefore comes of the same nationality which forms such a heavy proportion of Minnesota's citizens, and a race proverbial for their thrift, enterprise and economy. John Hanson was born in Wardal, Christiania Stift, Norway, on the 18th of November, 1835, and is a son of Hans and Maria Peterson. The father was a farmer. He lived and died in his native land. The parents had a family of four children—Peter, John, Anna and Petro.

John Hanson spent his boyhood days and received his education in the place of his birth, attending school until he was sixteen years of age. Then for two years he helped his father on the farm, and at the expiration of that time was employed by a clergyman to care for his horses, etc., and retained this position for three years. He then decided to come to the New World, and accordingly, on April 26, 1857, he sailed from Christiania for the United States, arriving on the 29th of the following May. He made his way to La Crosse, and for six or seven years worked upon a farm during the summer months and in the pineries during the winters. At the expiration of that time he rented a farm, which he carried on for a few years. In 1866 he came to Douglas county, Minnesota, and bought a homestead right on land in Moe township, and there resumed his farming operations. He secured 280 acres, where he devoted his time to general farming for about seventeen years. In 1881, while still on the farm, he bought an interest in the general merchandise business, which is still carried on under the firm name of Larsen, Peterson & Co., and he still owns a one-third interest in the business. In 1887 he commenced buying wheat for the Minneapolis & Northern Elevator Company at Brandon, and still continues in that line. He has also taken a prominent part in various public enterprises. He holds an interest in the mill company, and for one year was treasurer of the corporation. He was also treasurer of Brandon village for one year.

Mr. Hanson was married in 1862 to Miss Matilda Peterson. The family are active and exemplary members of the Lutheran church.

LOUIS FONTAINE, the senior member of the firm of Fontaine & Angine, general dealers in dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, hats, caps, ready-made clothing, carpets, etc., in the city of Crookston, Minnesota, is one of the oldest, as well as one of the

most prominent and influential merchants in the city, having established himself there in the summer of 1878. His excellent business abilities, his energy of character and the sterling integrity of his personal character have won him his high place in the regard of the people of the community, and he is looked upon by all as one of the truly representative men of the place.

Mr. Fontaine was born at St. Hyacinthe, in the province of Quebec, Canada, January 11, 1840, and is the son of Louis and Juistine (Martel) Fontaine. At the age of fourteen he left home and came to the United States to commence the battle of life on his own account, and settled near St. Paul, Minnesota. He labored on a farm in that vinicity until 1858, when he removed to McLeod county, then just being settled, where he took up a claim and commenced agricultural pursuits for himself. He remained there until November, 1861, when, the hand of ruthless traitors daring to assail the flag and government of his adopted country, and the tocsin of war pealing over the land, he enlisted in Company E, Fourth Minnesota Infantry. He was mustered in at Ft. Snelling, and with the regiment forwarded to the front, "where deeds of eternal fame were done," and gallantly performed his part in all the "stricken fields" where the "Fourth" carried the victorious banner. At Iuka, September 19, 1862; Corinth, October 3 and 4, 1862; Jackson, June, 1863; Fort Pemberton, March, 1863; Champion Hill, May 15, 1863; in the charge on Duval's Bluff, the siege of Vicksburg, in 1863; Mission Ridge, November 25, 1863; Altoona, October 5, 1864, and throughout the grand march to the sea, under that matchless leader, W. T. Sherman, he followed his colors undauntedly. On the expiration of his term of service he re-enlisted, or, as it was termed, veteranized, and continued in the ranks until the close of hostilities, and participated in the grand review at Washington, which terminated the services of the gallant armies of the Union.

Discharged in July, 1865, Mr. Fontaine returned to Minnesota, arriving in St. Paul one morning at nine o'clock, and before noon he had purchased the stock, fixtures and good-will of a restaurant and saloon, and before nightfall had commenced business. He remained in that line of trade for three years with excellent financial results, but at the end of that time sold out and entered into the general merchandise trade in that city, in which he continued some ten years. In the meantime he went to Mapleton, Cass county, Dakota, and there took up his soldier's homestead, which one year later he sold. In 1874, while on one of his trips to that place, he came to Crookston, by way of Grand Forks, and from there over the country.

Having been favorably impressed with the location and evident future prosperity of the village, Mr. Fontaine, in the summer of 1878 in company with William Angine, came to this point and purchased the stock and business of W. D. Bailey, a dealer in general merchandise. Leaving his partner in charge, Mr. Fontaine hurried back to St. Paul to close up his business there, and returned to Crookston in the following September, since which time he has been closely connected with the interests of the city.

The store which they at first occupied was a rough log one, but it was on a par with the two others, there being only three in the place. Not a street was cut out of the timber that then covered the site of the town, nor any improvements, to speak of, made. For two years business was carried on in their primitive store, at the end of which they erected the brick building now occupied as their grocery department. Since then they have added two more rooms to their establishment, thus having three fronts. Each of their departments is filled with a

varied and full stock of goods in their particular line, the whole stock invoicing in the neighborhood of $75,000, and the firm, such is their business, are compelled to have the assistance of ten clerks to attend to their numerous customers. In 1882 the firm put in a large stock of farm machinery, but the extent of their other business being too great to give it the attention necessary, that branch was abandoned. They have, however, a half interest in a general merchandise store at Argyle, Marshall county, which is doing an extensive trade.

Mr. Fontaine is a consistent Christian gentleman, a member of the church and president of St. John's Baptist society, and no one is more highly spoken of either in business or social circles. He was united in marriage, September 12, 1865, with Miss Rosie Trombley, a native of Kankakee, Illinois, and daughter of Mitchelle Trombley. By this union their home has been gladdened by the birth of six children, of which the following are the names—George, Armen, Victor, Albert, Blanche and Almer.

JOHN A. NELSON, the cashier of the Barnesville State Bank, is a native of Sweden, and springs from a race proverbial for their thrift, industry and economy. He was born in 1856, and remained in his native land, attending the schools of that country until in his sixteenth year, when, in 1872, he emigrated to the United States, and after landing settled near Litchfield, Minnesota, where he worked in a general store and attended school. After four years, or in 1876, he commenced to learn telegraphy, and shortly thereafter went into the employ of the D. M. Osborne Machine Company, and remained with them for eleven years, working his way up from telegraph operator to assistant general manager. During five years of that period Mr. Nelson had his headquarters in Chicago, Illinois, and the remaining six in Minneapolis, Minnesota. During his employment with this company, Mr. Nelson had been investing his money in the Northwest, in mortgages, loans, etc., and in the summer of 1885 he, in company with Messrs. F. E. Kenaston and E. G. Valentine, established the Wilkin County Bank, in Breckenridge, Wilkin county, Minnesota, and in May, 1888, removed to Barnesville and opened up the Barnesville State Bank, with a capital of $25,000. The officers of the bank are F. E. Kenaston, of Breckenridge, Minnesota, president; Howard De Mott, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, vice-president, and Mr. Nelson, the subject of this article, cashier. Mr. Nelson holds a good share of the stock in the Wilkin County Bank, as well as in the bank at Barnesville, besides mortgages and real estate at different places in Dakota. The Barnesville State Bank is incorporated under the State laws, and transacts a general banking business. They buy and sell school and municipal bonds, domestic and foreign exchange and commercial paper. They pay special attention in negotiating first mortgage farm loans, and act as agents for non-residents in buying, selling or renting lands. The directors of the bank are Messrs. Kenaston, Nelson, De Mott, Modisette and Valentine. Mr. Nelson is a republican in political matters, a member of the Knights of Pythias, and an active participant in all movements of a local nature.

CARL THRONSEN, a prominent and thrifty agriculturist of the famous Red River and Park Regions, resides on his beautiful farm home on section 13, Erdahl township, Grant county, Minnesota. He is a native of Norway, born on the 17th of June, 1842, and is the son of Thron and In-

ger (Halverson) Thronsen, natives of Norway. They were farmers in the Old World, and both died in their native land. They were the parents of the following named children — Peter, Halvor, Thron and Carl.

Carl Thronsen, of whom this biography treats, received his education in his native land and attended school until he had reached the age of fourteen years. At that period in life he entered an apprenticeship to the shoemaker's trade, and, after learning his trade, followed that occupation until he emigrated to the United States. In 1868 he started for the United States, and after a voyage of seven weeks, landed at Quebec, Canada.

From this point he went to Hudson, St. Croix county, Wisconsin, where he remained one year, engaged in farming. He then removed to Douglas county, Minnesota, where he spent the winter, and in the following year went to Grant county, Minnesota. As soon as he entered the county, he homesteaded 160 acres of land in Erdahl township, on section 13, where he has since remained, engaged in a general farming and stock business. He now owns over 300 acres of well improved land, and has one of the most desirable farms in that section of the country.

Mr. Thronsen was married May 8, 1867, to Miss Anna Thorsen, and this union has been blessed with the following named children — Thron, Inguil, Chrislian, Otto, Emil, Alma, Thora, Hans, Carrie and Anna (twins) and Hjalmar. Mrs. Thronsen is a native of Norway, born on the 23d of August, 1841. Mr. Thronsen and family belong to the Lutheran church, of which he has been trustee. He has held the following offices in the township: assessor, supervisor, school treasurer, also school clerk. He is a representative man of the county, and is highly esteemed by all who bear his acquaintance. He is a republican in politics, and takes an active part in all public movements.

AUGUST SVANSON, a prominent carriage manufacturer and blacksmith of the village of Herman, Grant county, Minnesota, is a native of Sweden, born June 1, 1848. He is a son of Israel and Anna (Hakason) Svanson, also natives of that kingdom. The father of our subject, who was a farmer, died in 1886, and the mother is still living. They are the parents of the following named children—John, August, Peter, Otto, Tilda, Helena and Edith. The parents were devoted members of the Lutheran church. John died in Wisconsin. He emigrated to the United States in 1863, and first settled in Red Wing, Minnesota, and from there went to Wisconsin.

Mr. Svanson, the subject of this article, spent his school-days in the land of his birth, leaving the school-room at the age of twelve years. At the age of fifteen he entered an apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade, and completed his trade at the age of twenty. He then commenced the wagon-maker's trade, and followed the same for one year. At the expiration of that time, in 1871, he emigrated to the United States, and in July, after a voyage of twelve days, landed at New York City. He then went to Red Wing, Minnesota, where he engaged in wagon-making for seven years. Mr. Svanson then went to Pierce county, Wisconsin, where he remained a year or two engaged in farming and stock-raising. He then sold his farm and moved to Grant county, Minnesota, and engaged in carpentering. Soon afterward he homesteaded 160 acres in the township of Monson, where he lived five years, engaged in farming. He then rented his farm and removed to Herman village, where he engaged in the carriage-making trade and blacksmithing, which he has since followed. He is one of the best carriage makers in the county, and his handiwork compares favorably with any in the State. His is the only establishment in the village, and he is doing

a big business. He is a republican in his political affiliations, and takes an active interest in all local matters. He is a representative man of his residence village, and one of the most enterprising business men. He is a man of honor and integrity, and is highly esteemed by all who know him. He is a sympathizer with the doctrines of the Lutheran church.

JOHN M. WESTBERG, of the firm of Lisher & Westberg, proprietors of the meat market in East Grand Forks, Polk county, Minnesota, is a native of Sweden. He was born in Malen on the 16th day of September, 1863, and is the son of Martin and Ellen (Paulson) Westberg, natives also of the kingdom of Sweden.

Mr. Westberg, the subject of this sketch, remained at the home farm and attended the common schools of his native land until he had attained the age of twelve years. He was then obliged to commence in life for himself, and in 1883 or 1884 he immigrated to the United States. After a voyage of three weeks he landed in Portland, Maine, and at once proceeded to Sauk Center, Minnesota, where he remained about two years, engaged in the butcher's trade. He then removed to Ada, Minnesota, where he remained six months, but did no work. Mr. Westberg went from Ada to Fulda, Murray county, Minnesota, where he worked on a farm for a short time, and then went to Grand Forks, Dakota Territory, where he worked at the butcher's trade until the 7th of June, 1888. He then settled in East Grand Forks, Polk county, Minnesota, and opened a butcher shop in partnership with a Mr. Swenson. On the 8th of September, 1888, Mr. Westberg purchased the interest of his partner, and Mr. Lisher went into partnership with Mr. Westberg, and has since continued under the firm name of Lisher & Westberg. They are the popular meat market firm in the city, and give the best of satisfaction in all their dealings.

Mr. Westberg was united in marriage in Hillsberg, Dakota Territory, in August, 1888, to Miss Mary Peterson, a native of Norway, and the daughter of Paul and Bertha Peterson, natives of Norway.

Mr. and Mrs. Westberg are attendants of the Methodist church. He is one of the active business men of the city, and highly esteemed by all who know him. In political matters he affiliates with the republican party.

ALEXANDER ANDERSON, who is engaged in the general mercantile business in the village of Osakis, Douglas county, Minnesota, is a native of Norway. He was born in Thorndhjem, on the 22d of April, 1856, and is the son of Michael and Sarah (Larson) Anderson, natives of Norway. The father of our subject immigrated to the United States in 1867, and settled in Todd county, Minnesota, where he remained until his death. He died in 1872, and was devoted to the farming industry through life. The mother of our subject is still living in Todd county, Minnesota, at an advanced age. They were the parents of the following named children—Mary, Lewis and Alexander.

Alexander Anderson, the subject of this article, spent his younger days in his native land and immigrated to the United States in 1867, with his parents. His education was obtained principally in Todd county, and at the age of fifteen years he left the schoolroom and engaged in farming. Until he was twenty-one he followed farming, and at that period in life he removed to Osakis, Douglas county, Minnesota, where he en-

gaged in the mercantile business, in partnership with John Mahlen. After one year Mr. Anderson purchased the interest of Mr. Mahlen, and then entered into partnership with Lewis Johnson, with whom he remained two years. At the expiration of that time they dissolved partnership, and our subject entered into business with J. B. Johnson, and they have since continued in business together. They handle a full line of goods, and give the best of satisfaction in all their dealings. In addition to his business interests Mr. Anderson owns a fine farm of 160 acres in Todd county, Minnesota, and is one of the most solid and substantial citizens of Osakis.

Mr. Anderson was united in marriage on the 17th of July, 1877, to Miss Olena Mahlen, a native of Norway, and the daughter of Martinus Mahlen. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have been blessed with the following named children — Elmer, Sophia, Mary, Alfred, Olliver, Carl and Minnie. Mr. Anderson, with his family, belongs to the Lutheran church, of which organization he is trustee. He is a republican in his political affiliations, and is an active participant in all movements of a local nature calculated to benefit either the village or the county. Mr. Anderson is one of the village councilmen, and is one of the representative citizens of the county.

CALNO U. WEBSTER, the efficient justice of the peace and town clerk of the village of Fisher, Polk county, Minnesota, and also engaged in farming near the village, is a native of the State of Massachusetts. He was born in Bernardston, on the 25th day of May, 1834, and is the son of Artemus and Lorana (Patterson) Webster, natives of the State of Massachusetts. In 1840 the parents of the present subject removed to the State of Pennsylvania, where the father died in 1843. In 1843 the mother of Calno went to Rock Island county, Illinois, where she lived until 1856, when she removed to Wisconsin, where she lived until her death. The father and mother of our subject were the parents of the following named children — Sylvester, Monroe, Ezekel, Sylvia and Calno.

Calno Webster, the subject of this biographical review, remained in his native State until he was six years old, when he removed with his parents to Pennsylvania. He lived in that State until he was nine years old, then, the father dying, the remainder of the family removed to Illinois. Mr. Webster here learned the carpenter's trade, and in 1858 removed to Buffalo county, Wisconsin, where he remained seventeen years. He was among the earliest settlers in that region, and times were hard and money scarce. Their market was sixteen miles distant and there were but few white men. In 1878 he borrowed $50, and after paying the freight on the goods had but $1.50 left. With this and his family he started for Minnesota, and located in Polk county. In those early days he worked at his trade, and all the family were forced to go out and work for themselves. On locating in Fisher, Mr. Webster took a homestead of eighty acres, and also a tract of railroad land. He now holds the offices of justice of the peace and town clerk, and he devotes the greater part of his time to his official duties.

Mr. Webster was married on the 4th day of June, 1859, to Miss Mary Carothers, and this union has been blessed with the following named children — Elmira, R. T., Elsie, Harvey, Elizebeth, Calno, Olive, Charles and Andrew. Charles is deceased. While in Wisconsin, Mr. Webster held the office of justice of the peace, town and village offices, etc. He is one of the prominent men of

the village of Fisher, and is highly esteemed by all who know him. In political matters he affiliates with the republican party. He, with his family, belongs to the Methodist church.

REINERT AANENSON, a successful and enterprising farmer of the town of Evansville, Douglas county, Minnesota, is a resident of section 3. He is a native of Norway, born October 7, 1827, and is a son of Aanenson Jestsen, a native of that kingdom. The father and mother, who are still living, are the parents of twelve children.

The subject of this article received his education in his native land, and came to this country in 1855, landing in Quebec, Canada, after a voyage of seven weeks. From Quebec he went to Manitowoc, Wisconsin, remaining there on a farm for two years. He then sold the farm which he had purchased when he first settled there, and moved to Kansas. Mr. Aanenson was there engaged in the real estate business for two years. He then went to California, via Pike's Peak. For the next eight years he was engaged in mining in that State, and at the expiration of that time paid a visit to his native land, Norway, remaining there for five years. On his return to the United States he stayed in Chicago for one month, and, after traveling through Iowa and Minnesota, settled in Douglas county, Minnesota, on his present place of residence. At the time of his settlement, in 1869, he paid $1,200 for a homestead right, and has since improved and cultivated the place.

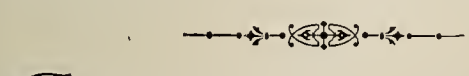
Mr. Aanenson was united in marriage in 1869, to Miss Amanda Tolexson, who died in 1869. Mr. Aanenson was married to his second wife, Miss Synneve, in 1871, and they have been blessed with four children—Amanda, Otto, Theodore and Fridthjuf. Our subject and his family are members of the Lutheran church, of which organization he is a trustee. Mr. Aanenson has held the following offices in his town: Supervisor, three years; school director, three years; roadmaster, etc. He is one of the solid and substantial farmers of Douglas county, a representative man of his township, and takes an active interest in all public and educational matters. He is an adherent to the principles of the democratic party.

JOSEPH GUNN. Prominent among the editors and publishers in the famous Red River and Park Regions is the gentleman whose name heads this article, the proprietor of the *Wilkin County Gazette*, published at Breckenridge, Wilkin county, Minnesota. Mr. Gunn is also engaged in the drug business and farming, and has resided at that place since 1883. He is a native of Canada, born on the 14th day of August, 1857, at Ernestown, in the county of Lennox and Addington, Province of Ontario, and is the son of Samuel E. and Lucinda (Rea) Gunn, natives, also, of Canada. The father of the present subject was engaged in agricultural pursuits in his native country, and passed away in 1881. The mother is now living in Chicago, Illinois, to where she removed in 1882. They were the parents of the following named children — Samuel A., Rhoda, now Mrs. Frank Fitch; Anna, the wife of W. H. Collins; Elizabeth, who is married to Mr. J. E. Donahue; Joseph, and Emma, who was united in marriage to C. N. Smith. The parents were devoted members of the Episcopal church, and highly esteemed in the locality in which they lived.

Joseph Gunn, of whom this article treats, spent his younger days in his native land, attending the common schools and assisting on the home farm during the summers. He re-

ceived a practical high school education, and, at the age of sixteen years, left the school-room, and engaged in the telegraphy business, and continued in that vocation until 1884. During this time he was employed in the Dominion and in the States, and, at the time mentioned, opened up his present business, in partnership with George F. Cook, now connected with the Breckenridge *Echo*. They continued in business for two years, and, at the expiration of that time, our subject purchased Mr. Cook's interest, and has since operated the paper. In 1887 he opened his drug store, with Dr. W. E. Truax, whose sketch will be found in another part of this ALBUM. On the 1st day of September, 1888, Mr. Gunn bought out the interest of Dr. Truax, and has since conducted the business alone. He carries a full line of goods, and is doing a successful business. He controls considerable real estate in the way of farm lands and town lots, is one of the most prominent business men in the place, and conducts one of the ablest and best edited papers in that section of the State.

Mr. Gunn was married on the 4th day of August, 1888, to Miss Mamie Auman, the daughter of W. H. Auman, of Reading, Pennsylvania. Mr. Gunn is one of the representative citizens of Wilkin county, and takes an active interest in all matters pertaining to the growth and advancement of the county or State. In political matters he is a stanch republican, and took an active part in the general election of 1888. The Red River Valley would be greatly benefited if it had a larger number of citizens like Mr. Gunn.



SVEN JORGENSON. Among the prominent and influential members of the farming community of the Red River and Park Regions of Minnesota, is the gentleman whose name heads this article, a resident of section 6, Sanford township, Grant county. He is a native of Norway and springs from a race proverbial for their industry, thrift, and frugality. He was born on the 17th of November, 1844, and is a son of Jorgen and Aaste (Jorgenson) Olson, natives of Norway. The parents spent their entire lives in the land of their birth and were engaged in agricultural pursuits. They were the parents of eight children, six boys and two girls, all of whom grew to manhood and womanhood.

Mr. Jorgenson, the subject of this biographical sketch, spent his school-days in the land of his birth and attended the excellent common schools of his native land until he had reached the age of fifteen years. He then helped his father operate the home farm until he had reached the age of twenty-one years. In the month of May, 1865, he emigrated to the United States, and after a voyage of six weeks, landed at Quebec, Canada, and soon after landing went to Winona county, Minnesota. From there he went to Fillmore county, Minnesota, and after remaining there one year, removed to Dunn county, Wisconsin. He remained in that locality for two years, engaged in the pineries and in a saw mill. Mr. Jorgenson then returned to Minnesota, remaining in Goodhue county for several years, engaged in farming. He then went to Grant county, Minnesota, and settled in Pomme de Terre township, homesteading 160 acres of land, and resided there three years, engaged in agricultural pursuits, also handling considerable stock. He then removed to Sanford township, of the same county, and settled on section 6, where he bought 160 acres of land and there engaged extensively in general farming and stock-raising operations. He was one of the first settlers in the county and is held in high esteem. In the fall of 1888 Mr. Jorgenson removed to the village of Elbow Lake, where he carries on a general livery business and is also village marshal.

Mr. Jorgenson was married in June, 1870, to Miss Signe Jorgenson, a native of Norway. They are the parents of the following named children — Jorgen, Theodore, Martin, Edward, Samuel, Sigval, Jorgena and Lillie. Mr. Jorgenson with his family belongs to the Lutheran church, of which he has held the office of trustee. He is one of the representative men of his township and has held the office of supervisor for six or eight years and various offices in school district No. 1. Mr. Jorgenson participated in the organization of the county and the town of Sanford. He is a republican in his political affiliations and takes an active interest in all local affairs. He is a man of the strictest honor and integrity, highly respected by all who know him.

HENS P. STRATE, the present county treasurer of Clay county, Minnesota, and a well-known citizen of Moorhead, is a native of Norway, born August 4, 1850. His parents were Peter and Bertha (Jenson) Strate, also natives of Norway. The father is engaged in the lumbering business in his native country.

Mr. Strate is a strong advocate of prohibition. He belongs to the Odd-Fellows order, and may truly be styled a leading and exemplary citizen.

NELS E. NELSON, is the register of deeds for the county of Douglas, Minnesota. He is the son of Elof and Carrie (Johnson) Nelson, who were both natives of Sweden. The father was one of the large farmers of his native country, but in the spring of 1870 he turned his attention westward, came to the United States and settled in Clayton county, Iowa, where he remained one year. At the end of that time he came to Minnesota and settled in Douglas county, settling upon land in the town of Le Grand, where he took a homestead of seventy-eight acres. Here he built a log house twelve by fourteen feet, and settled down to the business of farming. He has since added 160 acres to his farm, improved it thoroughly, and has now good buildings upon the place. He has held the offices of supervisor of the township and school clerk. He has aided materially in public improvements in his township and has helped to build several churches and school-houses. He, with his family, belongs to the Lutheran church. In the father's family there are seven children living — Lars, Nels E., Emil, Peter J., John, William and Edward. The father is a republican in politics and is one of the leading men of his township.

Nels E. Nelson, of whom we write, received his early education in Douglas county, and remained beneath the parental roof until 1880. In this year he purchased a farm in Le Grand township of 160 acres, partly improved, where he engaged in farming until 1886. In this year he was elected to his present office, that of register of deeds. While in Le Grand township he held the position of town clerk for five years; was also secretary of the Farmer's Mutual Insurance Company for three years. He was married in 1880 to Miss Chrestina Johnson of the township of Ida, Douglas county, Minnesota. Mrs. Nelson is the daughter of Andrew Johnson of that township. Three children blessed this union — Amelia, William A., and John E. Mr. Nelson is a republican in politics. He and his wife and children are members of the Lutheran church. In 1888 he was re-elected to his present office. He is one of the leading men of his nationality in the county.

ARTHUR C. BELYEA, the editor of the *Grant County Herald*, and a well known and prominent member of the newspaper fraternity of the famous Park Region, is a resident of Elbow Lake, the county seat of Grant county, Minnesota. He is a native of New Brunswick, Canada, born October 26, 1858, and is the son of Archelaus P. and Rebecca (Camp) Belyea, natives also of New Brunswick, Canada. The father was a farmer, and died in May, 1888. There were thirteen children in the family of the parents.

The subject of this biographical sketch spent his school-days in his native land, leaving the school-room when eighteen years of age, and engaged in the occupation of teaching for the next three years. He then attended the grammar school for about six months, and in April, 1880, emigrated to the United States. He selected Minnesota as his adopted home, and settled at Herman, Grant county, where he secured a clerkship in the law office of Joseph W. Reynolds, which place he held for the next two years. Previous to this, however, he taught school for one year. After leaving the law office of Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Belyea engaged in the newspaper business in the village of Herman, and has since devoted his entire time and attention to journalism. In the spring of 1887 he moved to Elbow Lake, Grant county, Minnesota, and in May of that year opened his present office, where he has since edited the *Grant County Herald*, one of the brightest and most popular newspapers in the county.

Mr. Belyea was united in marriage March 15, 1885, to Miss Susie Brackin, a native of Pierce county, Wisconsin. Mr. Belyea is independent in his political views, reserving the right to vote for the most worthy candidate, regardless of party. He is one of the most prominent and highly esteemed citizens of the locality in which he lives, and is a man of the utmost integrity and honor. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is an active participant in all public enterprises whereby the town or county may derive benefit.

GEORGE L. MAYS, who has charge of the Lion Roller Mills at Brandon, is one of the most intelligent and capable business men, and also one of the most efficient millers in Douglas county, Minnesota. Mr. Mays was born at Lynchburg, Virginia, on the 12th of September, 1860, and is a son of D. T. and Mary (Hunter) Mays. His parents had a family of eight children, of whom the following is the record—Mary, George L., William, Anna, Belle, Samuel, Bertie and Maud, who died in childhood.

George L. Mays, whose name heads this article, in his youth received excellent schooling, attaining an academic education, and attending until he was twenty years of age. He was always persistent and energetic and never failed in any project he undertook. He adopted the milling business for his life's calling and began learning that trade, following it for three years in Virginia. He then came to Evansville, Douglas county, Minnesota, and there followed milling for two years. At the expiration of that time he went to Alexandria, where he remained a year and then removed to Brandon, where he has since lived. He took charge of the mill for the Farmers' Milling Association, and has built up an extensive business, as it draws trade from a wide scope of country. The mill is one of the best equipped in the county, and contains the latest and best improved machinery. It has six double sets of improved rollers, with all of the necessary purifiers, centrifugals, cleaning machines, graders, etc.

Mr. Mays was married to Miss Ina Pike, a daughter of George Pike. She was born in

Washington county, New York, but when only seven years of age she was brought by her parents to Farmington, Minnesota, where she was raised. She received an excellent education, principally at Shakopee, and is a lady of much refinement.

In political matters Mr. Mays would be classed as an independent rather than a party man, and it may well be said that he is one of the representative citizens of the locality in which he lives.

WILLIAM H. MATHEWS, proprietor of the Bank of Ada, Minnesota, is one of the successful business men of that village. He came to the place on the 19th of July, 1881, and putting up the building now occupied by him, commenced business under the firm name and style of Ware & Mathews, his partner being H. L. Ware, of Waverly, Iowa. Mr. Mathews, who was the managing partner, carried on the business successfully, increasing their capital materially, until April, 1884, when he purchased the interest of his associate, since which time he has managed for himself. The bank now enjoys ample capital, and is doing a general banking business, including exchange, real estate transactions and insurance, and is ranked among the soundest monetary institutions of that section of the Red River Valley. An able business man in every respect, Mr. Mathews has succeeded in his investments in this vicinity, and has built up for himself the nucleus of a handsome fortune. Besides his banking establishment he is largely interested in agriculture, owning and operating a large farm of 800 acres of land, some 480 of which are under cultivation, and which yields a rich return.

Mr. Mathews is a native of Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, and was born May 9, 1853. In the following year, his parents, John and Anna Mathews, came to the United States, and made their home at various places in the State of Iowa. The subject of this sketch received his primary education in the public schools of that State, and in 1873 entered the school at Waverly, Iowa, and there remained for the best part of two years. At the end of that time he entered a banking establishment at Waverly, where he remained as clerk, etc., until coming to Ada.

Mr. Mathews has been identified to a considerable extent with the organization of the county, having been the first court commissioner. In the spring of 1882 he was elected to the office of treasurer of the village of Ada, and in the spring of 1888 was chosen president of the village council, a position that he is filling at the present time.

JOHN S. DWYER, who is engaged in the livery business in East Grand Forks, Polk county, Minnesota, is a native of Ohio. He was born in Green county, Ohio, on the 10th day of October, 1853, and is the son of Timothy and Bridget (Kavanaugh) Dwyer, natives of Ireland.

Mr. Dwyer, the subject of this article, spent his early life on his father's farm and attended the public schools. At the age of twenty-one years, his father died, and he was appointed executor of the estate and was engaged four years in clearing up the accounts. At the expiration of the four years, Mr. Dwyer engaged in farming and trading until 1881. On the 2d of September, 1881, he removed to Minnesota and settled in Moorhead, Clay county, where he remained four months, engaged in various occupations. He then returned to Ohio, and in 1882 again returned to Minnesota, accompanied by his brother Dennis, of whom a sketch appears in

another department of this ALBUM. They both settled in Grand Forks, Dakota Territory, and remained for a few weeks, and then took government land in Walsh county, Dakota Territory. They remained on their farms until December, 1882, and then settled in East Grand Forks, Polk county, Minnesota, where they found employment in a livery stable, remaining at such work for a year or two. During that time they also engaged to some extent in farming, and then went into the livery business. In addition to their livery interests, they are now handling all kinds of farming implements and heavy machinery and are doing an extensive and successful business.

John S. Dwyer, of whom this article treats, was married in Grand Forks, Dakota Territory, on the 1st day of July, 1885, to Miss Mary Hogan, and this union has been blessed with the following children — Timothy Joseph, born August 18, 1886, and Mary Villa, born on the 26th day of September, 1887. Mr. Dwyer is one of the successful business men of East Grand Forks, and is highly esteemed by all who know him. In political matters he affiliates with the democratic party.

East Grand Forks was incorporated as a city in February, 1887. On the 1st of April following, the first municipal election was held and the subject of this sketch was elected mayor after a hot contest. Declining to run for office the following spring, left him at liberty to accept the office of city justice, to which he was appointed in June, 1888. Mr. Dwyer is a strict temperance man and a capable business man.

ANTON HUBERT. In examining the biographies of the prominent members of the farming community of the Park Regions of Minnesota, it will be noticed that the Norwegian race furnishes some of the best, most thrifty, frugal and enterprising citizens. The subject of this sketch is a native of Norway, born near the city of Christiania on the 21st day of November, 1842, and is a son of Ole and Mary (Hanson) Hubert, natives of the kingdom of Norway.

Anton Hubert spent his younger days in the land of his birth, attending the excellent common schools of that country. He left the school-room at the age of fourteen years, and from that period until he had reached the age of twenty-one years, helped his father on the home farm. At the age of twenty-two he emigrated to the United States, and after a voyage of fourteen days, landed at Quebec, Canada. From the place of landing he went to Chicago, Illinois, where he remained for eighteen months, engaged in the lumber business during the summer and in a factory in the winter. He then went to Houston county, Minnesota, where he remained about six months. In 1866 Mr. Hubert moved to Grant county, Minnesota, and settled in Elk Lake township, where he took a homestead on section 22. He remained on that place for a good many years, and then removed to section 28 in the same township, where he has since lived, engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He has a beautiful farm, comprising 350 acres, all well improved and under a high state of cultivation.

Mr. Hubert was united in marriage on the 16th day of July, 1872, to Miss Barbra Mary Olson, and they have been blessed with the following named children — Olaf, Richard and Carl W. They are all members of the Lutheran church, of which organization Mr. Hubert has been trustee for a number of years. He is one of the prominent and respected citizens of Grant county. He has always taken an active interest in official matters, and has held various local positions, such as supervisor, school clerk, etc.

ROBERT PATTERSON, M. D., who is engaged in the practice of his profession in the village of Barnesville, Clay county, Minnesota, is one of the most prominent and efficient physicians in the Red River Valley. He is a native of Ontario, born in Grafton, on the 21st day of August, 1850, and is the son of Thomas and Mary (Hardy) Patterson, natives of Ontario.

Dr. Patterson, of whom this sketch treats, spent his boyhood days in his native land, attending the excellent common schools of his native village. When about fifteen years of age, he commenced in life for himself, and about that time went to the State of New York. He remained in that State for eight years, finding such employment as he could during the summers, and each winter returning to his native village and attending school. When at the age of twenty-three years, he entered the normal school in the city of Toronto, and received a teacher's certificate; for the next four years followed that profession. At the expiration of that time he entered the Trinity Medical College, and graduated with high honors in 1880. He received the following degrees: M. B., from Trinity University, Toronto; M. B., from Toronto University; fellow, by examination of Trinity Medical College, and member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. One year after his graduation he received the degree of M. D. C. M. from the University of Trinity College, Toronto. After graduating, Dr. Patterson removed to Ilderton, Ontario, where he engaged in his professional labors, and remained there until the fall of 1881. He then removed to Moorhead, Clay county, Minnesota, and practiced medicine until in June, 1887. He then moved to the village of Barnesville, Clay county, Minnesota, where he has since resided, devoting his time and energy to his chosen work. In connection with his professional work he operates a drug store, and also owns a fine farm of 400 acres, having 200 acres under cultivation.

Dr. Patterson was united in marriage, in 1882, to Miss Anna Lennen, and this union has been blessed with three children, two of whom are now living, named as follows: Charles Henry and Olga.

The doctor is one of the representative men of the county, and while in Moorhead was elected county physician, which position he filled for two years. He is an active member of the Masonic order, and organized a lodge at Ilderton of the A. F. & A. M. When he went to Moorhead, he reorganized the Masonic lodge at that place, and for three years held the position of Worshipful Master. He, with his family, belongs to the Congregational church, of which organization he is trustee. He is one of the leading practitioners in the county, and has an extensive and increasing practice in both village and country.

PHILIP C. SCHMIDT, one of the prominent members of the bar of Polk county, and one of its brightest ornaments, followed a most diversified course of life before he found his true vocation in the profession of law. He first saw the light at Cincinnati, Ohio, May 17, 1854, and is the son of Philip C. and Caroline (Hagner) Schmidt, natives of Germany. In the September following his birth, his parents removed to Washington county, Wisconsin, traveling from Chicago, Illinois, in a wagon drawn by "slow plodding, careful oxen." The elder Mr. Schmidt purchased a claim, the ground of which was heavily covered with timber, the "forest primeval," and at once installed his little family 'neath the shelter of the roof of the lonely log cabin which had been erected by the party of whom he

bought the place, and who had made the original claim. His wife and little ones sheltered from the elements, he commenced to clear up the place, literally to "hew himself a new home in the great wilderness," there being but three acres reclaimed from their leafy covering at the time. Being a wagon-maker by trade, he put up a small shop for repairing all kinds of vehicles, close to the road that passed the farm. Toiling on year after year, he brought the farm under subjection to the uses of man, finally, and grew himself prosperous and a prominent and influential member of the community where he lives, he still making his home upon the farm. His integrity of character, as well as his sincerity of speech and action, being duly appreciated by his friends and neighbors, the honors of public office were thrust upon him. He served for years as one of the county supervisors, and as a justice of the peace for the past thirty years. The latter position he still holds.

Philip C. Schmidt, the subject of this personal memoir, was reared upon the paternal farm, helping his father in the arduous labor of clearing it up. At first, in early boyhood, he was set to picking up the small pieces of rocks and stones upon the surface of the ground, and, as he grew in strength, helped dig out the blackened stumps that covered the land. His early education was obtained in the rough log cabin school houses of that period and locality, and by ambitious study at eventide at home. In 1868, with a laudable desire to increase his store of knowledge, he entered the Northwestern University, at Watertown, Wisconsin, but only remained there one term. At the expiration of that he went to Milwaukee, and, entering the large dry goods establishment of I. A. Leir & Co., as cash boy, began to push his own fortune in the world. He was at that time only fifteen years of age, but a bold, manly fellow. In a short time he was promoted to the position of salesman, and remained with that firm about eighteen months. In the fall of 1870 he changed to the store of Linfield & Co., also dealers in dry goods and notions, but eight months later, abandoning the mercantile trade, entered the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company as timekeeper. Not relishing that position, in the fall of 1871 he removed to West Bend, Washington county, Wisconsin, where he engaged as clerk in the general retail store of Potter & Miller, and remained with that firm but three months. During the following winter he returned to Milwaukee, and spent one term in the Spencerian Business College, at the end of which he went to Cincinnati and resumed his duties in a dry goods establishment—that of Hopkins & Co. In the fall of 1872, appreciating the advantages of a trade, he commenced learning that of ornamental painting and decorating in the Hall Safe and Lock Company's works. He remained in that employment for the next six or seven years, becoming quite proficient with the brush, in all of the principal cities of the United States, from the Atlantic coast to Denver, Colorado, and from the Gulf of Mexico to the Great Lakes.

Becoming convinced that he had abilities that fitted him for a forensic career, on the 2d of January, 1879, he entered the office of Frisby & Weil, one of the leading law firms of Wisconsin, where he gave his unflagging, unwearied attention to the study of law. He remained with that firm, having studied previously in private for some two years, until the winter of 1882–83, when, the firm dissolving, he followed Judge Frisby to Milwaukee, and with him finished his studies in the winter of 1883–84. Having been admitted to the bar, he looked around for a suitable locality in which to settle and display his abilities as a lawyer, he determined to emigrate to the Red River Valley.

On his arrival in Polk county, Minnesota, Mr. Schmidt located in Red Lake Falls, which was then a young and promising village, and there opening an office, commenced his successful career in this part of the world. He took an active part in all village and town matters, and was elected a member of the county board of commissioners from that district. In October, 1885, our subject removed his office to Crookston, the county seat, since which time he has been recognized as one of the leading attorneys of the place. He is the possessor of one of the best law libraries in the city, it containing some 400 volumes, and is valued at $1,200.

Politically Mr. Schmidt has always been identified with the republican party, and during the presidential campaign of 1888 was the president of the club of that political organization. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having been made a Mason in West Bend Lodge, No. 138, when but twenty-two years of age, and still holds membership there.

Mr. Schmidt was united in marriage December 23, 1885, with Miss Emma Morrill, a native of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, and daughter of David P. Morrill. By this union they have one daughter, Marion M.

A. C. EARSLEY. Among the prominent and influential business men of the famous Park Regions of Minnesota is the gentleman whose name heads this article, a dealer in heavy and shelf hardware in Herman, Grant county, Minnesota. He is a native of New York State, born in Tioga county, June 8, 1841, and is the son of William and Mary (Lynch) Earsley, natives, also, of the "Empire State." After their marriage the parents of our subject lived in their native State for two years, and then moved to Indiana, where they lived for seven years. At the expiration of that time they moved to New York State, where they remained the rest of their lives. They were the parents of the following named children—Ruth, Charles, Cyrus and A. C.

Mr. Earsley, the subject of this sketch, spent his younger days in the State of New York, where he completed his education at the age of twenty-one years. In the year 1871 he came to Minnesota and located at Waverly, and from there removed to Litchfield, Minnesota, where he remained for a few months. At the expiration of that time he went to Herman, Grant county, Minnesota, and for the next two years was employed as station agent in that place. He then engaged in the general merchandising business in connection with the lumber business, which he carried on for about three years. Mr. Earsley then sold out his general merchandising business, and opened a hardware store in connection with his lumber yard, and has since carried on the same. He carries a full line of hardware and all classes of lumber. Before closing the sketch of Mr. Earsley, special mention should be made of his war record. On the 1st day of August, 1862, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Ninth New York Infantry, and served throughout the war. He enlisted at Caroline, New York, and was discharged at Washington, D. C., in July, 1865. He was under Captain McAllister and participated in the following battles: Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, etc. He was through Indiana, Illinois, Nebraska and Wyoming Territory. After his discharge he returned to New York State, and from there came to Minnesota.

Mr. Earsley was united in marriage on the 4th day of December, 1870, in Sardinia, New York, to Miss Ella Simons, and this union has been blessed with the following named children—Jessie E., Maude E., Lesley, A. C., Ethel and Barrett. All of the children are at home except Jessie and Maude,

who are attending the Pillsbury Academy, at Owatonna, Steele county, Minnesota. The subject of this sketch has held various offices of his residence village, including those of president of the village council, also a member of that body, president of the school board, etc. He is chief of the fire department and post commander of the Andrew J. Hubbard Post, Number 115, Grand Army of the Republic. He is one of the active business men of the village, taking a prominent part in all matters whereby his town or county may derive benefit. He is one of the representative men of that region, and is an adherent to the principles of the republican party. His family are devoted members of the Baptist church. Mr. Earsley is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

WILLIAM H. CROWE, a prominent and respected citizen of the village of Osakis, Douglas county, Minnesota, is engaged in the machinery business at that place. He is a native of Ohio, born in Columbus on the 15th of April, 1836, and is the son of William and Elizabeth (Loche) Crowe, natives of Virginia, both born near Richmond. The father of our subject was a miller by trade, and lived for many years in Ohio. He then removed to the State of Indiana. In 1857 he went to Dakota county, Minnesota, where he lived the remainder of his life. He died in 1858 at the age of fifty-eight years. The mother of our subject passed away in 1874 at the age of seventy-one years. They were devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which the father was class leader for over twenty-five years. They were the parents of the following named children—Elnore, Lewis, Henreitte, Rebecca, Edwin, William, Olliver, John and Elmer.

Mr. Crowe, the subject of this article, received his education principally in Indiana, and finished in Dakota county, Minnesota. He acquired his knowledge more by his own efforts than anything else, and his school attendance summed up but little. June 3, 1855, he landed at Minnetonka, Minnesota. In 1857 he took a trip overland with an ox team to the Red River, for the purpose of laying out a town site. He started from Hastings and went as far as the mouth of the Wild Rice river. In 1859 he returned to Indiana, where he remained one year. In the fall of 1860 he returned to Minnesota and worked in the pineries until June, 1861. On the 20th of December, 1863, he enlisted in the Second Minnesota Cavalry, and served until December 4, 1865, when he was honorably discharged at Fort Snelling, Minnesota. After his discharge Mr. Crowe went to Osakis, Douglas county, Minnesota, settled, and has since made it his home. He was one of the first settlers in the village, and in 1867 he took a homestead in Gorden, now Leslie township, and continued to reside upon his farm for six years. After leaving the farm he removed to the village of Osakis and engaged in the wagon-making trade, which he has since followed.

Mr. Crowe was married June 29, 1873, to Miss Oliva M. Haskines, a native of New York, and the daughter of H. B. Haskines. She removed to Minnesota when three years old, and has since resided in that State. Mr. and Mrs. Crowe are the parents of the following named children—Alta L., Mabel E. and Byron L. Mr. Crowe held the offices of town clerk, surveyor, recorder of the village (twelve years), and director of the school district. He is a republican in politics, and is at present one of the county commissioners of Douglas county. He is a member of the Masonic order, and is Master of the lodge at Osakis. He is one of the prominent citizens of the county, and a man highly esteemed by all who know him.

CLARENCE J. FISHER, the subject of this biographical sketch, is the efficient and accommodating station agent at Breckenridge, Wilkin county, Minnesota, and is also the agent for the American Express Company at that place. He is a native of Vermont, born in Rutland, Rutland county, on the 3d day of June, 1849, and is the son of James W. and Susan A. (Shippee) Fisher, natives of Vermont. The father is now in the building inspector's office in St. Paul, Minnesota, and in his early days was a merchant in Rutland, Vermont. In 1856 he removed to Illinois, and settled in Lawrence, McHenry county. He there engaged in general merchandising, and in 1866 or 1867 removed to Minnesota, settling at St. Paul. He was engaged in purchasing fur for the fur house of Adolph Bostowich, of Chicago, New York and London. He later bought fur in the Northwestern Territory, and was located at Fort Qu' Appelle, doing an extensive trade with the Indians. The father and mother of our subject were the parents of the following named children —Edward W., telegraph operator at Wahpeton, Dakota Territory; Jessie, and Clarence, the subject of this article.

Clarence Fisher spent his boyhood in his native State, and early in life removed with his parents to Illinois, where he attended the academy at Lawrence. He then attended Eastman's College for a time, and then entered the Byrant & Stratton Business College. In 1867 he graduated with high honors from this institution. Prior to this he had taken a trip from Lawrence, Illinois, overland to Denver, Colorado. At Fremont, Nebraska, he met a great many people returning, and decided to do so himself. He was on the road from the 22d of May, 1865, until the 5th of June of the same year, and went as far as Black Hawk, Colorado, and there remained with his father, who was engaged in different branches of business. After remaining there a short time, he returned to the States and settled in Illinois, attending the business college. After his graduation he took a course in telegraphy at the same college in Chicago, Illinois. He finished his course at Oak Park, twelve miles from Chicago, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, remaining there three months. He was sent to Nevada, Iowa, at the expiration of the time mentioned, where he was employed as night operator. He remained but a short time in that place, and was then employed as extra operator on the Wisconsin division of the Northwestern road, and worked at the following places: Juneau, Wisconsin; Minnesota Junction, Wisconsin; Appleton, Wisconsin; Crystal Lake, Illinois; Palestine, Illinois; and Barrington, Illinois.

In 1869 he moved to St. Paul, Minnesota, and took a rest of a month to regain his health, and was then employed by the Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph Company, and took charge of the Merchant's Hotel telegraph office in St. Paul, and held the position one month. At the expiration of that time he removed to Smith Lake, on the old St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, and remained six months as agent and operator. At the expiration of the time mentioned he removed to Delano, Minnesota, where he was assistant agent and operator for a short time. Mr. Fisher next went to Dassel, where he remained six weeks. In 1870 he settled at Benson, Minnesota, where he remained until August, and then went to Morris, remaining several years as agent. On the first day of October, 1882, he went to Breckenridge, Wilkin county, Minnesota, and has since resided there, employed as station agent. He is also the agent for the American Express Company.

Mr. Fisher was united in marriage on the 11th day of January, 1888, to Miss Flora Horton, a native of Gilbertsville, New York, and the daughter of C. H. Horton, a prom-

inent merchant of that place. Mrs. Fisher is a woman of more than ordinary ability and education, and is possessed of a fine musical talent. She was engaged as a teacher of music for a number of years, and is a lady highly esteemed by all who know her. Mr. Fisher owns property in the village of Morris, and has sixteen men under his control in Breckenridge, Minnesota. While in Morris he held the office of town clerk for three years, also county surveyor for two years, and president of the village council two years. While in Breckenridge he has held the office of a member of the village council. He is a republican and a member of the United Workmen, also chief of the Good Templars lodge located at that place. He is a representative man of the village, and, although not an old settler, holds the respect and esteem of all his acquaintances, and is recognized as one of the most capable and thorough business men in the western part of the State.

CHRISTIAN WIDENHOEFER, a successful business man of Polk county, Minnesota, is engaged in the jewelry business in the village of Fisher. He is a native of Germany, born in Wurtemberg, on the 26th day of December, 1860, and is the son of Jacob and Catharine (Burr) Widenhoefer, also natives of that kingdom. In 1873 the parents emigrated to the United States and located in Beaver Bay, Minnesota, where they remained five years. In 1878 they removed to Polk county, Minnesota, where they took a homestead in the fall of 1879. They have since resided in Polk county, and are among the successful farmers in the township in which they live. They are the parents of the following named children—Barbara, Carl, William, Mary, Christian, Wilhelmine and Jacob.

Christian Widenhoefer, the subject of this biographical review, remained in his native land, attending the excellent common schools of that country until he had attained the age of thirteen years. At that period in life he emigrated to the United States with his parents, and after landing removed to the State of Minnesota. The parents settled in Beaver Bay, Minnesota, and our subject removed to the State of Michigan, where he entered an apprenticeship to the jeweler's trade. After learning his trade, Mr. Widenhoefer removed to Minnesota, and located in Polk county. He settled on his father's farm, and for one year assisted his father. In 1881 the subject of this article removed to the village of Fisher, Polk county, Minnesota, where he located and established his present jewelry store. He carries a full line of goods, watches, clocks, jewelry, etc., and has the most complete stock of goods in the village. He is doing a good business, both in repairing and sale, and is prepared to do all lines of work in the trade promptly and satisfactorily.

Mr. Widenhoefer was united in marriage on the 16th day of April, 1885, in the village of Fisher, to Miss Minnie Radi, the daughter of Frederick and Anna Radi, natives of northern Germany. In political matters the subject of this article is a stanch republican, and takes an active interest in all local matters. He is one of the esteemed business men of the village, and is prominently identified with all movements calculated to benefit either town or county.

SAMUEL TORGERSON, the superintendent of public schools for Clay county, Minnesota, deserves special mention as one of the county officials. He is a native of Wisconsin, born June 18, 1856, in St. Lawrence township, Waupaca county, of

that State. His parents were Samuel and Martha (Hermanson) Torgerson, both natives of Norway. They came to America in 1850 and settled in Waupaca county, where they preëmpted 120 acres of land. During the war for the Union the father enlisted in Company I of the Forty-fourth Wisconsin Volunteers. He served about a year, was taken sick and finally honorably discharged. He came home and died within three weeks, leaving a wife and four children — Samuel, Herman, Emma and Gunder. The mother still remains upon the old homestead in Wisconsin.

Our subject, Samuel, spent his younger days in school in Wisconsin. At the age of sixteen years he engaged as a clerk in a country store, where he remained for a year and a half and then spent a winter in the high schools of Waupaca. Upon leaving there he taught in the schools at New Hope, Portage county, Wisconsin, for a year. He next entered the normal school at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, taking a year's course. From the normal he spent another year at teaching, and then, as if endowed with a new ambition and thirst for knowledge, he entered the State University of Wisconsin, where he remained for two years; he then put in another year at teaching, in order to meet expenses, and at the same time develop his mind in a symmetrical manner. He then went into the normal school, and after a short time graduated from the elementary course. His next work was that of principal of the North Side high schools at New London, Wisconsin, which position he filled until the autumn of 1882, when he came to Ada, Norman county, Minnesota. He spent some time in looking over the territory before selecting a location, but finally dropped into Moorhead, where he accepted a place in the law office of O. Mosness. He read law here for a few months and then taught school a year at Kragnes, Clay county. The same year, 1884, he was elected to his present honorable position, which he has filled with unusual satisfaction to his constituents.

Our subject was married, in 1887, to Miss Jannie E. Anderson, daughter of James Anderson, of Fullerton, Ontario, Canada.

Politically he affiliates with the democratic party, and believes in tariff reform. Socially no one stands higher than our subject. He is a worthy member of the Knights of Pythias, and both himself and wife are exemplary members of the Presbyterian church.

As one reviews the early life and careful training, both in and out of school, that their worthy official had, one can readily understand how it has come about that he is so well suited for the office he has so long and fitly held.

HENRY WILLIAM BARKER, the proprietor of the Barker House, in Elbow Lake, and also engaged in the drug business in that village in Grant county, Minnesota, is a native of Wisconsin. He was born at Leon, Monroe county, Wisconsin, March 18, 1860, and is the son of Robert and Emily (Ramsey) Barker, natives of England. The parents came to the United States in about 1853, and settled in Janesville, Wisconsin, where they remained for a short time, going from there to Leon, Wisconsin, where they resided for about thirteen years. The father was a cabinet-maker by trade, and followed his trade while in Janesville, but in Leon he followed farming for about thirteen years, and then went to Sparta and engaged in farming at Big Creek, Monroe county. He then moved to West Salem, La Crosse county, Wisconsin, where he followed farming for eight years. He next removed to Parker's Prairie, Otter Tail county, Minnesota, in 1881, where he also farmed. Two years

later, in 1883, he was accidentally shot by a companion while out hunting. This sad event took place on the 6th of September, 1883. The mother is still living at the age of sixty-five years. They are members in good standing of the Methodist Episcopal church, and were the parents of nine children, eight of whom are now living — John R., Peter R., Robert, Louisa R., Emily R., Florence (deceased), Henry W., Frederick A., and Francis C.

Mr. Barker, the subject of this biographical sketch, spent his school days principally in West Salem, La Crosse county, Wisconsin, and after attending school until he was twenty years of age, receiving a practical business education, went to Parker's Prairie, Otter Tail county, Minnesota. He there engaged in school teaching for a short time. He then engaged as a civil engineer, and assisted in surveying the Fergus Falls & Black Hills Railroad, from Wadena westward to Wahpeton, Dakota Territory. After this Mr. Barker followed railroad contracting on the Fargo & Southwestern for one season. He then returned home on a visit, intending to return to Dakota. But owing to the sickness and death of Mr. Henry Aslen, a prominent merchant and a landmark of Parker's Prairie, Minnesota, he was induced to take charge of his (Mr. Aslen's) general merchandise. He also succeeded Mr. Aslen as postmaster of Parker's Prairie. He remained in charge until the estate of Mr. Aslen was probated and the administratrix was appointed. Mr. Barker then entered the profession of medicine, under Dr. A. E. Henderson, a graduate of the Chicago College of Homœopathy. After remaining with Dr. Henderson for two or three years Mr. Barker started in the drug business for himself at Osakis, Douglas county, Minnesota, but in a few months was burned out. In February, 1887, he removed to Elbow Lake, Grant county, Minnesota, and established his present drug business. On the 14th of May, 1888, Mr. Barker opened the hotel which bears his name, and which he has since successfully operated.

Mr. Barker was married in November, 1884, to Frances M. McMahan. She, by a former marriage, was the mother of one child, Pearl. Mrs. Barker is a native of Wisconsin, and is the daughter of a prominent merchant in Parker's Prairie, Minnesota. Mr. Barker is one of the representative men of his town and county, highly esteemed by all who know him, and a man of the utmost integrity and honor. He takes an active interest in all public and educational matters, and is an adherent to the principles of the republican party.

GEORGE L. TREAT, attorney and counselor-at-law, resides in Alexandria, Minnesota. He is a native of Rock county, Wisconsin, born at Janesville on November 14, 1859. He is the son of Hiram F. and Pamelia (Sims) Treat, who were natives of New York. His father was for many years engaged in the clothing business in Boonville, New York, coming to Wisconsin in 1857 or 1858. He remained in that city until 1861, when he came to the old town of St. Anthony, Minnesota. He died October 2, 1876. The mother is now a resident of Afton, Wisconsin. There were two children in the father's family—George L. and Stella H., who is now Mrs. George C. Antisdel, of Afton, Wisconsin.

Attorney Treat received an academic education in the Janesville Classical Academy and the Beliot (Wisconsin) College. After finishing his course at school he accepted a position in a drug store in Alexandria, Minnesota, to which place he came in 1880. For one year he was in a drug store at Fargo, Dakota, but returned to Alexandria and

commenced the study of law with George H. Reynolds, Esq. Later he entered the office of Hon. Knute Nelson and George H. Reynolds. Later he went to Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he took one year's course in the law school of the University of Michigan. He returned to Alexandria in 1883 and became a partner in the firm of Nelson, Reynolds & Treat. He continued a member of that firm until June, 1886, when Mr. Reynolds withdrew and moved to St. Cloud. The firm then became Nelson, Treat & Gunderson, which partnership was continued until January 1, 1888. On this date Mr. Treat withdrew from the firm and has since been engaged in practice alone. He was admitted to practice in the district court of Douglas county in 1883. He enjoys a large and lucrative practice, his business not being confined to his own county, but business comes to him from Otter Tail, Pope and Grant counties. He conducts a general line of business, also makes farm loans, and buys and sells real estate in the city and country.

He was married January 1, 1884, to Miss Carrie E. Nellis, of Silver Lake, Iowa, daughter of Alexander Nellis. One child has blessed this union—Alice E. Mr. Treat is a stanch republican in politics, and he and his wife are prominent members of the Congregational church. For some time he has held the office of deacon and superintendent of the Congregational Sabbath-school. Mr. Treat is one of the rising lawyers of the Northwest, and stands at the head of his profession in Douglas county.

LOREN L. BREWSTER, one of the most prominent and influential members of the farming community of the famous Park Regions of Minnesota, is a resident of section 8, Elbow Lake township, Grant county. He is a native of Maine, born in Franklin county, on the 25th day of September, 1844, and is the son of Stephen and Mary (Blanchard) Brewster, natives of Maine. They came West in 1857, and settled in Wisconsin, where they remained three years, engaged in farming. They then, in 1860, removed to Winona county, Minnesota, where they have since remained. They are the parents of the following named children — Loren, Nancy, Maria, James, Morris, Malissa, Stephen, Mary, Myrtha, Eugene and Delia.

Loren L. Brewster, the subject of this biographical sketch, received his earlier education in Maine and Wisconsin, and finished in Minnesota. He remained in his native State until thirteen years old, at which period in life he removed to Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, with his parents, and remained in that county until he was sixteen years of age, and then came with the family to Winona county, Minnesota, where he completed his schooling. After completing his schooling he engaged in farming, and remained in that vocation for thirteen years. In 1878 Mr. Brewster moved from Winona county to Grant county, Minnesota, homesteaded a tract of land and at once began improvements, building a house, barn and other out-buildings, breaking the soil and generally improving the place. In about nine months he moved his family to the new home, and has since resided there. He now owns a well-improved farm of 540 acres, and it is one of the most valuable farms in the county. He is an extensive farmer and stock-raiser, handling all grades of cattle, devoting a great deal of his attention to Short-horn cattle and Norman and Prussian horses.

Mr. Brewster was married on the 4th of July, 1865, to Miss Mary Cram, and this union has been blessed with the following named children — Byron, La Porset, Ellion, Horace, Mabel, Herbert and Effie E. The

wife of our subject is a native of New Hampshire and was educated in Minnesota, to where she moved with her parents in 1856. Her father was a farmer, and died in 1872. Her mother resides in Washington Territory. Mr. Brewster is a republican in his political affiliations, and takes an active interest in all local and public affairs. He has held the office of school treasurer, and, while in Winona county, supervisor, constable, school director, etc. He, with his family, belongs to the Methodist church, and he holds the office of steward of that organization. He is a man of the strictest honor and integrity, highly esteemed by all who know him.

MARCUS J. DUNLAP, of Ada, is one of the earliest settlers in that village, having made a settlement there June 20, 1876. He came to take charge of the depot, a station having just been located at that point, and the railroad company moved one of those small houses, such as are used to shelter the hand cars, from the neighborhood of Wild Rice river, and set it up at Ada as the depot. The little cabin was hardly 10x12 feet in area, and did duty for telegraph office, ticket office, freight warehouse, and everything pertaining to the business. At that time there was not a house within two and a half miles of the station, and Mr. Dunlap and the other parties who came with him had to travel that distance for their meals and lodging until they had built a house, where they kept "bachelor's hall." In the following fall, when the railroad ceased running on account of the freezing of the river, which prevented the steamboats reaching Fisher's Landing to meet the train, Mr. Dunlap returned to his family, who were living in Iowa, where he spent the winter. In the spring he returned to Ada, and again assumed charge of the railroad business. The little shanty in which they were lodged the previous summer lasted them through the year 1877, but in that fall the company erected larger and more commodious quarters. Mr. Dunlap continued in charge of the depot at Ada for some five years, and then resigned. For about twelve months he was not actively engaged in any business, but in 1882 was offered and accepted the position of book-keeper in the bank of Ada, where he remained for two years, at the expiration of which he entered in the same capacity the mercantile house of Thorpe Brothers & Company, where he has since been employed. When he first came to the county, in 1876, he took up a claim a mile west of the village, which land he improved and developed gradually, until it is one of the best in the town. He still owns and carries it on.

Mr. Dunlap is a New Englander by birth and education, having first seen the light July 11, 1838, in Chittenden county, Vermont, and was reared and educated among the Green Mountains of his native State. He is the son of Thadeus E. Dunlap. In the common schools of his New England home and in its excellent academies he received the elements of a most excellent education, which he has much supplemented by the study of current topics in later years. He remained at home until 1859, when he started for the West, and located at Lake Forest, Lake county, Illinois, where for two years and a half he was employed as a clerk in a store. But it was at that time he possessed a desire to enter the railroad service, so, in the fall of 1862, he went to Evanston, Illinois, and took charge, as telegraph operator and station agent, of the business of the Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad at that point. He remained in that connection for two years, and then returned to his boyhood's home and there spent the winter. The next five or six years he spent in various parts of

the West, but was not permanently located anywhere. In 1871, however, he settled in Plainfield, Bremer county, Iowa, where he was engaged in clerical work until coming to Ada in 1876.

Mr. Dunlap has been an active and prominent citizen of the town, county and village. He has served several terms as treasurer, both of the township and of Ada, and holds that office in the former at the present time. He was united in marriage in June, 1869, with Miss Ellen Pike, of Kenosha, Wisconsin, who was taken from him by the dark angel, death, May 9, 1884, leaving no family.

DENNIS DWYER, the efficient city marshal of East Grand Forks, Polk county, Minnesota, is a native of Ohio. He was born in Green county, Ohio, January 10, 1858, and is the son of Timothy and Bridget (Kavanaugh) Dwyer, natives of Ireland. They emigrated to this country in 1850, and settled in Ohio. They had a family of the following children — John S., whose biography will be found in another part of this ALBUM, and Dennis, the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Dwyer, of whom this article treats, remained at home with his parents, attending school and working on the home farm until he had reached the age of nineteen years. At that period in life he commenced for himself, and for the next four years was engaged in buying grain. He was on the road, and part of the time was working on commission and the remainder for himself. In the spring of 1882 he went to Minnesota with his brother, John, and has been connected in business with him ever since. The brothers settled in Grand Forks, Dakota Territory, and took a tract of government land in Walsh county and resided there, engaged in general farming and stock-raising. After leaving their farms, they removed to East Grand Forks and engaged in their present business. Soon after settling in East Grand Forks they engaged in the machinery business, and have since followed the same in connection with their livery. Mr. Dwyer, the subject of this memoir, held the office of deputy sheriff of Polk county, and did efficient work. He captured some of the worst criminals in the Northwest and was in many thrilling adventures. He effected the capture of the notorious murderer, Hutchins, and arrested him when he (Hutchins) held the bloody knife with which he had murdered his victim in his hand. He captured four professional safe-blowers, and also arrested many other criminals of the worst class. Mr. Dwyer assisted in the execution of Miller, the murderer of the Snell family. He is one of the best known officers in the Red River Valley, and greatly dreaded by all criminals. He is a member of the Secret Service Agency, and a man of strict business integrity. He now holds the office of city marshal, and has held the same since 1887.

TOBIAS O. SAUBY, an industrious and thrifty farmer of Grant county, Minnesota, is a resident of section 10, Ponime de Terre township, where he is engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He is a native of Wisconsin, born in Winchester, Winnebago county, on the 7th of April, 1857, and is the son of Ole O. and Berget (Torgrimson) Sauby, natives of Norway. They were farmers by occupation. The mother died in 1884. The father of our subject is still living and is engaged in the vocation of farming. They were the parents of the following named children—Tona, Ole, Gunnel, Anna, Kittel, John, Tobias, Maggie, James,

Easton, and one who died in infancy. Kittel, Maggie and James are deceased.

The subject of this article received his education in Wisconsin, leaving school at the age of eighteen years. Until he had reached the age of twenty years, he remained at home, assisting on the home farm. He then started in life for himself, and after working at various occupations in the home neighborhood in Wisconsin, he removed to Minnesota. In 1878 he settled in Grant county, and bought 164 acres in Pomme de Terre township on section 10, where he has since remained, engaged successfully in general farming and stock-raising.

Mr. Sauby was united in marriage on the 17th of December, 1879, to Miss Turena Nelson, and the union has been blessed with the following named children—Norman, Charlie and Nellie. Mrs. Sauby passed away from the scenes of earth in February, 1885. Mr. Sauby was married the second time to Miss Ida Olson, October 14, 1887. Mrs. Sauby is a native of Winchester, Wisconsin, and is the mother of one child, Wilfred. Mr. Sauby, with his family, belongs to the Lutheran church. He has held various offices in the town and county, including those of assessor, chairman of the board of supervisors, constable, deputy treasurer, etc. He is one of the representative men of his township and takes an active interest in all public and local matters. He is a stanch adherent to the principles of the republican party.

DENNIS F. McGRATH, a leading hardware merchant, and one of the oldest settlers in that section of the Red River and Park Regions, is engaged in the mercantile business in the village of Barnesville, Clay county, Minnesota. He is a native of Wisconsin, born in Appleton, in 1858, and is the son of Dennis and Ellen (Cashman) McGrath, natives of Ireland.

Mr. McGrath, the subject of this article, spent his school days in Wisconsin and Minnesota. At the age of eight years he removed with his parents to Steele county, Minnesota, where he lived until 1879. In the spring of that year he moved to Clay county, Minnesota, and took a claim on section 18 of Barnesville township, and located upon it. That season he cultivated 100 acres of land, and remained upon the farm, engaged in agricultural pursuits, until 1881. At that time he entered the lumber business, in partnership with P. E. Thompson, whose biography will be found in another part of this ALBUM. They continued in trade until September, 1886, and during that time did an extensive lumber business. In the year 1885 they put on the market 116 carloads of lumber, eight carloads of lime, ten of brick and two of windows, doors, paints, etc., and did $40,000 worth of business. They took contracts and worked on the installment plan. In September, 1886, after leaving the lumber business, Mr. McGrath purchased the hardware stock of Mr. Frankivoz, and has since been engaged in that occupation. He now carries a full line of heavy and shelf hardware, and the stock is valued at $10,000. In connection with his mercantile business Mr. McGrath does an extensive insurance business, representing five different companies, and is also engaged in the produce exchange industry, buying and shipping oats, barley, potatoes, etc.

Mr. McGrath was married in January, 1885, to Miss Anna McGinn, a resident of Owatonna, Steele county, Minnesota. Mr. McGrath is one of the leading men of Barnesville, and has held the offices of president of the village board for two years, town supervisor, justice of the peace, etc. He owns several residences in the village, and is extensively interested in village real

estate. He is a member of the democratic party and one of the representative men of Clay county. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows and an active worker in the interests of the locality in which he lives.

GEORGE H. PALMER. Among the leading and prominent attorneys of Polk county, Minnesota, and influential citizens of the city of Crookston, is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He is a native of Fayetteville, Onondaga county, New York, the son of Jerome B. and Elizabeth (Hubbard) Palmer, and first saw the light Christmas day, December 25, 1854. He is a direct descendant, in the eighth generation, of the pure Puritan stock that planted

"On the wild New England shore"

the banner of religious and civil liberty, the germ of this great republic, his great ancestor, Walter Palmer, having come from Nottinghamshire, the home of his forefathers for centuries, to the New World, in 1629, landing at what is now Charlestown, Massachusetts. That gentleman, one of a party of one hundred families under the guidance of a Rev. Mr. Hooker, soon after pushed westward, under the umbrageous shades of the

"Forest primeval, where the murmuring pines and hemlocks,
Bearded with moss, and in garments green, indistinct in the twilight,
Stand like Druids of old,"

and formed a little settlement at Stonington, Connecticut, fleeing alike from the religious intolerance at home and the unsocial austerity of the colony at Plymouth.

The subject of our memoir, like so many of the roving children of New England, is the member of a family association which was organized in 1881, under the name of the Palmer Association, and which contains over 3,000 members, all lineal descendants of Walter Palmer. The branch of which our subject is a member were settlers in the Empire State many years ago, and there, in the county of his nativity, he was reared upon his father's farm. Laboring during the genial summer months in assisting to carry on the homestead, he attended school and academy each winter, laying the foundation of an excellent education, which he has since much enriched by study and reflection. At the age of fourteen he entered the Madison University, at Cazenovia, New York. He there remained one year.

In March, 1870, when but little more than fifteen years old, an age when most people are but boys, Mr. Palmer, with the rugged independence born of his New England parentage, and which is so characteristic of the man, quitted the paternal roof and came to the Great West, and since that time has depended entirely upon his own resources, carving out his own pleasant fortune unaided and by his own energies. Settling at Faribault, Rice county, Minnesota, he engaged in clerical employment until the year 1875, when he entered the office of Hon. J. H. Case, of that city, one of the leading forensic lights of that portion of the State, and there, besides attending to the office business of that gentleman, gave his mind to the study of Blackstone, Coke, Littleton, and a host of other luminaries of the legal profession, and whose writings are the text-books of the well-grounded lawyer. Seven years he remained with his employer, but after his admission to the bar in May, 1882, started for the Northwest and the Red River Valley. Arriving in Polk county, Minnesota, in July, he located at St. Hilaire. The railroad was not finished to that point as yet nor the village laid out, so, assisting in the latter labor, he then went to Crookston, from which point he hauled the lumber with which he erected one of the first

buildings in the new village. He there opened a law and real estate office and commenced business for himself, and rapidly grew into favor in that new settlement. Having strict integrity of character and the gift of a natural suavity of manner, he built up quite a business, but a year later he carried his abilities to Crookston, where he has found a wider field for his talents. Establishing a law, collection and real estate office in the seat of justice of Polk county, he soon brought himself into prominence in his profession, and has now one of the best practices in the city. Devoting a fair share of his attention to cases before the Interior Department of the United States, where he is admitted to practice, a large share of the land cases of this locality find their way into his hands, and many of his efforts for the good of his clients bear a proper fruition. In the spring of 1885 Mr. Palmer was elected city justice of Crookston, and held that office for two years. He has always been a stanch and uncompromising supporter of the principles of the republican party, and a zealous advocate of the claims of that organization to office. During the presidential campaign of 1888 he acted as secretary to the Polk county republican clubs, and mainly through his efforts organized some seventeen other political clubs throughout the county. Frank and outspoken, an able debater and orator, his well-known honesty of purpose has made him a leader in this locality, while his habits of reading and reflection make him no easy opponent in forensic encounters.

Mr. Palmer was united in marriage, May 25, 1881, with Ella L. Patterson, the daughter of Oren P. Williams, one of the earliest settlers of Faribault. But their happy home was soon broken up, the death angel summoning away the beloved wife June 1, 1885, leaving one child, Luther J., but eighteen months old at the time, to a bereaved father's care.

ORISON T. ADAMS, assistant in the hardware store of Wells Brothers, in Herman, Grant county, Minnesota, is a native of Iowa, born in Manchester, on the 6th day of February, 1865, and is a son of Ira and Grace (Esterbrook) Adams, natives of Vermont and New York, respectively. The father and mother of our subject were married in Dubuque, Iowa, and after their marriage located at Manchester, Iowa, where he (the father) engaged in the hardware business. He was educated at Rochester, New York. They are the parents of the following named children—Clara, Alfred, Orison, Elmer, Mary, Sarah, Grace and Bessie. Clara is the wife of a Mr. Ferguson, located at Waterloo, Iowa.

The subject of this biographical review passed his younger days in his native State, attending the excellent common schools of the region in which he lived. He completed his education at Cornell College at Mount Vernon, Iowa, in the winter of 1882 and 1883. After completing his education, he secured a clerkship in a grocery store in Manchester. In two or three months he went to Minneapolis, Minnesota, and for the next eighteen months clerked in the hardware store of Miller Brothers. He then secured employment in a cornice shop, and after working a short time returned to Manchester and was employed on the Manchester *Democrat* as book-keeper and local writer. In a few months he went to Elma, Iowa, and found employment in a tin shop. He remained in the tinner's trade for about three months and then removed to St. Paul, Minnesota. He there engaged as news agent on the Milwaukee railroad and soon afterward entered a cornice shop, where he worked for several months. At the expiration of this time he went on the road for C. H. Shaffer, as news agent, and after some few months at this occupation went to Grant county, Minnesota. He located at

Herman, where he engaged in the hardware and furniture business. He then engaged as clerk in the hardware store of Wells Brothers, which position he has since filled.

Mr. Adams was united in marriage on the 17th of September, 1888, to Miss Addie Dexter. The parents of Mrs. Adams had the following named children—Addie, Gertie, Carrie, Ernest, Fred, Grace, May and Harry. Mrs. Adams is a native of Maine and was educated in Nova Scotia. She went to Minneapolis with her parents in 1884. Her father is foreman of a saw mill in Minneapolis. Mr. Adams is one of the rising men of his residence village and is highly esteemed by all who bear his acquaintance. He is an active member of Herman Lodge, No. 3, Independent Order of Good Templars.

GEORGE F. COOK, the efficient postmaster at Breckenridge, Wilkin county, Minnesota, and editor and proprietor of the Breckenridge *Echo*, is also an attorney-at-law. He was born in the beautiful city of Boston, Massachusetts, on the 3d day of November, 1856, and is a son of Major W. W. and Frances A. (Walker) Cook, also natives of that city. The father was in excellent circumstances, and lived a retired life in his native State. He was prominently connected with the democratic party of Massachusetts, and in 1868 was a candidate for State senator, and, although he ran ahead of his ticket, was defeated. He was an able and popular man, and received a commission of major in the Fifth New Hampshire Regiment. He enlisted at the commencement of the war, and was wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks, on account of which he was discharged for disability. His father's grandfather was Isaac Cook, a manufacturer of the celebrated Isaac Cook ale, at Roxbury, Massachusetts. They were of English descent. The parents of our subject's mother were Samuel A. and Cecelia (Thayer) Walker, natives of Boston, Massachusetts. Samuel Walker was a real estate merchant at that place, and a strong temperance man, both in principle and practice. They were of English descent.

George F. Cook, the subject of this biographical review, spent his younger days attending the academy at Derry, New Hampshire, and in 1869 attended the public school in Boston, Massachusetts. In 1873 he commenced attending the Allen Boarding School in West Newton, Massachusetts, and in 1875 started in at Harvard College, from which he graduated in 1879. For the next two years he attended the Boston Law School, and in 1881 paid a visit to the Old World, where he remained two years, visiting all places of note or interest on the Continent and in England. During his sojourn in the Old World he attended the Universities at Leipsic and Heidelberg, Germany. Mr. Cook returned to the United States in 1883, and at once removed to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he remained a short time, and then went to Breckenridge, Wilkin county, Minnesota, where he has since resided. During the winter of 1884 he taught school, and in the month of August of that year started the *Wilkin County Gazette*. In 1885 he was appointed postmaster, and at once sold his paper and devoted himself to his duties as such. In the following year 1886, he re-purchased his old paper, and, after two years, again sold out and established his present paper, the *Echo*. During the fall of 1888 he was candidate for the office of county auditor, and went down with all the other candidates on the democratic ticket.

Mr. Cook was united in marriage in Dresden, Germany, in 1883, to Miss Bertha Kummer, a Russian lady, and the daughter of

General Julius Kummer, the general superintendent of the musical directory at St. Petersburg. He also held the rank of general in the Russian army. Mrs. Cook is a graduate of the high schools in her native land, and a lady of wide learning and intelligence. Mr. Cook is a man of extensive travel, and is one of the representative and prominent citizens of the Red River Valley. He is a democrat in politics, and has held the offices of school director, justice of the peace, etc. A man of intelligence and distinction, he deserves the credit and esteem which he receives. He is recognized as one of the most able and trenchant editorial writers in the western part of the State.

ROBERT NISBET. Prominent among the most successful and thrifty farmers in the western part of Polk county, Minnesota, is Robert Nisbet, whose name heads this article, a resident of section 30, Nisbet township. He is one of the old settlers, and as he has always taken an active part in all matters of a public nature, his name is prominently identified with the history of the growth and development of this region.

Mr. Nisbet was born in Lanark county, Canada, on the 19th of August, 1853, and is a son of William and Christina (Lindsay) Nisbet. The parents, who were natives of Scotland, settled in Canada at an early day and were pioneers there, enduring many hardships and privations during pioneer times. Robert Nisbet spent his boyhood and received his education in Canada. He remained on the farm with his parents until the spring of 1870, when he learned the blacksmith's trade and followed that vocation for six months. At the expiration of that time, not liking the business, he quit it and went to Winona county, Minnesota. For three years he worked for farmers in the summer, and in the winters worked at lumbering in the woods of Wisconsin. Then, in the spring of 1874, he came to Polk county, Minnesota, and bought "half-breed script," with which he purchased his land, thereby saving $100. He has since made this his home and now owns 300 acres of excellent land, a good share of which is under a high state of cultivation; 130 acres of the land is located on section 30, Nisbet township, and the balance on section 25, Huntsville. He has one of the finest residences in the western part of Polk county, and, as a whole, his building improvements are a credit to the locality in which they are situated. Mr. Nisbet carries on farming extensively, and also, during the proper season, runs a steam thresher. At other seasons of the year he uses his engine to grind feed for himself and neighbors.

Mr. Nisbet was married first on the 8th of May, 1878, in Canada, to Margaret Furgerson, a daughter of Duncan and Violet (McDougal) Furgerson. The marriage was blessed with one child, named Robert D., and the mother died when the child was about two weeks old. Mr. Nisbet sent the child to its grandparents in Canada, where it still remains.

Mr. Nisbet's second marriage occurred March 12, 1888, when he was wedded to Miss Christina Geddes, a daughter of Daniel and Agnes (Furgerson) Geddes.

HALVOR RASMUSSON, who will form the subject of the following sketch, is the present clerk of court for Clay county, Minnesota, and is one of the most prominent citizens of Moorhead.

He was born September 26, 1841, in Norway; his parents were Rasmus and Annie (Halverson) Rasmusson, both natives of Nor-

way. They left the home of their nativity in 1866 and sailed for America, landing at Quebec, Canada, and from that section came to Winona, Minnesota, where they engaged in farming until 1874. This family had six children—Halvor, Signe (Mrs. Rice), Annie (Mrs. Dr. K. Hoegh), and Kriste (Mrs. O. C. Hals).

The parents were devoted and exemplary members of the common church of all who come to this country from Norway, the Lutheran.

Halvor, our subject, was reared to farm labor and received a good common school training in his native country. He came to America in 1861, with the view of making this land his future home. He settled in Kilbourne City, Wisconsin, where he engaged in teaching for a year and then entered the general store of J. E. Dixon & Son, where he remained two years, which brought him to 1863. He then went to Winona, Minnesota, and there engaged in buying grain for Charles Miller. He remained there and in the adjoining counties for ten years, buying grain both for himself and others. In 1876 he commenced operating a hotel at Winona. He followed that for two years, and, in 1878, came to Moorhead and ran a hotel, called "Winona," for two years more. He was then elected city clerk, holding that office for two years, at which time he resigned to fill the office of clerk of court, to which he had been elected in the fall of 1884. He was re-elected for the four years' term in the fall of 1888, so that he still holds that position. As other evidence that he has been looked upon by public opinion as a man in every particular qualified for business duties, it may be noted that he has been a member of the board of education for the past five years, as he was a member of the school board when in Houston, Minnesota, also president of the council of that place for a term of two years. He has identified himself with every enterprise calculated to benefit either the city or surrounding country, and may justly be termed one of the leading citizens of the locality in which he lives.

Mr. Rasmusson was married in his native land, March 24, 1861, to Miss Live Johnson, daughter of John Hanson. By this union the husband and wife have been blessed by the advent of six intelligent children, three sons and three daughters—John R., Annie M., Julia P., Rudolph T., Frederick C. P. and Nora H.

The parents and all their children belong to the Lutheran church, to which they not only subscribe, but also practice the faith as set forth by that religious denomination.

Politically Mr. Rasmusson is a democrat, and belongs to the order of Odd-Fellows and Druids.

HANS P. HANSON, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser, who lives on section 24, Elbow Lake township, is one of the leading citizens of Grant county, Minnesota. He is an old settler, and as he has always taken an active and prominent part in all matters of a public nature, and held a number of the most important county offices, his name is indissolubly connected with the official history of his county.

Mr. Hanson was born in Drammen, Norway, on the 16th of September, 1844, and is a son of Torger Hanson. His father was a farmer, who came to the United States in 1851, and settled in Adams county, Wisconsin, where he still lives. Torger Hanson and wife were the parents of four children, who are still living — Anna D., Helena, Henrietta and Hans P.

When Hans P. Hanson was seven years of age he came to the United States with his father. As a consequence he received his education in Adams county, Wisconsin,

where his father settled. He attended school until he was fifteen or sixteen years of age and then began the realities of life on his own account. During the winter seasons he worked in the woods, and in the summer months was employed on the river. In the meantime the Civil War had broken out, and, on the 11th day of March, 1865, our subject enlisted in Company D, Fifty-second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. It should be stated that he enlisted under the name of Peter Hanson, as he was known by that name at that time. His service was principally in scouting and skirmishing with the bushwhackers, and he was finally honorably discharged on the 28th of July, 1865, at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas. After his discharge he at once returned to Wisconsin, and was again employed in the pineries and on the river. In 1871 he came to Grant county, Minnesota, and took a homestead on section 24, Elbow Lake township, where he now lives. He was one of the earliest settlers in the township, and he at once became recognized as one of the leading citizens in that portion of the county. He has held a great many local offices, such as school treasurer, school clerk, etc., besides many of the more important positions. He has been a member of the board of county commissioners ever since the county was organized, except six years, and for a number of years was chairman of that body. He also for four years held the office of sheriff of Grant county, and in every official position in which he has been placed he has always discharged the duties with credit to himself and satisfaction to all concerned. He was also the first postmaster in Elbow Lake township, and held the office for four or five years, and when the United States census was taken in 1880, he was the enumerator for the north half of the county. It will thus be seen that he has figured very prominently in the official history of the locality in which he lives. A man of the strictest integrity, he is held in the highest esteem, both as a neighbor and an exemplary citizen.

Mr. Hanson was married on the 8th of October, 1871, to Miss Tinney Johnson, a native of Norway, who came to the United States in 1866. Their marriage has been blessed with the following children—Emma B., Josephena, Thomas R., Henrietta, Henry, Frank and Stena. Besides these, one child died in infancy. The family are exemplary members of the Lutheran church.

In political matters Mr. Hanson is a republican. He is an honored member of the Grand Army of the Republic, holding a membership in the Herman Post.

GEORGE F. MORISSE is a member of the firm of Baumbach & Morisse, druggists, of Alexandria, Minnesota. He is a native of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he was born on the 25th of November, 1851, and is the son of Frederick and Gesina (Alft) Morisse, who were natives of Oldenburg, Germany.

His father came to America in 1849, settling in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. In that city for a number of years he was engaged in the grocery business, from which he has now retired. In the father's family there were six children—George F., Herman D., Mary, now Mrs. Jensen; Charles, Edward and Emil.

George F., the subject of our sketch, received his education in the city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He was also a clerk in his father's store. After a time, however, he changed his business and turned his attention to clerking in a drug store. In 1878 he came to Douglas county, Minnesota, where he clerked for Lewis & Ball in the drug business. He was with this firm for a num-

ber of years. In 1881 he engaged in the drug business with C. Hanson, under the firm name of Hanson & Morisse. This business partnership was continued for eighteen months, at which time Mr. Baumbach bought out Mr. Hanson's part of the business, since which time the firm has been Baumbach & Morisse. Mr. Morisse is one of the oldest druggists in Alexandria. He has interested himself thoroughly in the advancement of the business interests of his adopted city and has proven himself worthy of the respect of his fellow-townsmen. In politics Mr. Morisse is a republican; he is also a member of the I. O. O. F. and Knights of Honor, and is one of the leading citizens in the place. In 1877 he was married to Miss Etta Schoyan, of Columbus, Wisconsin, daughter of George Schoyan. They have had four sons—Carl, Raymond, Frederick and George.

HENRY F. SANFORD. Prominent among the representative men of the famous Park Regions of Minnesota is the gentleman whose name heads this biographical memoir, a farmer and also the county auditor of Grant county, Minnesota. He resides on section 17, Sanford township. Mr. Sanford is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Pleasantville, June 2, 1845, and is a son of Ebenezer C. and Lurana (Beardsley) Sanford, natives of New York State. They were married in Pennsylvania. They settled at Pleasantville soon after their marriage and resided there until 1851. They then sold their home and moved to Crawford county, Pennsylvania, where they settled on a farm, remaining seven years. In 1858 they removed to Mercer county, Illinois, living there until the father's death in 1862. The father was a farmer through life with the exception of the time of their residence in Pleasantville, Pennsylvania, where his attention was taken up with the stoneware trade. The mother is still living with her son Jasper in Grant county, Minnesota, and is at the advanced age of seventy years. There were the following children in the family—Sylvia, now Mrs. Delamater, of Pennsylvania; Asenath, the wife of Mr. Eaton, of Herman, Grant county, Minnesota; Jasper N., a farmer of Grant county, Minnesota; and Henry F. The family are members of the Methodist church.

Mr. Sanford, the subject of this article, spent his younger days in the school-rooms of his native State and at the age of thirteen years moved with his parents to Illinois, where he left school at the age of sixteen. After leaving the school-room he came to St. Paul, Minnesota, in September, 1863, and enlisted in "Hatches' Battalion," serving until June, 1866, when he was honorably discharged at Fort Snelling, Minnesota. After his discharge he came to Grant county, Minnesota, and worked by the month until 1868, when he returned to Illinois and worked in the Rock Island Arsenal for two months. Returning to Minnesota, Mr. Sandford homesteaded a tract of land on section 17, Sanford township, Grant county, Minnesota, where he has since continued to operate, carrying on general farming and stock-raising. He was the first settler in Sanford township, and took an active part in the organization of the township. The township derived its name from Mr. Sanford, and he has always been an enthusiastic participant in all movements whereby the general welfare may be enhanced.

Mr. Sanford was united in marriage November 11, 1877, to Miss. Cordelia C. Caldwell, and this union has been blessed with one child—Sylvia. Mrs. Sanford is a native of Ohio, and was reared and educated in Wisconsin. Mr. Sanford is a republican in

his political affiliations. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Andrew J. Hubbard Post, No. 115, at Herman. He is one of the representative citizens of his township and county and has held various local offices, including assessor, town clerk, justice of the peace for ten years, first president of the village council of Elbow Lake. He was elected to the office of county auditor in 1873, serving until March, 1878, and was again elected to the office in the fall of 1886, and re-elected in November, 1888. He has discharged the duties devolving upon that responsible position with satisfaction to all parties concerned, and is justly regarded as one of the most efficient and capable officials in the western part of the State.

CHARLES A. BROWN, the present incumbent of the office of deputy sheriff of Polk county, Minnesota, is a resident of the city of East Grand Forks. He is a native of the State of New York, born in Clinton county, May 13, 1844, and is the son of William and Jane (Gray) Brown, natives of Scotland and France, respectively. The father of our subject was a Scottish peer, but who later emigrated to the United States. The parents had a family of nine children.

Charles A. Brown, of whom this sketch treats, remained in his native county until 1853, when he removed with his parents to St. Croix county, Wisconsin, where his father took a farm. Our subject attended school and worked on the farm until the 19th of April, 1864. At that time he enlisted in the Thirty-seventh Regiment, Wisconsin Infantry (Company F), First Brigade, First Division, Ninth Corps. He was honorably discharged in Washington, D. C., on the 27th of July, 1865. He was in a number of battles and skirmishes, including Harrison's Creek, Virginia, June 17 and 18, 1864; Petersburg and explosion of mine, July 30, 1864; Yellow House Station, Virginia, August 19 and 21, 1864; Weldon railroad, August 25, 1864; Pegram Farm, September 30 and October 2, 1864; Hatches' Run, October 27, 1864; Fort Stedman, Virginia, March 25, 1865; and capture of Petersburg (Fort Mahone), Virginia, April 2, 1865. After he was mustered out, he returned home and soon moved to St. Paul, where he attended the Commercial College and again returned home. In the fall of 1866 he went to New York and spent that winter traveling in different parts of the State. The next summer he returned home, and in the summer of 1868 went to Irving, Marshall county, Kansas, where he was engaged in the grocery business for one year. In 1869 he again returned home and for the next ten years was traveling in different parts of the world. In 1879 or 1880 he removed to Minnesota and settled in East Grand Forks, Polk county, where he filed on a soldier's claim of 160 acres on section 12, Sullivan township. He remained upon his farm for seven years, improving it both in cultivation and buildings. During that time he lived in the city in the winters and in the summers remained upon his farm. He was also engaged in the contracting and building business, and was one of the substantial farmers of the township. In 1886 he was appointed deputy sheriff, and at once removed to the city, where he gave his undivided attention to his official duties.

Mr. Brown was married on the 19th day of October, 1877, to Miss Minnie Aldrich, the daughter of Pascal and Martha (Hansberger) Aldrich, natives of Ohio and Kentucky, respectively. Mr. Brown is one of the esteemed and prominent citizens of East Grand Forks, and is a man of extensive travel. In political matters he is a republican.

ANTON L. STUDLIEN, an enterprising and respected farmer of Land township, Grant county, Minnesota, is one of the oldest settlers of his township. He is a native of Norway, born in Christian Stift, June 8, 1850, and is the son of Lars O. and Anna (Olson) Studlien, natives also of the kingdom of Norway. They came to Quebec, Canada, in 1867, and moved from there to Dane county, Wisconsin, where they engaged in farming for four years. In 1871 they moved to Grant county, Minnesota. The father died in 1884. The mother is living in Land township with her daughter. There was a family of nine children, all of whom are still living—Ole M., John O., Martin, Anton L., Martha, Mary, Olora C., Ole and Lewis.

Anton L. Studlien, the subject of this biographical sketch, spent his early boyhood days in the excellent common schools of his native land, early imbibing those principles of thrift, industry and frugality which so distinguish the nationality from which he springs. Leaving school at the age of seventeen he came to the United States with his parents, and when he was twenty-one came with his parents to Grant county, Minnesota. At that time, in 1871, he took a homestead on section 12, Land township, but sold the claim before proving up. About two years later he bought 160 acres on section 22 of the same township, to which he has since added 120 acres, so that his present farm consists of 280 acres. He has since lived there, making good building improvements and developing a valuable farm.

Mr. Studlien was married January 24, 1883, to Miss Caroline Peterson, and this union has been blessed with three children—Adolph, Leonard and Victoria, who died at the age of eight months. Mrs. Studlien is a native of Sweden, educated in Iowa and Minnesota. Her father is still living, but the mother is dead. The subject of this article is one of the representative men of the county and has held various offices in his town, including those of school treasurer for twelve years, town clerk for two years, supervisor for a number of years, township treasurer for ten years, etc. In political matters he affiliates with the republican party. He, with his family, belongs to the Norwegian Lutheran church, of which organization he is a deacon. Being one of the oldest settlers, he has been prominently identified with the growth and development of the locality, and his name is indissolubly associated with the official history of his township and county.



EL. NORIN, M. D., one of the leading physicians of the village of Ada, and the official doctor of Norman county, was born in the kingdom of Sweden, August 16, 1858, and is the son of J. Norin and Mrs. A. Norin. He was reared in the land of his birth and there received the elements of a good education. At the age of seventeen he crossed the ocean to the New World and located at Council Bluffs, Iowa, where, for the first six months, he attended school to learn the English language. At the expiration of that time he took charge of the gas works of the State Deaf and Dumb Asylum, located in that city, where he remained some two or three years. The succeeding two years were spent in attendance upon the high school of the same city, in pursuit of education, and at the end of that time went to New York City and entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and completed a course of study. During his vacation, not to be idle, and for the futherance of his knowledge of the healing art, entered as an assistant the Brooklyn Small-pox Hospital, where he remained some three months. Finishing his second course in the first mentioned college, he went to Tamora, Nebraska, where

he was with his brother in the mercantile trade for a year and a half, at the end of which he opened a drug store for himself. After eighteen months Dr. Norin sold out there and removed to St. Paul, where he entered the medical college from which he was graduated in the spring of 1886. He opened an office for the practice of his profession in St. Paul, and remained there until the following September, when he came to Ada, since which time he has been a resident of that village, and in the enjoyment of a most excellent and increasing practice. His success in baffling disease and death has made him a marked man in the profession, and he is rapidly taking a front rank among his medical confreres. His popularity in social circles is only second to the interest he excites in the sick-room, and he is recognized as one of the leading citizens of the village. In 1887 he was appointed county physician and holds that official appointment at present (1888). The doctor makes a specialty of treating chronic nasal catarrh, and he is probably the most successful physician in this line in the Northwest. He gained proficiency in this specialty as a student of the noted Prof. Frank H. Bosworth, of New York City, N. Y., the professor of nose and throat diseases in Bellevue Hospital Medical College.

Dr. Norin was married December 31, 1888, to Miss Helen C. Schriver, of La Crosse, Wisconsin. She was an instrumental music teacher of that place, and a sister of Mrs. Peter Ramstad, of Ada.

FRANK H. PETERSON, a prominent attorney-at-law in the famous Red River and Park Regions, is engaged in the practice of his profession in the thriving village of Barnesville, in Clay county, Minnesota. He is a native of the State of Maryland, born in Baltimore on the 16th day of August, 1859, and is the son of John and Alice Peterson, natives of Maryland and Pennsylvania, respectively.

Mr. Peterson, who is the subject of this article, remained in his native city and attended the common schools until he was thirteen years of age. He then entered the Western Maryland College at Westminster, Maryland, where he attended for five years and from which he was graduated with high honors in 1878. At the expiration of his collegiate course he entered Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore and took a special course in history and political economy, and after this entered the law department of the University of Maryland and graduated after two years, taking the degree of LL. B. The same year he took the academic degree of M. A. In May, 1881, he was admitted to the bar of his native State and for some time thereafter made teaching his profession, in the suburbs of Baltimore. In the month of July, 1884, Mr. Peterson left his native State and traveled all through the West and Northwest, and finally located at Fergus Falls, Minnesota, where he was associated with Colonel Baxter, now Judge Baxter, of that place, and of whom a sketch will be found in another department of this ALBUM, and remained with him until the latter went on the bench in 1885. A short time after that Mr. Peterson formed a partnership with H. W. Childs, and in the spring of 1885 they opened a law and real estate office in Barnesville, Clay county, Minnesota. In January, 1887, Mr. Childs was appointed assistant attorney-general and removed to St. Paul, Minnesota. Mr. Peterson has since carried on the business alone, and is one of the most successful and well-known attorneys in the Red River Valley.

Mr. Peterson was united in marriage, in 1887, to Miss Mamie E. Baseman, a native of Baltimore, Maryland, and the daughter of John and A. E. Baseman. Mr.

Peterson is engaged in a general law business. He is well and favorably known in the Park Region and is a prominent member of the legal fraternity in that region.

He is an adherent to the principles of the republican party and is an active participant in all movements of a local nature.

HENRY T. BROWN, who is engaged in the manufacture and sale of cigars in the city of Crookston, Minnesota, is one of the largest wholesale and retail dealers in those articles and tobacco in this portion of the Valley. He is a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, born October 30, 1854, and is the son of Charles and Augusta (Hanna) Brown. He received his primary education in the excellent schools of his native city, than which there are none better, and at the age of twelve years came to Minnesota and settled with his parents at Red Wing, Goodhue county. While there he learned the trade of cigar-making and followed it as journeyman in different places until 1881, when he embarked in that line of business for himself in the city of Stillwater, this State. He remained there but a short time, and in 1882 removed to Albert Lea, where for nearly a year he was employed as foreman in the cigar factory of Thomas Warrick. Having by that time formed some business acquaintances, in company with M. Lewis, under the firm name and style of Lewis & Brown, he opened a manufactory of cigars of their own in that seat of justice of Freeborn county. This not proving a financial success, Mr. Brown left that city and sought employment at his trade wherever it offered. In this manner passed the time until August, 1884, when he came to the Red River Valley, settled in Crookston, and established his present business. At that time he had but a capital of $82, but he had ambition, energy, and business tact, and possessed a thorough knowledge of his trade. He therefore rented a building, and, purchasing a small stock of leaf tobacco, set to work alone to build up a trade and make a living.

The strict integrity that has marked his business life in this community, the excellence of his goods and his accommodating and affable manner of conducting his business have rapidly brought him the reward of such virtues. His trade has so increased that now he gives employment to six or seven hands besides his own, and in addition carries a large stock of foreign and domestic goods of other manufacturers, chewing and smoking tobacco and smokers' supplies. His customers are scattered over a wide expanse of territory, and the extent of his transactions increase with each year. He has done well since coming to this place and is already the owner of his neat residence.

Being endowed with many social qualities, Mr. Brown is an honored member of both the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows and the Sons of Hermann, and a prominent instrumentalist in the Crookston cornet band. He was united in marriage, January 26, 1888, with Miss Augusta Voelker, of Crookston, a native of Canada, and daughter of John Voelker.

CHARLES M. BREUER is the proprietor of the Fergus City Iron Works, Fergus Falls, Otter Tail county, Minnesota. He is the proprietor of the only first-class foundry and machine shop in the city, and articles of his manufacture are steam engines, shapers, saw arbors, pulleys, hangers, shaftings, iron columns, balance wheels, sleigh shoes, sash weights, sinks, bridge-washers, circular saw mills, and, in fact, all kinds of articles that are made in first-class foundries and machine shops. He also manu-

factures all kinds of boiler work, and makes a specialty of engines and mill repairing. His business house is located at Nos. 119, 121 and 123 Whitford street, Fergus Falls, Minnesota. Mr. Breuer is a native of Prussia, and was born in the year 1842. He is the son of Henry and Theresia (Von Ems) Breuer. The parents were born in the city of Cologne, Prussia, and the father was a practical machinist, which business he carried on in his native land. The parents came to America in 1851 and settled at Chicago, Illinois, where the father worked at his trade until his death, which occurred in 1862. The mother is still living in the city of Chicago. In the father's family there were fourteen children, four of whom died in Prussia and one in Andersonville prison, where he was starved to death. Nine of the children are still living — Anna, Elizabeth, Charles M., Jacob, Adam, Theressia, Charles A., Elizabeth and Bertha.

The subject of our sketch spent his younger days attending school in his native land, and after coming to America attended the educational institutions of Chicago for some time. Later he commenced work in the McCormick machine shops at Chicago, Illinois, and remained in these shops until seventeen years of age. He completed his apprenticeship at this business in New York City, in 1864. After this he worked as a journeyman machinist in different cities in the East and West until 1880, in which year he came to Fergus Falls. Prior to his coming to Fergus Falls he had charge of a seeder factory in Horicon, Wisconsin, for two years. He completed his present large shops in Fergus Falls in 1881, having first built a smaller one on Lincoln avenue in 1880. His first shop proving inadequate for his purpose and business, he sold it out and built the large one which he now occupies. He has done a very large business, employing during a great part of the time twelve men. At present he has two men employed in his shop. He is indeed a master machinist, understands his trade thoroughly, and can manufacture all kinds of machinery.

Mr. Breuer was married in 1879 to Miss Augusta Kostman, a native of Prussia. They have had three adopted children — Annie, now Mrs. Ludwig; Hattie, who died at ten years of age, and Emma.

Mr. Breuer is a stanch republican, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is respected and confided in by his fellow-townsmen. He has held several positions of trust in the city, and was for two terms alderman of the Second Ward. He lives in a fine residence on Lakeside drive, a beautiful home, fitted up with all modern improvements. Mr. Breuer is one of the substantial and representative men of Fergus Falls.

PHILIP H. CLAGUE, druggist, and one of the prominent business men of Herman, Grant county, Minnesota, was born on the Isle of Man, July 9, 1849. His parents were William and Mary (Campbell) Clague, who were also natives of the Isle of Man. William Clague and his first wife became the parents of the following children — John J., Mary A., Margaret E., Eliza, Philip, George W., Charlotte and Alfred, who are now living, and William and Edward, who died in infancy. Mary Campbell Clague, the first wife, died in 1856 at the age of forty years. Soon after her death the father came with the children to the United States. In 1859 he returned to his native isle and married Miss Isabella Corrin, who still survives him. By this second marriage one child was born — Katharine S., who is now Mrs. Berlin, of Herman. William Clague was a blacksmith by trade originally, but during the latter part of his life was a local preacher, and for forty years a member

of the Methodist Episcopal church. Upon coming to the United States he first settled at Hastings, Minnesota, but later removed to Castle Rock, Minnesota, where he remained until the time of his death, which occurred December 23, 1884, he being in his seventy-ninth year.

Philip H. Clague, the subject of this biographical sketch, spent his earlier school-days at Castle Rock, Minnesota, and, in 1870, at the age of nineteen years, finished his course at Carlton College, Northfield, Minnesota. After leaving college Mr. Clague engaged in the railroad business at Benson, Minnesota, where he was employed as clerk in the office at that place. At the expiration of two years he was employed as agent at Kirkoven, Minnesota, which position he filled for two years. Mr. Clague then removed to Herman, Grant county, Minnesota, where he was employed as agent for seven years. At the expiration of that time he engaged in the hardware business, and at the end of three years sold out to Mr. Earsley, and then secured the postmastership for four years. In the year 1887 Mr. Clague engaged in the drug business, which he has since followed. In addition to his drug trade he is a member of the machinery firm of Clague & Prescott. He carries a complete line of goods in his drug store, and the agricultural implement firm handles all manner of farm machinery and implements of husbandry.

Mr. Clague was united in marriage on the 12th day of October, 1876, in Minneapolis, Minnesota, to Miss Faustina E. Prescott, and this union has been blessed with two children — Winifred and Florence, both of whom are now at home. Mrs. Clague is a native of Lowell, Massachusetts, and was educated in Minnesota. She is a daughter of N. M. Prescott, a farmer of Grant county, Minnesota. She is one of eight children, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Clague is one of the prominent business men of the county, and has held the following offices: Member of the village council for one year, town clerk for many years, postmaster for four years, etc. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is an adherent to the principles of the republican party.

ANDREW G. ANDERSON. Among the thrifty and successful members of the farming community of the famous Red River and Park Regions, is the gentleman whose name heads this article, a resident of section 18, Fisher township, Polk county, Minnesota. He is a native of Norway, born in Christian Stift on the 18th day of July, 1850, and is the son of Gunder A. and Tilda G. (Moy) Anderson, also natives of that kingdom. The mother of the subject of this article died in Wisconsin.

Mr. Anderson, the subject of this sketch, emigrated to the United States in 1867, with his parents, and settled at Primrose, Wisconsin. After his mother's death, Mr. Anderson remained in Wisconsin with his father, brothers and sisters, for five years. They then came to Stearns county, Minnesota, where they remained for a period of ten years. In 1876 they again removed, this time settling in Polk county, Minnesota. After locating there, the father took a tract of railroad land, and Andrew G. homesteaded 160 acres of excellent land on section 18, Fisher township, where he has since remained. He now owns a fine farm, all well under cultivation and with good building improvements. He is engaged in a general farming and stock-raising business, and is one of the prominent and enterprising farmers of that locality. He springs from a race distinguished for their industry and economy and has made his way in the world only by his own efforts.

Mr. Anderson was united in marriage in Stearns county, Minnesota, June 10, 1877, to Miss Mary Olson, a native of Norway, and the daughter of Gunder Olsen and Gura (Tores Daughter) Londe, also natives of the kingdom of Norway. Mr. Anderson now owns 280 acres of the most desirable land in the township. It lies on the banks of the Red Lake river and is partially timber land. He is one of the active men of the town, taking an active interest in all local matters and has held the office of supervisor of his township for a number of years.

LYMAN B. EVERDELL, one of the leading attorneys of the Red River Valley and Park Regions, is engaged in the practice of his profession at the village of Breckenridge, Wilkin county, Minnesota. He is a native of New York State, born in Oneida county, on the 26th of June, 1842, and is the son of the Rev. Robert and Elizabeth (Beecher) Everdell, natives of England and Vermont, respectively. The father's active days were spent in New York State, and in 1850 he settled in Wisconsin, at Fond du Lac, where he is now living. He was a Congregational minister through active life and a strong temperance man. He was a free-soiler and later a republican, and a man highly esteemed by all who knew him. The father and mother of our subject are both living in Fond du Lac, the former being eighty-nine years old and the latter seventy. They were the parents of the following living children — Lyman B., Lucy, now Mrs. Root; Emma D. and Eva C., the wife of a Mr. Bryant. The grandfather of our subject was John Everdell, a native of England, and a prosperous agriculturist in that land. He raised a family of fourteen children, some of whom are now living at a very old age. He himself lived to be nearly one hundred years old, and all through life enjoyed the most robust health. The parents of the mother of the subject of this sketch were Lyman and Sarah (Stone) Beecher, natives of Connecticut. Lyman Beecher was educated for a physician, but followed farming in Vermont. He accidentally met his death by falling from a load of hay upon a pitchfork, which pierced his body. They both died in Vermont, and were among the early settlers of that State.

Lyman B. Everdell, of whom this sketch treats, worked on a farm in Wisconsin and attended school until he had reached the age of seventeen years. In 1859 he commenced the profession of school teaching and continued to follow the same for two years. In August, 1861, he enlisted in the First Wisconsin Infantry, Company K, in General Negley's brigade, and was discharged April 1, 1863, on account of a wound received at Perryville, Kentucky, on the 8th of October, 1862. After his discharge he resumed his studies and commenced a course at Ripon College, Wisconsin, where he remained a short time, and in January, 1864, re-enlisted in the Thirtieth Wisconsin, and was promoted, first to the position of first lieutenant, and afterward to captain of Company I, Thirty-fifth Regiment. In May, 1866, the regiment was sent to Brownsville, Texas, to watch the movements of Maximilian. Mr. Everdell participated in the following named battles — Perryville, Kentucky; Nashville, Tennessee; Atchafalaya River, and took part in the capture of Spanish Fort, Alabama, and the capture of Mobile. When Mr. Everdell returned from the front the second time he again entered the college at Ripon, from which he graduated in 1868. He was enabled to do this by keeping up with his class while he was in the service. After his graduation he secured the position of principal of the high school at Ripon, Wisconsin, also at Lodi and Boscobel, in the same State. In

1870 he established the Ripon *Free Press*, and, after six months, sold out and removed to Berlin, Wisconsin, where he connected himself with the *Journal* at that place. After four years in Berlin he was engaged as a teacher in the commercial college at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, which position he filled with credit and satisfaction until 1876. In 1876 he was admitted to the bar, and during the same year commenced his professional life as an attorney-at-law in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. In 1879 Mr. Everdell removed to Breckenridge, Minnesota, where he opened a law office and has since resided. In 1880 he was elected to the office of county attorney, which he held until the 15th of October, 1882, when he resigned. He was appointed judge of probate by the governor, and held that position until January, 1883. He is extensively engaged in the law business and also devotes special attention to the purchase and sale of land and village property.

Mr. Everdell was married in 1866 to Miss Annie Valentine, the daughter of Solomon and Sarah Valentine, and they are the parents of one child—Frank V. Mr. Everdell is a democrat in his political affiliations, and is one of the leading citizens and attorneys in the northwestern part of the State. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Sumner Post, No. 49. He stands high in the community in which he lives, both as an exemplary citizen and an able lawyer.

DR. LEWIS C. DAVENPORT, dental surgeon, of Moorhead, Minnesota, is a man who stands high in his chosen profession and carries with him the respect of the entire community in which he lives.

He is a native of Conneautville, Pennsylvania, born October 19, 1858. His parents are George and Hannah (Rhodes) Davenport, natives of New York and Pennsylvania, respectively. The father is a farmer and lives on the same farm he went on with his parents fifty years ago. His father was Cornelius and his mother Caroline (Snyder) Davenport, natives of Painted Post, New York. He was also a farmer and followed it during his life. Hannah Rhodes' parents were Lewis and Elizebeth (Fetterman) Rhodes, natives of Mercer county, Pennsylvania, where they were engaged at farming. They had a large family. The father was a democrat, strong in his political life, and held many local offices. His father's name was Thomas, a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, who followed farm life throughout his days. It should here be stated that the Davenport family were Methodists and the Rhodes family, generally speaking, Presbyterians. George Davenport had a family of three sons, two of whom are now living. They were reared on their parents' farm and both obtained a high school education. When eighteen years of age, our subject traveled two years for a firm at Rochester, New York, after which period he studied dentistry with Dr. George McDonnell, of Conneautville, Pennsylvania, and also with Dr. Marshall H. Webb, of Lancaster, in that State. He graduated from the dental department of the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, in 1880. He then came to Moorhead, Clay county, Minnesota, where he engaged in active practice. Our subject has been president of the Northwestern Dental Association, also is a member of the State Board of Dental Examiners. Dr. Davenport has an extensive practice at various points in the Northwest. His office in Moorhead is situated on Front street, the first door west from the City Hall.

Dr. Davenport was married in 1882 to Miss Ada L. Webster, of Maquoketa, Iowa. She is the daughter of Birdsall and Frances (Smith) Webster.

Our subject is a splendid dentist and also a fine business man; he owns land in northern Dakota and has a residence in Moorhead. He stands in the forefront among the dentists in the Northwest.

Politically he is a republican, and he is an acceptable member of the Knights of Pythias lodge at Moorhead.

JUDGE CHRISTIAN O. CHRISTIANSON, the present judge of the probate court of Polk county, Minnesota, and senior member of the firm of Christianson Bros., real estate dealers, loan and insurance agents, was born in the kingdom of Norway, April 4th, 1850, and is the son of Ole and Anna (Vidden) Christianson. When he was but eight years of age he was brought to the United States by his parents, who settled in Allamakee county, Iowa, on a farm purchased by his father. On the paternal acres he was reared, enjoying the excellent facilities for education presented by the schools of that district, and assisting in carrying on the farm. On attaining his majority in 1871, he felt an inclination to investigate this portion of the country, and with that end in view came to the Red River Valley, in company with four or five others. On reaching Georgetown, Clay county, Minnesota, they there left their teams and after crossing the river, started on foot, northward, with the intention of only going a day or two's journey, but continued on until they reached Ft. Garry, now Winnipeg, Manitoba. On their way back they took the Minnesota side of the river, and having but three or four days' supply of provisions, relying upon replacing them on their route, and finding a deserted country, but four settlers within a distance of 200 miles, suffered for want of something to eat. The last three days their only food was one prairie chicken which they managed to kill, which was divided among the party. After a hard trip, which lasted three weeks, they reached Georgetown in a sorry condition and disgusted with the country and their experience there. At that time there was not a building in Moorhead or Fargo, the few people in that vicinity living in tents some four or five miles north of those points, waiting to see where the coming railroad would cross the river, before taking their claims.

The subject of this memoir returned to Allamakee county, Iowa, where he was employed for about four years in general farm labor, or whatever he found to his advantage to do, but in the fall of 1875, wishing to supplement his elementary education by a more extended course, he entered the Waukon Seminary, at the seat of justice of that county, and thoroughly availing himself of its advantages, remained there for two years The two succeeding years he spent in teaching school in Iowa, but in 1879 removed to Lake Park, Becker county, Minnesota, where he was employed in the village school. He continued "to teach the young idea how to shoot" in that locality until August, 1880, at which date he came to Polk county, and took a homestead in the town of Garfield, then just set off and organized as a civil township. In the fall of that year he also engaged in the wheat trade at Beltrami, but made his home upon his farm, where he remained until 1882, serving as county commissioner from that district, chairman of the town board, and assessor.

Entering the employ of the Pillsbury & Hubbard Elevator Company, in August, 1882, Mr. Christianson went to Alexandria, Douglas county, where he had charge of the elevator belonging to that company. In March, 1883, the corporation transferred him to Fargo, where he remained in superintendence of their business until August, 1885, when, dissolving his connection with the

company, he came to Crookston. In company with H. L. Malgaard, he embarked in the loan, real estate and insurance business, and remained in partnership with that gentlemen until March, 1886, when Ole O. Christianson, the brother of our subject, purchased the interest of Mr. Malgaard, and the present firm was formed.

At the fall election of 1886, Mr. Christianson was elected to the office of judge of the probate court, and performing the duties of that position to the eminent satisfaction of the people of the community, was nominated by acclamation at the convention in 1888, and re-elected his own successor by a handsome majority. He has always been thoroughly identified with the republican party, and has been a stanch supporter of its principles. Socially he is an active and prominent member of Crookston lodge, No. 78, A. O. U. W.

THOMAS B. GILLESBY, one of the prominent members of the farming community of the Park Regions of Minnesota, is a resident of section 30, Logan township, Grant county, Minnesota. He is a native of Canada, born in Wentworth county on the 8th of February, 1847, and is the son of Bernard and Agnes (Hutchinson) Gillesby, natives of England. The parents of our subject came to this country at an early day and settled in Canada. They were the parents of the following children — Thomas B., George, John, Margret, Robert, Mary Agnes, William Bernard, Albert Andrew, and Sarah A. King. Robert was drowned at the age of twenty-six years.

The subject of this biographical sketch spent his school-days in his native land, and at the age of nineteen years left the schoolroom and for the next four years helped his father on the home farm. He then went to Michigan, where he remained ten months and then settled in Wisconsin, where he engaged in farming for one month. Mr. Gillesby then removed to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he remained for three or four years. He then entered the employ of the Northern Pacific Survey Company, and during the summer of 1872 crossed the plains and the succeeding summer surveyed on the boundary line, returning to Minneapolis. After remaining in Minneapolis for a short time he returned to his native land, remaining there for some little time visiting the scenes of his childhood. Soon he returned to the United States and again settled in Minneapolis, where he lived until 1879. In 1879 he went to Grant county, Minnesota, where he settled on his present place on section 30, Logan township. He at once commenced improvements, breaking the soil and putting up substantial building improvements. He has since devoted his attention exclusively to general farming and stock-raising.

Our subject is one of the representative men of his township, and takes an active interest in all public and educational matters He has held the offices of supervisor of his township and also roadmaster. He is a member of the Masonic order, and stands high in the community in which he lives, both as a neighbor and an exemplary citizen.

Mr. Gillesby was married June 25, 1874, to Miss Catharine McLaren, and their union has been blessed with six children, as follows —Emma, born March 17, 1875, died September 19, 1878; Agnes E. and Maggie E. (twins), born April 28, 1877, died in August, 1877; Robbie A., still living; Kate B., born February 9, 1886, died June 16, 1888; and William R., living. Mr. and Mrs. Gillesby are regular attendants of the Methodist church.

JOHN M. RUGGLES, register of deeds in and for Richland county, North Dakota, is one of the leading citizens of Wahpeton. His birth took place in Orleans county, New York, on the 15th day of March, 1847.

Mr. Ruggles' parents were Darwin D. and Annie (Vallance) Ruggles, natives of New York State and England, respectively. In his younger days at Holley, Orleans county, New York, the father was engaged in the business of wagon-making and later in life became a pattern-maker. He made the first patterns of the Curtis iron beam plow at Albion, New York. He was of an inventive turn of mind and was one of the inventors of the gang and iron plows. In 1867 he removed to Michigan, where he is now engaged in the firm of Smith Brothers & Ruggles, dealers in carriages, wagons, sleighs and cutters. Darwin Ruggles' parents were Martin and Annie (Janes) Ruggles, natives of Connecticut, the father being a millwright by trade. Martin's father was Timothy Ruggles, also a millwright, the latter being a son of Rev. Edward Ruggles. The family is of English descent.

The mother of the subject of our sketch was the daughter of John and Lucy (Langrage) Vallance, natives of England. They came to America in 1832 and settled at Holley, Orleans county, New York, where Mr. Vallance followed the milling business.

Darwin D. Ruggles had a family of two children — John M., whose name appears at at the head of this sketch, and Edward J., a farmer in Richland county, North Dakota. The mother died at Hillsdale, Michigan, January 16, 1867.

The subject of our sketch attended school in Orleans county, New York, and also in Noble and Elkhart counties, Indiana. His spare time out of school was occupied in work in his father's factory. When but seventeen years of age, May 10, 1864, he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Regiment, Indiana Volunteers. He enlisted for one hundred days, but remained for seven months, doing service on guard duty between Chattanooga and Nashville. After his service in the Union Army was completed he returned to his parents' home in Indiana, where he remained until he was twenty years old. He then engaged as foreman for R. M. & W. S. Lockhart, of Waterloo city, in the lumber business, with his headquarters at Ligonier, Noble county, Indiana. He continued with this company for three years, during which time he traveled extensively over the State, looking for and buying lumber and having under his constant supervision a large force of men. July 4, 1873, Mr. Ruggles came to Richland county, North Dakota, being among the very first settlers in that region. He at once located on a quarter section of land two miles west of where the city of Wahpeton now stands. For five years he remained on the farm and gave his time and attention assiduously to its cultivation and improvement, in the meantime adding eighty acres more thereto.

Mr. Ruggles was wedded on June 14, 1868, to Miss Rosa A. Arnold, a daughter of John P. and Martha B. Arnold, natives of Ohio. One daughter, Leora, blessed this union. Mrs. Ruggles died in 1880. Mr. Ruggles' second marriage was to Miss Mary K. Mulvey, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, by whom he has had one child, Darwin Wahpeton, the first male baby born in the town of Wahpeton.

Mr. Ruggles is a leading citizen of his town and county and the confidence placed in him by his friends and fellow-citizens has been signally manifested in various ways. He has been honored by being placed in many positions of trust, and in every case has proven a capable and trustworthy officer. In 1876 he was elected register of deeds for Richland county, which position he now

holds. In 1881 he was elected clerk of the courts and for two years attended to the duties of that office. For four years he held acceptably the position of county superintendent of schools. He is a loyal republican and is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the G. A. R. He helped in the organization of the county and has at all times since been a warm supporter of everything that tended toward its prosperity and financial development. He lives in one of the best residences in the city.

CHARLES A. DALEY is a dealer in boots and shoes and gents' furnishing goods in Fergus Falls, Otter Tail county, Minnesota. He is also president of the Otter Tail flouring mills at Fergus Falls, and is one of the directors of the Fergus Falls National Bank. His business house is located at No. 227 Lincoln avenue east.

Mr. Daley is a native of Cortland county, New York, and was born on the 2d day of June, 1849 He is the son of Charles L. and Jane (Spence) Daley, the former a native of Connecticut and the latter of Vermont. The father was a miller by trade. He came to Sauk county, Wisconsin, in 1855, and there followed the mercantile business until 1870. He has extensive landed property, and is now in the business of making loans, and since 1870 he has also been in the agricultural implement business. In the father's family there were two sons—Charles A., the subject of our sketch, and Thomas R., now an extensive stock-farmer in Wisconsin. The family have all been successful in business, and have acquired considerable fortune.

The subject of our sketch spent his younger days under the parental roof, and at fifteen years of age engaged in the mercantile business. He first started in this line in Sauk county, Wisconsin, where he remained in active business for ten years. In the years 1867, '68 and '69, he was in Milwaukee, and from 1873 to 1880 was in business in Madison. In 1881 he came to Fergus Falls, Minnesota, and having considerable means, he at once engaged in business, building a large brick block twenty-five by ninety feet, where he opened his present establishment and where he has since continued. He has one of the most extensive trades in Fergus Falls. Soon after coming to this city he built a fine dwelling on the corner of Broadway and Lincoln avenues, in which he put all modern improvements. This to-day is indeed a beautiful home. He has extensive landed interests in this county besides the capital he has invested in other business. He was one of the organizers of the Otter Tail County Mills, which were established in 1886. This mill has the largest capacity of any in the city.

Mr. Daley was married in 1877 to Miss Jennie M. Phelps, the daughter of D. R. Phelps, of Sauk county, Wisconsin.

Mr. Daley is acknowledged to be one of most progressive citizens of Fergus Falls. In all matters tending to the financial improvement of the city in the way of establishing new lines of business or improving city property he has certainly no peer. He has been one of the most liberal supporters in the way of helping to build up public institutions that is to be found in Otter Tail county. He has always contributed largely toward the support of schools and churches. He became associated with the Bank of Fergus Falls in 1884. In politics Mr. Daley is a republican, and is now alderman of the Third Ward of Fergus Falls. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and is a member of the Congregational society. In his mercantile business Mr. Daley has made an excellent success, carries an extensive stock of goods, employing two clerks, and does a large and increasing business.

GENERAL HORATIO JENKINS, county attorney of Douglas county, Minnesota, is one of the leading lawyers of Alexandria. He is a native of the city of Boston, Massachusetts, and 'was born March 3, 1837. He is the son of Horatio and Mary S. (Sims) Jenkins, both of whom were natives of Massachusetts. Mr Jenkins, senior, was engaged in the ship-chandlery business until 1868, when he turned his face westward, coming to Minnesota. He settled in Wasioja, Dodge county, where he purchased land and engaged in farming for two years, after which time he came to Douglas county and settled in Alexandria, where he engaged in the hardware business with George C. Sims. He continued in this business until his death, which occurred in June, 1878. Mrs. Jenkins, the mother of the subject of this sketch, is still living in Alexandria. There were three children in this family, two of whom are now living—Charles E., of Dayton, Washington Territory, engaged in farming, and Horatio, our subject.

Attorney Jenkins received his education in Massachusetts. He attended Yale College for two years and then went to the Harvard Law School, where he remained one year, while at the same time he read law in an office in Boston. He enlisted in the Union service in April, 1861, as a private in Company I, Fifth Regiment, Massachusetts Infantry. This was on the call for three months' service, it being the first call for volunteers that the president issued. Mr. Jenkins was in the first battle of Bull Run. This was at the close of his enlistment. After this he helped to raise Company G, Fourth Massachusetts Infantry, and took the office of first lieutenant, and remained in the service until December, 1865. His services during the war were exceedingly meritorious and his conduct was such as to receive the commendation of his superior officers. In 1862 he was appointed captain, in 1864 was commissioned a major, and received a lieutenant-colonel's commission the same year. Under the request of the governor of Massachusetts he was honorably discharged from the infantry service that he might accept the commission of lieutenant colonel of the Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry, by order of the secretary of war. He had conferred on him by Andrew Johnson, the president, by and with the advise and consent of the senate, the rank of colonel, on the 6th of April, 1865, for special gallantry at High Bridge, Virginia. On the 23rd of April, 1865, he received his commission from John A. Andrew, governor of Massachusetts, which made him colonel of the Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry. He received the title of brigadier general on the 13th of March, 1865, for his gallant conduct and efficient services. on the recommendation of General Grant. It will be seen that General Jenkins received many honors for his efficient service while in the Union army, but it was not all honor that he received; he saw much hard service. On the 6th of April, 1865, at High Bridge, he received a severe wound and was taken prisoner, but the next morning a rescuing party from General Sheridan's command rescued him and put his captors to flight. In May, 1864, he was captured by the enemy and confined in prison for four months. He spent some time in Libby prison, also in Macon, Charleston and Columbia. After four months, however, he contrived to escape and found his way back to the Union lines. After the war Mr. Jenkins stopped a short time in Massachusetts. In 1880 he came to Alexandria, and on arriving here, opened a law office and engaged in the practice of law. He was elected county attorney in 1884, which position he has held ever since.

General Jenkins was married in 1862 to Miss Sarah L. Jameson, who was the daughter of Hugh Jameson, of Nashua, New Hampshire. Three children have blessed this

union—Gertrude, Jeannie, and Horatio, junior.

General Jenkins is one of the leading attorneys west of St. Paul and Minneapolis. He enjoys a large practice, is respected and esteemed by his fellow-townsmen, and is known to be one of the most enterprising citizens of Alexandria. He is, in politics, a republican, and on many occasions has by no uncertain sound given the people of Alexandria and vicinity to know what his principles were. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities, and also of the G. A. R., and is post commander of the Reynolds post of Alexandria. Mr. Jenkins is a careful, painstaking lawyer and is one of the best orators in the Northwest.

NELS H. MYRAN, the postmaster at Elbow Lake, Grant county, Minnesota and also deputy sheriff of that county, is a native of Iowa. He was born in Winnesheik county on the 30th of March, 1855, and is a son of Helga and Tilda (Thompson) Myran, natives of Norway. The parents came to the United States in about 1847 and settled in Muskego, Wisconsin, where they lived for ten years. Removing from Wisconsin, the family settled in Iowa, six miles from Decorah, where the parents have since lived. The father was a farmer. He died in December, 1887. The mother is still living in Iowa. They were the parents of nine children — Nels, John, Helga, Torger, Caroline, Anna, Isabelle, Tilda and Bertha.

Nels, the subject of this article, spent his school-days in Iowa, attending the district schools in Madison township, Winnesheik county, until he was seventeen years of age, when he entered the Decorah Institute, remaining there a short time. He then learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed until 1880 in Winneshiek and various other counties in Iowa. He next removed to Ridgeway, Winneshiek county, Iowa, where he secured the position of clerk for Galby & Aaker of that place. After working for this firm for four or five years he removed to Minnesota, settling in Elbow Lake, Grant county, in 1884. Soon after taking up his residence in this place, he established a general merchandise store, putting up a building in which he now has the postoffice.

Mr. Myran was married in 1887 to Miss Carrie Ronning, and this union has been blessed with one child. Our subject has held various local offices in his town, as township clerk, constable for two years, and was appointed deputy sheriff of Grant county in 1885, which position he has filled with credit to himself and universal satisfaction. He and his family are constant attendants of the Lutheran church. In political affairs he takes an active interest in all the movements of the democratic party and is one of the representative men of the county.

NELS KJELDSON, who is engaged in the real estate, loan and insurance business in the village of Ada, Minnesota, and who is one of the most public-spirited and prominent citizens of that place, came to that section of Minnesota in June, 1879, and at that time purchased a farm some twenty miles northeast of Ada. That summer he spent in its tillage and improvement, but in the fall returned to Granite Falls, Yellow Medicine county, Minnesota, where he remained the following winter. In the spring of 1880 he returned to this county with the intention of making a permanent settlement, and commenced in earnest the cultivation of his farm.

On the organization of Norman county, in the fall of 1881, Mr Kjeldson was appointed register of deeds, and at the fall election in the year 1882 was chosen his own successor. His strict attention to the duties of his office, and his faithfulness in the discharge of them, brought its own reward, for the people of the county, appreciating his efforts, in the autumn of 1884 again re-elected him to the same office, and thus he served the people in that responsible office for full five years. At the expiration of that term he established his present business, he having during the last two or three years in office had some experience in real estate transactions, giving some attention to that branch of business in the intervals of his duties.

Mr. Kjeldson is the owner of some 1,200 acres of land in various portions of the county, a part of which is improved and under cultivation. To one farm of 280 acres, some eleven miles northwest of Ada, of which 150 acres are under tillage, he gives his personal attention, carrying on farming there in connection with his business. Besides this large amount of land he is the owner of his place of business and a neat and tasty residence in the village, and is ranked among the prosperous and go-ahead business men of Ada. He was appointed notary public by the governor of Minnesota, in January, 1887, and is one of the justices of the peace of the village and a member of the school board.

The subject of this sketch is a native of the city of Chicago, Illinois, born June 15, 1845. While he was still but a lad his parents removed to Columbia county, Wisconsin, and settled on a farm. There he was reared and given all the facilities to avail himself of the educational advantages offered by the common schools of that district, and finished with a course in the Lutheran College at Decorah, Winneshiek county, Iowa. After spending two years in the latter widely celebrated and most highly extolled institution of learning, he removed to Watonwan county, Minnesota, in 1870, and was there employed for the next four or five years in various kinds of work, among the chief of which were farming and school-teaching.

In 1875 Mr. Kjeldson removed to Yellow Medicine county and there followed farming and teaching, varied with some clerical labor in the stores of Granite Falls, but in 1879 came to Norman county, as already mentioned above. Since coming to this part of the State he has been highly successful in his life's work and has grown into the confidence and respect of the whole community. He is a zealous and consistent member of the Evangelical Lutheran communion, and is quite active in all religious work. In his business relations he is known as a shrewd, honest and straightforward gentleman, and has built up by his own efforts a large and lucrative business.

JAMES E. SULLIVAN, a prosperous and enterprising farmer of East Grand Forks township, Polk county, Minnesota, is a resident of section 1, where he is engaged in general farming operations. He is a native of Canada, born in Renfrew county, Ontario, May 9, 1840, and is the son of Andrew and Ellen (Enright) Sullivan, natives of Ireland.

Mr. Sullivan, the subject of this biographical sketch, remained in his native land, attending school until he was fourteen years of age. During his school-days he would work on the home farm in the summers and in odd hours, and after leaving the school-room he at once went to work on his father's farm and continued to assist his father in farming until October, 1875. He then determined to find a suitable place to locate and journeyed to Polk county, Minnesota. He

traveled from place to place and from Polk county went to Manitoba. Not liking the surroundings up there, he returned to East Grand Forks and made a verbal contract for a farm. He then returned to Ontario and sold the farm he had inherited from his father, and again returned to East Grand Forks. In the spring of 1876 he moved his family and took a deed of the farm where he now lives. He has a fine, large farm comprising 1,200 acres, all well under cultivation. He has improved the surroundings, erected a fine brick dwelling-house, also a large barn and other buildings. He is engaged in a general farming and stock-raising business, and is one of the largest farmers in the county.

Mr. Sullivan was united in marriage on the 22d day of February, 1881, to Miss Bridget Hogan, the daughter of Patrick and Sarah (Moran) Hogan, natives of Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan have been blessed with the following children—Leslie, Josephine, Clara and Laura. Mr. Sullivan, with his family, belongs to the Catholic church. In political matters he is a democrat.

He is an excellent business man; a man of the strictest honor and integrity, and is highly esteemed both as a neighbor and an exemplary citizen. He is justly rated as one of the most solid and substantial citizens in Polk county.

SWAN AUSLUND. In examining the biographies of the prominent members of the farming community in the noted Red River Valley and Park Regions of Minnesota, it will be noticed that the Scandinavian race furnishes many of the most thrifty, frugal and creditable citizens of that region of the country. The subject of this memoir is a successful and highly esteemed agriculturist of Land township, Grant county, Minnesota. He is a native of Sweden, born in the northern part of that kingdom on the 17th of October, 1849, and is the son of Samuel and Anna (Norstrom) Olson, natives of the same kingdom. They were farmers and lived and died in their native land. They were the parents of the following children — Olaf, Lars, Samuel, Johan, Andrew, Amelia, Elizebeth, Margret and Swan, the subject of this article.

Swan Auslund spent his boyhood days in his native land, attending the excellent common schools of that land until he had attained the age of twenty years. In 1870 he decided to seek his fortune in a newer land, and accordingly set sail for the "land of the free." After landing on American soil he settled in West Dayton, Iowa, where he remained one year, and then removed to Grant county, Minnesota. In the fall of 1871 he settled on a homestead of 160 acres of land on section 22, Land township, where he has since continued to reside, carrying on a successful farming and stock-raising business. He has one of the most desirable tracts of land in the county, and is rated as one of the most substantial and intelligent farmers in the county.

Mr. Auslund was united in marriage to Miss Matilda Peterson, April 8, 1876, and this union has been blessed with six children, four of whom are living — Sven J., William L., Anna C. and Amelia O., and John F. and Oscar S., deceased.

Mr. Auslund is a stanch adherent to the principles of the republican party, and ever takes an active interest in all that party's campaigns. He has held various local offices in his township, including school clerk, justice of the peace, town clerk, and was elected county commissioner in the fall of 1888. He and his family are members of the Lutheran church, of which organization he is secretary.

EDWARD FAY, the efficient and popular postmaster at Moorhead, Minnesota, among other enterprising men of Moorhead and surrounding country, is entitled to a place in this connection, as he is closely identified with the people and has taken a prominent part in all public matters.

He is a native of Ireland, born in 1838. His parents were Thomas and Bridget (Devlin) Fay. The parents were engaged in farming in Ireland, where the father died in 1842. Seven years later, 1849, the widowed mother and our subject came to America, first settling in Kenosha county, Wisconsin, where they remained until 1852. They removed from Wisconsin to Pleasant Valley, Winona county, Minnesota, where they lived until 1856 and then moved to Waseca county, of the same State. The mother died there in 1884.

Our subject remained with his mother, until 1863, on the farm, which he operated until he went into the employ of the old Minnesota Stage Company, acting as their agent at Winona, St. Paul, New Ulm, St. Peter and other points. He remained in this capacity until 1874, then came to Moorhead and was in the employ of the American Express Company until 1886. At this date he received the appointment from President Grover Cleveland as postmaster at Moorhead, which place he still holds. After his removal to this city he purchased city property and built a handsome residence on Third street.

Mr. Fay was united in marriage to Miss Annie Fitzgibbon, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio. She is the daughter of Patrick Fitz gibbon. This union has been blessed by six children—Thomas F., William P. (twins), Edward, Mary, Annie and James.

In politics Mr. Fay is a democrat, always having taken a leading and active part in all matters of public interest. Both he and his estimable wife are members of the Roman Catholic church.

HARRY H. SNELL. Prominent among the editors and publishers of the Red River Valley and Park Regions is the gentleman whose name heads this biographical sketch, the editor of the Barnesville *Review*, published at Barnesville, Clay county, Minnesota. He is a native of Canada, born in Ontario in 1860. He remained in his native land, attending the excellent common schools until he was eighteen years of age. He then commenced in life for himself, and for the next eight years was in different localities and engaged in various occupations. In 1886 he removed to Breckenridge, Wilkin county, Minnesota, and with Mr. Gunn purchased the *Mercury*, a weekly paper published at Wahpeton, Dakota Territory. They moved the office to the village of Breckenridge and Mr. Snell remained there operating the paper until September, 1888. He then bought the *Review* and has since operated this paper at Barnesville. The paper was established in 1883, and, at the time Mr. Snell purchased it, was a democratic organ. He changed the political creed of the paper, making it more of an independent or republican publication. He has materially improved the paper, both in appearance and editorially, and it has an extensive circulation. It has a circulation of over five hundred copies, and the publisher is rapidly adding to his patronage. The office does a good job and advertising business, and the paper is recognized as one of the best journals in Clay county.

HON. LUTHER L. BAXTER is judge of the district comprising the counties of Otter Tail, Douglas, Todd, Pope, Stearns, Morrison, Benton, Sherburne and Mille Lacs. He is a native of Cornwall, Vermont, born in 1832, and is the son of Chauncey and Philena (Peet) Baxter, both of whom were natives of the State of Vermont.

The subject of our sketch was reared on the home farm, receiving a common school education until he was fifteen years of age. At that age he attended the Castleton Seminary at Castleton, Vermont, for one year, after which for a period of two years he was a student at Norwich University in that State. At the close of this two years' course he commenced reading law at Middlebury, Vermont, and most of his studies were prosecuted under the instruction of Judge Horatio Seymour. He continued his studies for three years, and in 1854 was admitted to the bar in the supreme court at Ottawa, Illinois. After his graduation he went to Geneva, Wisconsin, this being in May, 1854, where he engaged in the practice of law, remaining until 1857. In this year he came into the State of Minnesota, settling at Chaska, Carver county, where he engaged in the practice of his profession until the breaking out of the war. He enlisted in Company A, Fourth Regiment, Minnesota Volunteers, receiving a commission as captain. In April, 1862, he was promoted to the rank of major. In the fall of 1862 he resigned his commission and returned to Minnesota, settling in Shakopee. Here he continued in the practice of law until 1864, when he accepted the position of major in the Minnesota Heavy Artillery. Later he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and continued in the service until the close of the war. He saw service in the siege of Corinth, in 1862, and was in the battle of Corinth in the same fall with the Fourth Minnesota. In his last service he participated in the battle of Nashville At the close of the war he returned to Shakopee, where he again commenced the practice of law, in which he continued until 1868. At this time he removed to Chaska, continuing in the practice of his profession until 1882, when he removed to Fergus Falls, Otter Tail county, Minnesota. In 1858–9 he was judge of probate in Carver county, Minnesota, and was appointed by Governor Sibley as prosecuting attorney of the Fourth Judicial district. In 1863 and part of 1864 he was prosecuting attorney of Scott county, Minnesota. In 1878–9 he was county attorney of Carver county. In 1864 he was elected senator from Scott county and held that office until 1869. From 1869 to 1883, with the exception of the three years, 1876, '77 and '78, he was a member of the house or senate from Carver county, holding continuous office in the upper or lower branch of the legislature during that entire time. In March, 1885, he was appointed to his present judicial office, and in the fall of 1886 was elected thereto.

On the 10th day of September, 1856, Judge Baxter was married to Miss Emma Ward, of Geneva, Wisconsin, by whom he has one living child, Chauncey L., an attorney, located at Perham, Minnesota. Mrs. Baxter died on the 4th of June, 1872. His second marriage was to Miss Barbara Duchs, of Chaska, Minnesota, by whom he has one living child, Bertha. His third marriage was to Miss Emma Child, of Glencoe, Minnesota.

Judge Baxter is a democrat in politics, is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the G. A. R. He has considerable money invested in Fergus Falls, owning a fine residence in which he lives, besides other houses which he has rented. The judge is a man of marked legal ability, genial, warm-hearted and social as a man, before whom all attorneys in the district like to practice, feeling that at all times their cases and themselves will receive just and proper consideration at his hands. In all his adjudications of cases that are brought before him he has been fair and impartial, and is without doubt one of the ablest of the judiciary of the State of Minnesota. Although a democrat politically, he is not an offensive partisan, as will be seen by the fact that, although a democrat, he was elected to his office by the franchises of

many republicans. As a man he is honored and esteemed in his home, and as a judge is respected throughout the district.

ASA H. SNOW, retired, is a resident of Wahpeton, Richland county, North Dakota. He is a native of Pomfret, Windsor county, Vermont, where he was born July 26, 1823.

Mr. Snow's parents were Martin and Lydia (Hayes) Snow, the former a native of Pomfret, and the latter of Windsor county, Vermont. Martin's parents were Samuel and Betsey (Perkins) Snow, natives of Bridgewater, Massachusetts, and farmers by occupation. Samuel's parents were Jonathan and Sarah Snow, the former being the son of William and Rebecca Snow. William Snow was born in England, in about 1624, and came to America in 1637, settling at West Bridgewater, Massachusetts. He was one of the pioneers of the United States, and no doubt the entire Snow family in America came from this stock. Lydia Hayes, the mother of the subject of our sketch, was the daughter of Philemon Hayes, a native of Sharon, Vermont, and of English descent. He was a farmer by occupation, as were most of the ancestors of the Snow family. Martin and Lydia Snow had a family of four children, two of whom are now living — Eliza, now Mrs. Hewett, and Asa H., whose name appears at the head of this sketch.

The subject of our sketch remained at home during his early life and was given excellent educational advantages. At fourteen he went to the military academy at Norwich, Vermont, from which institution he graduated in 1842. He then went to Maryland and taught school for three years, removing at the end of that time to Boston, where he engaged in clerking off and on for ten years. Three years of this time, however, was spent more or less in gold mining in California. From Boston he went to Manchester, where he engaged principally in clerking for two years. He then returned to Vermont, where he remained some three years. In June, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company D, Ninth Regiment, Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and remained in the service for three years. He was engaged in a number of severe battles and was taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry, but was soon released. May 24, 1863, he was commissioned second lieutenant of his company, and for some time was provost marshal on detached duty in North Carolina. After the close of the war he returned to Vermont, locating soon after in Claremont, New Hampshire, where he engaged in the lumber business for ten years. From thence he went to Ilion, New York, where he remained in the employ of the Remingtons for eighteen months. He then removed to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he engaged in clerking for four years. In 1880 he came to Wahpeton, North Dakota, where he has resided ever since. For two years he clerked in the register of deeds' office, and then for five years worked in the treasurer's office, since which he has lived a retired life. He built his present residence on the corner of Pembina avenue and Fifth street. He was town clerk one year and has held other minor positions. Mr. Snow is a man of wide travel and extensive reading and is held in high esteem by his fellow-townsmen.

In 1882 Mr. Snow was united in marriage to Mrs. Charlotte Cummings, daughter of Eben H. and Mercy (Brewer) Russell, natives of Windsor, Vermont. Her father was engaged extensively in farming. Her parents had a family of twelve children, four of whom are now living — Mrs. Snow, Ellen, now Mrs. Taylor; Melissa, now Mrs. Downer, and Belle, now Mrs. Billings. Mr. Snow has one son, Clarence A., who mar-

ried Jennie Dickerson. Mrs. Snow had two children by her former husband—Frank E., married to Miss Flora Taylor, and Herbert A. Mrs. Snow is one of the leading ladies of the city and is a consistent member of the Congregational church. She is also a moving spirit in the Ladies' Aid Society.

Mr. Snow has been thrifty and economical throughout his career and has laid by a good competency, and has now retired from active business to enjoy the blessings of a well-spent and useful life.

NK. OLSON, one of the prominent and leading citizens of Crookston, Minnesota, is engaged in the sale of watches, clocks, jewelry, silverware, etc., in that city. He is one of the pioneers of this portion of the Red River Valley, having located on a farm in this county in May, 1873.

Mr. Olson is a native of Norway, born in 1836. Receiving his education in his youth in the excellent schools of his native land, he made his home in that land until he had attained the age of twenty-two years. Although the country of his birth has more liberty than any other in Europe, still the chances for the amelioration of his condition were far from satisfactory to him, and he determined, in 1858, that in the New World he would seek that fortune that seemed so difficult to overtake in his native land. Embarking, he crossed the wide ocean, with many other adventurous emigrants, and upon landing upon the shores of the Great Republic, started at once for Minnesota. Locating in Fillmore county, he there found employment upon various farms, and resided there until 1864, when, in response to a call for more men to help suppress the unholy rebellion waged against "the best government the sun ever shone on," in June he enlisted in Company B, Fourth Minnesota Infantry, and after being duly mustered into the service of the United States, was forwarded, as a recruit, to the regiment in the field, which was then at Allatoona Pass, Georgia. With the gallant body of men of which he was a member, he participated in the unparalleled march through Georgia and the Carolinas, to the sea, under that matchless leader, W. T. Sherman, and played a valiant part in the various engagements of that glorious campaign. After taking part in the grand review at the National Capital, in 1865, at the close of the hostilities between the two sections of the country, Mr. Olson was sent with the regiment to Louisville, Kentucky, and after waiting there for seven weeks, was transferred to Fort Snelling, Minnesota, at which place he was honorably discharged from the service, July 19, 1865.

On returning to the duties of peace, he located in Houston county, Minnesota, where he purchased a farm and settled down to agricultural pursuits. There he remained until 1871, when he sold his property and removed to Rushford, Fillmore county. In the latter village he made his home until 1873, when, hearing of the fertile soil and excellent advantages of the far-famed Red River Valley, he came hither in search of a new home.

On his arrival in this vicinity, the subject of this sketch settled in the neighborhood of Crookston, where he remained some eighteen months, after which he removed to Fisher, and there kept the boarding place for the men in the employ of B. Sampson, the railroad contractor for grading at that point. Several years was he thus employed, but in 1879 he settled on a claim which he had taken in 1874, about four and a half miles west of the village of Carman, Minnesota, where he again resumed the cultivation of the soil. In 1882 he abandoned his agricultural labors and removed to the city of

Crookston and established his present jewelry establishment, and has continued in that business ever since.

Mr. Olson is a respected and honored member of Cobham Post, No. 90, G. A. R., and one of the officers of that organization.

GEORGE M. FABER, retired merchant, is a resident of Fergus Falls, Otter Tail county, Minnesota. He is a native of Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, and was born December 14, 1827.

Mr. Faber is the son of George and Elizabeth (Reinoehl) Faber. His parents were natives of Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, the father being a boot and shoe-maker by trade, but during the latter part of his life turned his attention to farming, in which occupation he continued until at sixty-five years of age, when he moved into Lebanon City. In that place he lived a retired life until his death in 1871. The mother died in 1880. The father was a democrat in politics; a man of large ideas and extensive reading. He and his wife were members of the Lutheran church, in which society the father was deacon and elder for many years. They had a family of five children, two of whom are now living—Lucetta, and the subject of our sketch.

George M. Faber, whose name appears at the head of this sketch, spent his younger days on the farm attending school until seventeen years of age. He then commenced clerking in different business houses, continuing in this line for ten years. When he was about twenty-seven years of age he engaged in the mercantile business for himself at Lebanon City, Pennsylvania. He built up a large and extensive business and continued in the same during 1867, when he sold out and started westward, coming to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he engaged as clerk until 1869. At this time he went to Osakis in Douglas county, Minnesota, leaving his family in St. Paul. He took land in Todd county and improved it to a considerable extent, and at the same time was engaged in clerking in Osakis, where he remained until the fall of 1870. In November of that year he came to Fergus Falls, and soon after sent for his family, who joined him at that place. At this time there were only two log houses in Fergus Falls. In 1872 he put up a building nearly opposite to where the Parker hotel now stands, the building being twenty-two by twenty-eight feet and two stories high; the First National Bank did business in this building on the first floor, Mr. Faber living overhead. This was the first bank at Fergus Falls. The building was burned in 1876 and was the scene of the first fire in the city of Fergus Falls. This was quite a loss to the town because of the fact that this was the best building in the city at that time. Mr. Faber went to Winnipeg in 1875 and remained until 1878, and during his residence there was engaged as clerk in a large mercantile house. Returning to Fergus Falls, he engaged as clerk for six years and was also a clerk at Wahpeton, Dakota, and other places, but made his home at Fergus Falls. He built his present fine residence in 1882, on the south side of the river. He owns considerable city property, some of which is quite valuable, namely, two lots on the corner of Lincoln avenue and Court street and several lots on Vernon avenue. Mr. Faber is a democrat in politics, and, although not offensive in his partisanship, stands firmly upon the principles of the democratic party. He is well read on the current events of the day, is a man of broad ideas and takes a leading place among the wealthy men of the city of Fergus Falls.

Mr. Faber was married in 1853 to Miss Louisa E. Siegrist, the daughter of Jacob and Louisa (Roland) Siegrist, natives of Lebanon county, Pennsylvania. Her father was engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes, and they both lived in their native State until their death, which occurred,—the father's in 1848 and the mother's in 1874. They had five children — Mrs. Faber, Mrs. Sallie Beckwith, George W., who died at six years of age, Mary M. and Mrs. Emma Rauch. Mr. Siegrist was a democrat in politics, and he and his family were members of the Lutheran church. Mr. and Mrs. Faber have had five children, three of whom are now living—Alice A., now the wife of Mr. Brandenburg, the sheriff of Otter Tail county; Laura L., now Mrs. Barcalow; and George W. Alice A. was the first American young lady in the city of Fergus Falls, and Lake Alice, now in the city limits, was named after her by the mill men.

Many interesting stories are told by Mrs. Faber of the early days in this country. Some of them are interesting because of the curiosity they inspire, and others because of the terrible character of the suffering and exposure described. She tells of the death of a child about two miles from town, that there were no boards out of which to make a coffin and a rude box was made (if it can be called a box) out of rails, and when this rude coffin was placed in the grave the spectators could see the body of the child through the spaces between the rails. With others, the Faber family passed through much suffering in those early days, and were deprived of many of the real necessaries of life. It is related that during the first spring the families of Fergus Falls were practically out of food, having only a few poor onions and a small quantity of milk from one cow. About this time the buffalo fish began running in the streams up towards the lakes, and the members of the family succeeded in catching some of these fish. Having this meat from the buffalo fish they were able to make what was facetiously called buffalo soup, which was a conglomeration of onions, milk and buffalo fish meat. Although this would seem to some to be a very unsavory mess, yet at the same time it was heartily enjoyed and joyously appreciated by the families of that place. Mrs. Faber states that the reality is not appreciated by people who know nothing of pioneer life. None but those who have personally been through these scenes and experiences can know what they are. She has seen the bodies of two persons who were frozen to death, and has witnessed many other harrowing scenes. She with her husband had left a beautiful home in the East, a home with all the comforts that heart could wish, surrounded with warm, loving friends, and then to come to this new country and experience all the privations that necessarily surround the pioneer life, seemed for a time more than she could bear. But after all these hardships had passed and had become part of the bygone, she can say, as she looks back upon it, that, after all, there has been more or less pleasure, and the sting of these hard trials and hard times is removed when she sees that now she is surrounded with kind friends, has a beautiful home, and is in a prosperous city which has been built upon the ruin of these pioneer days.

ROBERT BAIN, one of the representative and substantial farmers of the Red River valley, is a resident of section 9, Fisher township, Polk county, Minnesota. Born in the suburbs of Glasgow, Scotland, he comes of that sturdy, determined Scotch race which has made the best citizens in the population of the Northwest, a race pro-

verbial for their industry, integrity, economy and genial, hospitable temperament, for it is an old and true saying that "no man goes hungry from a Scotchman's door." The date of Robert Bain's birth was May 20, 1818. His parents were John and Isabella (McDonald) Bain, who were also natives of Scotland. The father was a carpenter. Both parents are long since deceased.

Robert Bain, whose name heads this article, spent his childhood in Scotland, and in 1827 came to America with his parents, who settled about seventy miles from Ottawa, Canada, where they were among the first settlers. The country was very new and the pioneers had to endure many hardships and perils. It was a heavily timbered country and a great deal of hard labor was necessary before a farm was cleared large enough in extent to support the family. Robert Bain was engaged chiefly at farming in Canada, although he also followed coopering to some extent. He was married in Canada in 1842 and remained until 1849 in the neighborhood where his parents had located. He then removed to Perth county, and located on the banks of the river Thames. There he lived until 1868, when he came to Minnesota and settled in Fremont, Winona county. For ten years he lived on a rented farm and then bought a farm in an Irish settlement near Winona. He finally, in 1878, sold out and came to Polk county, Minnesota, where he purchased all of section 12, in Lowell township. There he lived for two years, although the first land he worked belonged to Judge Stearns. At the expiration of that time he purchased 240 acres where he now lives, on section 9, Fisher township, and now owns 510 acres in all, a good share of which is under a high state of cultivation. He has comfortable and tasty building improvements, and the farm is one of the most valuable in the vicinity, as it includes both prairie and timber land.

The marriage of Mr. Bain occurred August 3, 1842, in Lanark county, Canada, when he wedded Barbara Furgerson, a native of Scotland, and a daughter of Duncan and Barbara (Currie) Furgerson. Mr. and Mrs. Bain are the parents of the following children—John, Barbara, Duncan, Robert, Isabella G., James and Donald. John is engaged in farming in Winona county, Minnesota. Barbara lives in Mallory. Duncan is a farmer near Mallory. Robert lives in Fisher, where he is engaged in the lumber business in company with C. P. Mallory. Isabella lives in Winona county, Minnesota. James is a farmer and lives in Fisher. Donald is the only son who is still at home.

GEORGE KETCHAM. In glancing over the biographies of the many incumbents of the county offices in the different counties comprised in the famous Park Regions of Minnesota, it will be seen that American-born citizens furnish a large part of the persons who fill their responsible positions with satisfaction to all parties concerned. The subject of this article is the present incumbent of the office of county attorney of Grant county, Minnesota, to which position he was elected in 1884, and re-elected in 1886 and 1888. He is a native of Michigan, born in Cass county on the 9th day of January, 1850, and is the son of Samuel and Abigail (Pullman) Ketchum, natives of New York State. The father of our subject was a Baptist preacher, and is now living at the advanced age of eighty-one years. The mother of the present subject died in February, 1888, at the age of seventy-five years. They were the parents of the following named children—Franklin, Lewis, George, and Elizabeth. The two first named are deceased, having died in infancy.

Mr. Ketcham attended school in his native State and graduated from the Hillsdale College in 1873. He then decided to enter the profession of law, and accordingly studied two years under Judge Coolidge and was admitted to the bar. He then commenced the practice of his profession at Cassopolis, Cass county, Michigan, and devoted his entire time to it for seven years. In 1882 he removed to Grant county, Minnesota, and on settling there at once engaged in the law business.

Mr. Ketcham was married on the 10th day of October, 1877, to Miss Minnie Wethey, and this union has been blessed with one child, Koyla, born September 11, 1884. Mrs. Ketcham is a native of New York State, and received her education in Michigan, at the high school at Cassopolis, where she was married. She is a daughter of A. Wethey, a farmer of Grant county, Minnesota. The subject of this sketch is a republican in his political belief and takes an active interest in all public and local affairs. While in Michigan he was elected to the office of Circuit Court Commissioner, which position he held for six years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and one of the most popular and highly esteemed citizens of the county. He is a man of the strictest honor and integrity and stands high in the community in which he lives.

WALTER E. TRUAX, M. D. Among the successful and leading medical practitioners at Breckenridge, Wilken county, Minnesota, is the gentleman whose name heads this article. Dr. Truax is a native of Wisconsin, born in Racine county, June 10, 1848, and is a son of Walter D. and Sarah F. (Gibbons) Truax, natives of Vermont and England, respectively. The grandfather of our subject (John Truax) was a native of Vermont and of German descent. He was a manufacturer and moved to Canada in 1820, where he engaged in the manufacture of scythes and axes until the latter part of his life, when he returned to his native State, remaining there until his death in 1840. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was a sturdy representative of the pioneers of his day. The parents of Walter E. Truax's mother (Sarah Truax) were John and Mary (Harding) Gibbons, natives of England. They came to this country in 1830, and settled in State City, New York, where John Gibbons carried on the occupation of boot and shoe manufacturing. They moved to Wisconsin in 1845 and settled at Waterford, Racine county, where they remained until 1870. They then removed to Floyd county, Iowa, where the father remained until his death in 1882. He was a republican in political matters. He, with his wife, who died in 1881, belonged to the Methodist church. The father of our subject moved to Floyd county, Iowa, in 1863, where he lived until his death in 1886, at the age of sixty-eight years. The mother of Dr. Truax is now living in Floyd county, Iowa, and she is the mother of ten children, seven of whom are living — Amanda, now Mrs. Knapp; John H., Dr. Walter E., Laura E., the wife of Mr. Hunt; Nellie, Clara (married to a Mr. Roberts) and Charles. The parents and children are members of the Baptist church.

Dr. Walter Truax, the subject of this biographical sketch, remained at home attending school until he was fifteen years of age. In 1863 he enlisted in the Forty-eighth Iowa Battalion (Infantry) and served one hundred days. After his honorable discharge he reenlisted in Company B, Sixth Iowa Cavalry, and was in the service sixteen months. He was at Memphis, and later participated in several engagements with the Indians on the plains of Dakota and Nebraska. After his return from the war he commenced the study of telegraphy at Marshalltown, Iowa,

and remained one year working in the train dispatcher's office. Until 1870 he was engaged as an operator for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, also the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad. During this time he worked in the commerical offices for these companies in Omaha, Chicago and St. Louis. He then received an appointment on the Northern Pacific and remained with them for thirteen years. He was the second station agent appointed at Moorhead, Minnesota, and held that position for five years. Prior to this he studied medicine, attending the Minnesota University, and was admitted in 1883. He commenced the practice of medicine in Todd county, where he remained one year and then settled in Battle Lake, Otter Tail county, Minnesota, where he remained engaged in clinical work for two years. In 1885 he moved to Breckenridge, Wilkin county, Minnesota, where he has since been actively engaged in his profession.

Dr. Truax was married in 1869 to Miss Alice A. Judd. This union has been blessed with five children, as follows—Percy E., Sadie A., William E., Lotta E. and Walter D. Mrs. Truax is a native of Illinois and the daughter of William and Elizabeth Judd. Dr. Truax has traveled extensively and is a man of thorough and versatile knowledge. He has written two works on draughts, one while a resident of Chicago and the other while in Breckenridge. He is a democrat in his political belief and is a member in good standing of the Grand Army of the Republic, Masonic fraternity and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

GEORGE E. PERLEY, a successful attorney at Moorhead, of the firm of Wellcome & Perley, forms the subject of this biographical sketch.

Mr. Perley is a native of Lempster, New Hampshire, born August 19, 1853. His parents were Asbury F. and Sarah J. (Dodge) Perley, natives of the same State and county. The father is engaged at farming, which has been his life-long occupation. The mother died in 1883. Our subject's grandfather Perley was named Edmund, and his wife was formerly Sarah Bailey. They were natives of Salem, Massachusetts, and were the parents of a large family of children—ten in number. Our subject's ancestors are of Welch descent, coming to America and settling at Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1634. Sarah Dodge's parents were John and Rebecca (Gould) Dodge, natives of Lempster, New Hampshire, and Westminster, Vermont, respectively. The father was engaged in farming and milling. His father was John, a descendant of the Saxons. Our subject's grandfather Edmund, was a strong Methodist churchman, as was his son Asbury, always taking an active part in church matters.

Our subject is a graduate of Kimball's Union Academy of Meriden, New Hampshire, also of Dartmouth College, leaving the latter famous place of learning in 1878, after which he taught in the high schools of his State for over two years. He then studied law at Claremont, New Hampshire, in the office of Hon. Ira Colby, graduating at the New Hampshire bar in 1883, being admitted the same year at Boston, Massachusetts, where he practiced his chosen profession until he came to Moorhead, in 1884. Here he has practiced law and attended to loans and real estate business, forming a partnership with J. B. Wellcome, and they are now among the leading law firms of Moorhead. They are the local attorneys for the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway. Our subject also carries on a farm of over four hundred acres, in Clay county.

Mr. Perley was married in 1884 to Miss M. E. Jones, of Windsor, Vermont; she is the daughter of Asa and Clara Jones, of the same place in Vermont. They have one child

—Grace. Mr. Perley is a radical republican in politics. He belongs to the First Presbyterian church of Moorhead, and stands very high, both among those of his profession and with the citizens of Clay county.

THOMAS C. SHAPLEIGH, who is one of the justices of the city of Crookston, Minnesota, has occupied quite a prominent position in the history of the territory and State of Minnesota, where he settled as early as 1855. He was born in York county, Maine, July 7, 1824. He received the rudiments of an excellent education in the schools of his native county, and while yet a young man commenced an apprenticeship to the trade or craft of ship carpenter in the navy yard at Kittery, not far from the place of his nativity. Three years he served and then followed the trade as journeyman until the spring of 1855. Then he determined to seek a new home in the West, and with that intent, in April of that year, came to Minnesota, among the earliest pioneers of this region, and for a time located at St. Anthony. In June following he went to Monticello, Wright county, where he assisted in building the first steam saw-mill west of St. Anthony. After the mill was completed he took charge and operated it until the following February, when he returned to St. Anthony. There he took charge of a saw-mill, and from that time until 1864 he had charge of saw-mills in Anoka, Mendota, and Wacouta. Then he returned to Monticello and engaged in farming. But the quiet life of a farmer was not to his taste, and in 1867 he accepted the appointment of assistant United States revenue assessor, under General McLaren, which position he held two years.

In 1872 he went to the point where the Northern Pacific Railroad was to cross the Missouri river, near where Bismarck, Dakota Territory, now stands, and there had charge of the business of Burleigh & Keith, who had a contract for the construction of fifty miles of the road. He remained in that capacity until the work was completed. In the month of March, 1874, he received the appointment of register of the United States land office at Detroit, Minnesota, and took possession of the office in that capacity. In 1879 the office was removed to Crookston, whither he came. He remained in that responsible and onerous office until December, 1881. During the following year Mr. Shapleigh acted as land agent for the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba railroad, but in the fall of that year received the nomination and election to the office of the clerk of the court of Polk county, and served in that capacity for the succeeding four years, enjoying the confidence of the people of Crookston; on the expiration of his term of service he was offered and accepted the position of city justice, a post which he is worthily and satisfactorily filling the current year (1888).

The subject of this sketch is one of the prominent and leading citizens of the county, identified with its growth and development by a thousand ties. Besides his handsome residence in the city, he is the owner of considerable real estate in the county in the shape of good farming land. An active, energetic business man, of sterling integrity and honesty of purpose, he holds a high place in the opinions of the people of the community, and is deservedly one of the most popular men in Crookston. He is an active member of the Masonic fraternity, having been made a Mason in St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 56, at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1852, but is now connected with Crookston Lodge, No. 141, and has held the office of D. G. M. for the northwestern part of the State. He is also a prominent member of Pierson Chapter, No. 40, R. A. M., of which he is past most eminent

high priest, and is the present eminent commander of Constantine Commandery, No. 20, K. T., of Crookston.

Mr. Shapleigh has been married, but his wife is deceased. He has a family of four children.

MICHAEL B. SHEPPARD. The subject of this biographical sketch is a prominent and esteemed member of the farming community of the Park Regions, and is a resident of section 20, Logan township, Grant county, Minnesota. He is a native of Ohio, born in Montgomery county, on the 18th day of June, 1851, and is the son of Joseph and Mary (Lyon) Sheppard, natives of Maryland and Ohio, respectively. The father and mother of our subject were married in Ohio, and after remaining there for eight or ten years, removed to Iowa. They settled at Cascade, where they lived for six years, then removing to Delaware county, Iowa, where they have since continued to reside. The father is engaged in agricultural pursuits and is one of the representative men of Delaware county, Iowa. They are the parents of nine children, whose names are—Johnson, Michael, Mary, William, Maggie, Richard, David, George and Joseph. Even and one child (who died in infancy) are deceased.

Michael B. Sheppard, the subject of this biographical sketch, spent his younger days in attending school in Delaware county, Iowa. Leaving school at the age of seventeen he remained at home, helping his father on the farm for one year. He then engaged in life for himself by driving the stage from Manchester to Marion, and to Elkader, Clayton county, Iowa, for a period of two years. Mr. Sheppard removed from Clayton county, Iowa, in the spring of 1878, to his old home, where he remained for a short time, and in the same year went to Grant county, Minnesota. Upon his arrival there he homesteaded a tract of land in Logan township, on section 20. Prior to his settling on his present place he took a pre-emption right from a Mr. Belding, who went to Grant county at the same time as our subject. Since that time Mr. Sheppard has lived on his present place on section 20, where he has been engaged in general farming and stock-raising.

Mr. Sheppard was united in marriage to Miss Mary Harrison on the 22d of April, 1881, and this union has been blessed with two children, named—Roy E. and Edna G. Mrs. Sheppard is a native of Iowa and the daughter of John Harrison, a farmer of Iowa. The mother is still living. The father died when Mrs. Sheppard was a small child. She is one of five children—George, William, John, Martha and Mary. Mr. Sheppard is one of the prominent and representative citizens of his township, ever taking an active interest in all public matters. He has held the offices of assessor and supervisor and is a member of the Tariff Reform Club in Herman. He is a man of the utmost honor and integrity, highly esteemed by all who know him, and his word is considered as good as his bond. Mr. Sheppard is independent in political matters.

CAPTAIN JOHN W. GREGG is the deputy county auditor of Richland county, North Dakota, and lives at Wahpeton, the county seat of that county. He is a native of Rock Island, Illinois, where he was born, September 1, 1841.

Mr. Gregg's parents were Dr. P. and Sarah L. (Wheelock) Gregg, the former born in Ireland and the latter a native of New Hampshire. The father was a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, and came to America in 1831, settling first in Philadelphia,

Pennsylvania, where he attended a course of lectures at Jefferson College. In 1840 he removed to Rock Island, Illinois, where he was married and was for years the leading physician and surgeon. He has a family of seven living children — John W., Mary, now Mrs. A. C. Dart; Joseph K., Sarah, Carrie, Spencer and Fannie.

The subject of our sketch was given excellent educational advantages in his youth and was surrounded with the influences of a refined home. He took a thorough course at the high school in Rock Island, and at its completion clerked in a store for one year. He then read law for one year in the office of Messrs. Wilkinson & Pleasants, leading attorneys of Rock Island. On the breaking out of the late war, he gave up his legal studies, and enlisted as a private in Company D, Twelfth Regiment, Illinois Infantry, and served with that company for five months. He was then transferred, for promotion, to Company K, Fifty-eighth Regiment, Illinois Infantry, of which he was made second lieutenant. He held this commission for one year, during which time, on the 6th of April, at the battle of Shiloh, he was taken prisoner by the confederates and kept in prison until October 12, when he was released. During most of this time he was kept in the confederate prison at Madison, Georgia. In the winter of 1862 he was commissioned first lieutenant, which rank he held until the latter part of 1863, when he was made captain of his company. He was on the staff of General John McArthur from April, 1863, until the close of the war. Captain Gregg saw service in the following engagements—Fort Donaldson, Shiloh, Vicksburgh, Jackson, the campaign of Atlanta, Nashville, and many minor battles and skirmishes. After the close of the war Captain Gregg went to Chicago, Illinois, where for one year he engaged in the commission business. He then acted as clerk of the board of public works of that city for a period of six years, after which for six years he worked in the postoffice department. He then traveled extensively over the Western States, prospecting, and in December, 1881, located at Fargo, Dakota Territory. Here he found employment as advertising clerk on the Fargo *Argus*, and worked in that line for one year. Then for two years he was agent for the Fargo & Southern Railway Company, at Wahpeton, Dakota, where he has since resided. Resigning that position, he engaged as book-keeper for the Wahpeton Elevator Company for one year. For two years thereafter he was book-keeper for the *Richland County Gazette*, during which time he held the office of justice of the peace. He was then appointed deputy auditor of Richland county, November 15, 1888.

In December, 1865, Captain Gregg was married to Miss Margaret McArthur, of Chicago, Illinois, a sister of General John McArthur, and a daughter of John McArthur, of Chicago, Illinois. Her father was a native of Scotland.

Captain Gregg is a stanch republican in politics, is a member of the I. O. O. F., G. A. R., and the Knights of Pythias. He is one of Wahpeton's leading citizens and is esteemed by all who know him.

FRANK KENT is engaged in the omnibus and dray business in Alexandria, Minnesota. Mr. Kent is a native of Penobscot county, Maine, and was born on the 23d of March, 1831. His father, William Kent, was a native of New Hampshire. His mother's name was Nancy (Stewart) Kent, and she also was a native of New Hampshire. The father was a cooper by trade, and followed that business in Maine during his residence there, until, in 1834, he came west to Illinois to prospect, and while there was

taken sick and died. His mother, Nancy (Stewart) Kent, died in New Hampshire in January, 1864, leaving only one child, the subject of this sketch. The Kent family are of English ancestry, and on the Stewart side of Scotch ancestry.

Frank Kent, the subject of our sketch, after his father's death was bound out to a farmer and raised on a farm until he was fourteen years old. He then went into a saw-mill to work, and remained eight years, and during the last three years had charge of the mill where twenty men were employed. In 1855 Mr. Kent came to Minnesota, and first went into the pineries at St. Croix. Here his capability for management was recognized by his employers, and he was given charge of a large driving crew and later of a rafting crew. He remained at work in the pineries on the St. Croix river until July, 1856. He then came to St. Anthony, now East Minneapolis. Again he went into the milling business and was given charge of one of the saws in a large steam saw-mill. He continued steadily at this for five months. At the end of this time, he, together with George Forbes, fitted out a batteau (a boat), and supplying it with provisions and tools for work started for Perkeganny Camp up the Mississippi river. This was on the 7th day of November, 1856. They started on their cruise and succeeded in reaching an island in the Mississippi river some six miles up the river, at which place they were frozen in for three days, then warm weather came on and they went on to clear water. Here they abandoned the enterprise and then struck across the country, fourteen miles, to Cold Spring City, where George Forbes took a contract to build a saw-mill, and Mr. Kent took a contract to get out the timber for the same. The following spring Mr. Kent started the mill and worked in that business during the entire summer, this being the summer of 1857. That fall he rented the mill, and ran it under his own proprietorship until 1859, employing until this time, two men. In 1859 he quit the mill business and gave his attention more directly to farming, for, prior to this date, he had taken a claim for 160 acres of land near Munic. His partner, at the same time, had taken 160 acres of land near Mr. Kent's claim. Later they selected a town site of 320 acres on the Sauk river. On this town site they built a house and made other improvements, but finding this to be a bad investment they gave it up, and in the spring of 1860 sold their claim for a small compensation. Mr. Kent then went to Colorado, and engaged in the mining business for two seasons, but was not very successful in finding gold. He succeeded in reaching home two years later with but very little to show for his two seasons spent in the gold regions. He then came to St. Cloud, Minnesota, this being in November, 1861. While in Colorado, for a part of the time he had engaged in the transporting business, and had four mules and one pony, which he brought to St. Cloud with him. In the winter of 1861–62 he engaged in the freighting business, driving from St. Cloud to St. Paul for J. C. and H. C. Burbank & Co. In the fall of 1862 he quit this business, purchased goods, and with his team drove to Georgetown, selling the goods on his way. Reaching Georgetown, he received news of the Indian outbreak, and then drove to Ft. Abercrombie, where he enlisted with the settlers to fight the Indians. The Indians made a dash upon the fort and made their way to the stables, where Mr. Kent and E. M. Wright shot two of the Indians and captured a double-barrel gun, which Mr. Kent still has in his possession. Mr. Wright is now a resident of Fergus Falls, Minnesota.

An incident occurred here at the fort which shows how nearly Mr. Kent came to losing his life. Before entering the fort the Indians

might readily have killed him, but they were slow in making their attack, and, by watching his opportunity, he gained entrance into the fort before their attack upon him was made. While here he was sent with another man as a messenger from the fort, having to go to Georgetown to bring the families of the holders of the fort to that place. A body of troops escorted them for a short distance through the timber, and then they started alone with their horses. They had gone but a short distance when they heard firing, and looking back saw the soldiers and Indians fighting, so they thought there would be no chance to get the families from Georgetown to the fort, and he struck out for Crow Wing, going thence to St. Cloud. The fort was re-inforced within a day or two afterward and all the citizens and their families came to St. Cloud. Mr. Kent spent three weeks in the fort prior to his leaving for St. Cloud. After remaining a short time in government employ in St. Cloud, he went up the Sauk river to purchase grain for Capt. T. D. Smith, of St. Paul. During this winter he was engaged in hauling Government supplies from St. Cloud to Ft. Abercrombie. In the spring he commenced freighting for himself and others, making several trips to Winnipeg. He followed this business from 1862 to 1866. In 1866 he bought a farm of 320 acres at St. Martin, and engaged in the farming business for two years. At this time he sold the farm and went to Melrose, Minnesota, and pre-empted 160 acres, and lived here upon this farm for a period of seven years. During this time he did considerable freighting, making some money. In 1875 he sold the farm and moved into the village of Melrose. He then engaged in the freighting business between this point and Alexandria, Minnesota, keeping a number of teams continually for three years. In 1878 he moved to Alexandria, which place has since been his home.

The subject of this sketch was married in 1862 to Miss Elvira M. Fadden, of St. Cloud, Minnesota, daughter of Joseph Fadden, of that place. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Kent, their names being Charles F., Le Rona, George H., Eugene F., Lewis S. and Harry B.

Mr. Kent is one of the prominent business men of Alexandria, an industrious, intelligent, enterprising citizen. On coming to Alexandria he made several valuable investments and purchased a valuable piece of property opposite what is known as the Letson House block. Since coming to Alexandria he has been engaged in the omnibus and dray business, keeps three men employed continually, and has practically a monopoly on the 'bus business in the village of Alexandria. In politics Mr. Kent is a republican. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also of the Congregational society of Alexandria. In all matters pertaining to the best interests of the city, Mr. Kent has shown himself to be one of the most enterprising and most liberal of her citizens.

JAMES F. COWIE, attorney-at-law, of Fergus Falls, Minnesota, is a native of the State of Maryland, where he was born in 1854. His parents were of Scotch descent, and at an early age Mr. Cowie removed with them to western Wisconsin. The Cowies were in that portion of Wisconsin which was but scantily settled, and consequently Mr. Cowie's early life was spent as a farmer's son, in days when schools, like railroads, were not very numerous in that portion of the country. He received a common school education, and, at the age of seventeen, began teaching in the public schools during the winter, working on his father's farm during the summer. In this way he

saved enough money to take a college course, which he did, graduating from a college in La Crosse in 1876.

Mr. Cowie first came West in 1881, entering the employ of the L. C. Porter Milling Company, at Goodwin, Dakota Territory, and afterward of Nicollet, Minnesota. In August, 1882, Mr. Cowie came to Fergus Falls. He began the study of law while in college and was admitted to the bar in this city in 1883, and was for two years a member of the firm of Clapp, Woodard & Cowie, but on the election of Mr. Clapp to the office of attorney-general, Mr. Cowie opened an office for himself, and has since been a successful and painstaking attorney.

He was elected alderman in what is familiarly known as the "Fighting Third" Ward of the city, and has made an excellent officer. He has at all times been a fearless defender of what he deemed the right, and has served the city in an able and efficient manner. His nomination for the legislature in the fall of 1888 was given him without solicitation on his part and reluctantly accepted by him, but having accepted the nomination, he at once set out to make an aggressive and honorable campaign in the face of a large republican majority. He was unsuccessful, however, being defeated at the polls.

Mr. Cowie's parents were Hon. George and Margaret (Faulds) Cowie, natives of Glasgow, Scotland. The parents came to America in 1845, settling in Nova Scotia. The father was by occupation a miner, and engaged in work in the coal, iron and gold mines in different parts of America. In 1849 he crossed the plains to California, remaining in the gold fields until 1853, at which time he returned to the East, settling in Washington county, Maryland, where he followed his old business of mining until 1856. At this time he removed to Buffalo county, Wisconsin, where he turned his attention to farming, and where he still lives. At present he is engaged extensively in farming and also in stock-raising. He is one of the wealthy and successful farmers of that county. He was chosen to represent the people of his county in the State legislature of the State of Wisconsin in 1872. He has been chairman of the town board and chairman of the board of county supervisors. In local politics he is a man of much influence, and is respected by all who know him. He had a family of eleven children, seven of whom are now living—James F., George M., Allen J., Albert E., Robert, Frank and Maggie. Those that died were Annie, Nettie, who was Mrs. M. J. Shannessy, and David. Mrs. Shannessy left two children, twins—Maude and Mabel.

Mr. Cowie was married in 1877 to Miss Jennie Bert, who had been a school-mate during his school-days and a former pupil. Mrs. Cowie was the daughter of Robert and Jennie Bert, natives of Scotland. Her parents came to America in about 1845, settling in Pennsylvania. They now live in Buffalo county, Wisconsin, at Glencoe, to which place they moved in 1857. He is now engaged extensively in farming and stock-raising, and is one of the prominent and wealthy men of that county. Mr. and Mrs. Cowie have a family of three children—Lewis, Elsie and Robert.

Mr. Cowie has attained to considerable prominence in local politics, and has for some time, in fact since 1886, been a member of the city council. In politics he affiliates with the democratic party, and is a leading member of the Masonic fraternity. He lives in a fine residence on Vine street.

FREDERICK T. KOYLE, M. D., one of the prominent physicians of the village of Ada, and the county coroner of Norman county, Minnesota, is one of the oldest residents of Ada, having located there

in the summer of 1882. He at once opened an office for the practice of his profession, and has continued in the discharge of his duties therein ever since. In the fall of the same year he, beginning to be appreciated at his true worth, was appointed deputy coroner, and in the fall of 1883 was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the county to fill the office of coroner, and has been continued in that position to the present. He has also served on the village board of health for several years.

Dr. Koyle first saw the light January 12, 1859, in Brockville, Ontario, Canada, and is the son of Turner and Lydia E. (Purvis) Koyle. Receiving his primary education in the common schools of his native town and pursuing his more advanced studies in the Collegiate Institute at Coburg, Ontario, he spent his time in the school-room until he was about seventeen years of age. In 1877 he matriculated at the medical department of Queen's College, Kingston, Ontario, Canada, from which institution of learning he was graduated with honors in the spring of 1882. From there he went to Montreal, where he spent a few months in the hospital for the purpose of enlarging his studies, and from that city started for Grand Forks, Dakota. On his way thither he came up to see the new village of Ada, of which he had heard most favorable reports, and being impressed with its promise determined to cast in his lot with the people of that village, and has remained ever since.

When the doctor arrived in Ada he had only $10, but by close attention to the duties of his profession, with his excellent judgment and eminent achievements in all branches of medical science, he has succeeded in placing himself in a most favorable condition financially. He occupies a high rank in the fraternity of physicians of the county, and has one of the largest and best practices in the village. His genial, whole-souled manner makes him a favorite in the sick room, and he is, socially speaking, one of the most popular men in the community.

Dr. Koyle was united in marriage July 29, 1884, with Mrs. E. E. Hardy *nee* Jenkins, a native of Glens Falls, New York, and the daughter of Chauncy and Sadie (Davis) Jenkins.

Our subject is a prominent and active member of the Masonic fraternity, having been made a Mason in Norman Lodge, No. 154, A. F. & A. M., in 1883, and now occupies the high position of worshipful master of the lodge, and takes great interest in all the workings of the order.

STEPHEN H. PARKHURST, a prominent attorney-at-law in the famous Red River Valley of Minnesota, is a resident of the city of East Grand Forks, Polk county, Minnesota, where he is engaged in an extensive law and collection business. He is a native of Vermont, born in Stockbridge on the 17th of September, 1825, and is a son of Stephen and Kesiah (Nanson) Parkhurst, natives of Vermont. The grandfather of the present subject was one of the earliest settlers in the village of Royalton, Vermont, and was residing there when the Indians destroyed the town by fire. He had always been on friendly terms with the "red men" of that locality, and on this account they spared his house from the brand. The father and mother of our subject were the parents of the following named children—Harriet, Benjamin, Phebe, Daniel, George, Eunice, Juliana and Stephen H.

Stephen H. Parkhurst, of whom this sketch treats, remained in Stockbridge until four years old, at which time he removed with his parents to Brandon, Rutland county, Vermont, where he remained for sixteen years. During that time he attended the common

schools until March, 1841, when he secured a position as clerk in the postoffice and remained in that capacity until the postmaster was removed by the President. In 1842 or 1843 he was employed in the quartermaster's department, under General Clark. His duty was to overhaul and examine the arms in the arsenals. As these duties occupied his attention only in the summer, he taught school in the winter, and in October, 1846, he went to Burlington, Vermont, with General Clark, to engage in the newspaper business, Clark having purchased the Burlington *Free Press*, and acted as editor, while Mr. Parkhurst was given charge of the financial department. Our subject remained at that place from 1846 until 1859, and in 1859 he removed to Brandon, Vermont. After returning, he purchased a grist-mill and continued to operate it for one and a half years. He traveled through different parts of the western States and again returned to Brandon, where he purchased the largest store building and put in a full stock of mercantile goods. He continued in this business until August, 1876, when he was evicted by fire, his goods destroyed and his building burned to the ground. For the next two years he was engaged in settling up his accounts, and in April, 1881, he removed to Minnesota. He settled at East Grand Forks, Polk county, Minnesota, where he continued the study of law, having studied at that profession during his leisure hours for a number of years. On the 21st of April, 1882, he was admitted to the bar in Grand Forks, Dakota Territory, and December 18, 1883, was admitted in Polk county, Minnesota. He has since remained in East Grand Forks, engaged in his law business, with the exception of the summer of 1885, when he paid a visit to his old home in the East. He is one of the strong upholders of the republican party and was delegate to the first district republican convention ever held in the United States. The convention was held at Rutland, Vermont, June 7, 1854, D. A. Nickolson being chairman. Mr. Parkhurst was a member of the old whig party and was chairman of the meeting held in Essex Junction, Chittendon county, Vermont, where the republican party was organized.

Mr. Parkhurst is actively engaged in an extensive law and insurance business, paying special attention to loans, collections and all matters pertaining to real estate matters.

Mr. Parkhurst was married in Bridgeport, Vermont, in January, 1847, to Miss Nancy E. Ganson, the daughter of John and Sybel (Sessions) Ganson, natives of Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Parkhurst have been blessed with the following named children—Julia C., now Mrs. Buttles, of Brandon, Vermont; Henry S., now a resident of Glens Falls, New York; George H., living in Saratoga, New York; and Jennie L., the wife of Mr. Wilder, of White Hall, New York. The subject of this article is one of the prominent men of East Grand Forks and vicinity, and is one of the ablest lawyers in the Red River Valley. He has held the offices of justice of the peace, town agent, agent for the school endowment fund, and is also a notary public. He has done a great deal for the benefit of the city in which he lives and is very highly esteemed by all who know him. He owns several commodious residences in the city and is an active citizen, working for the best interests of his locality.

JOHN BRENNIN. One of the prominent members of the farming community in the famous Park Regions in Minnesota, is the gentleman whose name heads this article; a resident of section 22, Roseville township, Grant county, Minnesota. He is a native of Canada, born in Lower Canada on the 6th of

February, 1845, and is the son of John and Jane (Kennedy) Brennin, natives of Ireland. They came to Quebec in 1832, and from there to Maine, where they remained for a short time and again returned to Canada. After living in Canada for a number of years the parents returned to Maine, where they still reside. They are engaged in farming, but in former days the father was a stonemason. They have a family of six children, whose names are—Nancy, Catherina, Mary, James, John and Thomas. Nancy died at the age of seventeen years, and James died at the age of twenty-six years.

John Brennin, the subject of this biographical article, spent his boyhood-days in the town of Solon, Somerset county, Maine, and at the age of seventeen left the school-room and commenced in life for himself. Until 1875 he worked at the lumbering trade and also helped his father on the home farm. In the year mentioned he moved to Minnesota, and after remaining in Minneapolis for two years, engaged in farming and in the pineries, he went to Grant county, Minnesota, settling on a tract of land in Roseville township, where he has remained ever since. He homesteaded 160 acres in the township named, on section 22, and has since devoted his attention to general farming and stock-raising. He was one of the first settlers in the township, there being only two or three houses in the town when he first settled there.

Mr. Brennin was united in marriage May 7, 1868, to Miss Mahala Jewett, and they have been blessed with five children, whose names are—Viola, James, Grace, Blanch and John. Mrs. Brennin is a native of Maine, born at Solon. She is a well-educated lady, and followed the profession of a schoolteacher prior to her union with Mr. Brennin. Mr. Brennin is one of the substantial men of his township, and has always taken an active interest in all public and educational matters. He is a democrat in his political affiliations, and has held the offices of assessor and supervisor. He was the first voter to cast a democratic ballot in the town. He is a member of the Farmers' Alliance, and is held in high esteem both as a neighbor and a valued citizen.

JORGEN JENSEN, who is now sheriff of Clay county, Minnesota, and a man of much travel and experience, is justly entitled a place in a work devoted to biographical sketches of the prominent men of Red River Valley.

He is a native of Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, born March 8, 1854. His parents are Anton and Annie M. (Christeson) Jensen, natives of Denmark. The parents were engaged in keeping a hotel. The father of our subject came to America in 1853, and after a sojourn of eight years returned to his former home across the sea. In 1870 he again came to this country and engaged in farming in Clay county, Minnesota. The family had two sons—Jens P. and Jorgen.

Jorgen, our subject, was reared in the city and there received a good education. At the age of sixteen he came to America with his parents and lived at home until he was about twenty-five years of age. He then took a pre-emption of 250 aces of land in Moland township, Clay county, where he followed farming until 1886, when he was elected to the office of sheriff of Clay county. In the township in which he settled he was a leading man and held the office of chairman of the board of supervisors and justice of the peace for a number of years.

He was married in 1882 to Miss Maren Hanson, daughter of Hans Christenson. By the above union two children have been born —George A. and William.

In politics our subject is a republican, and is one of Clay county's representative men,

ever taking an active part in county and State politics.

Both he and his wife are acceptable members of the Lutheran church, and are highly esteemed by all who know them.

It may here be stated that Anton, the father of our subject, was a soldier in the German-Danish war of 1848. He was sergeant in that service and was wounded in the leg. In 1876 our subject joined the Custer expedition as teamster. This was with the famous General Custer, among the hostile Indian tribes, when Custer was killed. This trip consumed over three months.

JOHN McGRATH. Prominent among the business men of the famous Park Regions, is the gentleman whose name heads this article, the proprietor of the meat market in the village of Barnesville, Clay county, Minnesota. He is a native of the State of Wisconsin, born in Greenville, in 1858, and is the son of Dennis and Ellen (Cashman) McGrath, natives of Ireland.

John McGrath attended the common schools in Wisconsin until nine years of age, at which period in life he came to the State of Minnesota, and settled with his parents in the village of Clinton Falls, Steele county, Minnesota. He remained there with his parents, attending school and working on the farm, until 1878, when he commenced in life for himself. In the spring of 1879 he started from Owatonna with three horses for Barnesville, Clay county, Minnesota. His brother was with him, and as soon as they reached their destination they commenced to improve their land which they homesteaded on arriving there. They were the first settlers and built the first claim shanty in that region. When our subject left the farm he went to the village of Barnesville and opened up a butcher's shop in partnership with his brother Thomas. They have since been engaged in the same business, and are the most successful business men in their line in the village. In 1883 Mr. McGrath purchased the St. James Hotel in that place and for eighteen months continued that business. During that time he erected the building now known as the Central House, situated near the depot. At the expiration of the eighteen months of hotel experience the subject of this biography returned to the occupation of butchering, his brother having carried on the trade while he was in the hotel. In 1885 the brothers opened a machine shop, handling all kinds of farm machinery and implements of husbandry. They have since been engaged in that line in addition to their meat market.

Mr. McGrath was united in marriage on the 1st of September, 1885, to Miss Allie Brislane, a native of Minnesota. Mr. McGrath is one of the prominent and esteemed business men of the village, and takes an active interest in all public matters. He is a republican in his political affiliations and is a man of the strictest honor and integrity, highly esteemed by all who know him. He has held the office of president of the village board, and was one of the active workers when the new town was organized. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows and an exemplary citizen.

HON. E. E. CORLISS, attorney and counselor-at-law, is a resident of Fergus Falls, Otter Tail county, Minnesota. He is a native of Washington county, Vermont, and was born September 1, 1841. He is the son of Timothy E. and Elvira (Hutchins) Corliss, both of whom were natives of New Hampshire.

The father was a farmer and a lumberman. He came to Winona county, Minne-

sota, in 1856 and settled in Saratoga township, where he pre-empted 160 acres of land. He improved this farm and remained there until after the close of the war. He is now a resident of Pelican Rapids, and, having laid up for himself a neat competency, has retired from active business. The father had a family of eight children, six of whom are now living—Stilton H., John W., Eben E., Jennie, now Mrs. Beardsley; Rebecca, now Mrs. Kenney; and Charles M. The mother died in Saratoga township, Winona county, on the 6th of December, 1860.

Mr. Corliss, the subject of this sketch, remained at home in his native State, receiving his education in the common schools. His early training was received while with his parents at home upon the farm. On the breaking out of the war he enlisted in Company K, First Regiment, Minnesota Volunteers, and served for three months in the ranks. After this period he re-enlisted in Company A, Second Regiment, Minnesota Volunteers, serving for three years. Mr. Corliss passed through much trying service. He was wounded at the battle of Chickamauga, being struck by a bullet in the back of the head, and was for two months in Hospital Number Five at Nashville. On the 26th of May, 1864, he was discharged from service, and in April, 1865, he enlisted in Company A, Ninth United States Veteran Volunteers, and served as sergeant until the close of the war. Mr. Corliss was in a great many severe engagements, among them may be named the following—Mill Springs, Kentucky; Pittsburgh Landing, the siege of Cornith, Perryville, Chickamauga, and others of less fame. He was for some time with Sherman before Atlanta, and saw much weary marching for forty days going toward that city, being under fire the greater part of that time. After returning from the war he settled in Saratoga township, Winona county, Minnesota, where he remained on the farm for one year. Thence he went to Chatfield, Fillmore county, Minnesota, where he studied law with Judge Ripley. In 1870 he was admitted to the bar. He came to Otter Tail county and settled at Battle Lake, where he built the first frame house in the county. The dimensions were sixteen by twenty feet with twelve-foot posts. He settled on 320 acres of land, one-half of which was pre-emption and the other half homestead. He continued on the farm, improving the same until 1874, at which time he removed to Fergus Falls, opened a law office and engaged actively in the practice of his profession. He is still running his farms, having purchased other lands, making in all 500 acres. He has been quite successful in his farming business, and does not confine his attention wholly to raising grain. At present he has many head of fine-graded stock. His property interests in the city consist of several houses and much business property, besides his fine residence, with all modern improvements, situated on Lincoln avenue. He also has a summer residence at Chitherall Lake. Mr. Corliss has held many offices of trust within the gift of his constituents. He was elected county attorney in 1870, and held that office during the greater part of the time until 1884, serving ten years in all. For one year he served as a member of the lower body of the State legislature in 1872. He has also held the positions of deputy register and deputy treasurer in Otter Tail county, and was county superintendent of schools for some time in stead of his brother, William M. Corliss, deceased.

In 1864 Mr. Corliss was married to Miss Elizabeth Tucker, daughter of John Tucker, of Saratoga, Winona county, Minnesota. Six children blessed this union—Charles W., an attorney-at-law, who was married in 1887 to Miss Alice Stanton, of Fergus Falls;

John H., a teacher by profession; Florence, Jennie, Mary and Roy J.

In politics Mr. Corliss is a defender of the faith as propounded by the republican party. He has attained to considerable prominence in the councils of that party and is one of the local leaders thereof. He is also a prominent member of the Masonic, Odd-Fellows and G. A. R. fraternities. In all his business relations he has stood at the head of the citizens of Fergus Falls. He was one of the organizers of the Citizens' Bank, and is one of its directors. He is one of the leading lawyers and most prominent citizens of Fergus Falls.

FREEMAN ORCUTT, retired capitalist, is a resident of Wahpeton, Richland county, North Dakota. He is a native of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he was born in the year 1846. His parents were Moses and Mary (McKay) Orcutt.

The parents were natives of Vermont and Canada, respectively. In early life the father learned the trade of millwright, but later became a physician and surgeon. He came to Wisconsin in 1844, settling in Milwaukee, where he remained for two years. He then removed to Steuben county, New York, residing there until 1869, when he came west, settling in Benton county, Minnesota, where he lived a retired life until his death, which occurred in 1879. The mother died in New York State in 1855. They had a family of ten children, seven of whom are now living — Francis, William, Nelson, Henry, Freeman, George, and Walter S.

The subject of our sketch remained at home under parental authority until his mother's death in 1855. He was then bound out to a farmer who was to keep him until he was twenty-one. This did not suit Mr. Orcutt, the place soon became distasteful to him and the people disagreeable, so he ran away and came to Wisconsin, stopping at Beaver Dam, where he worked at all kinds of labor and remained two years. He then came further west, stopping at Concord, Dodge county, Minnesota, where he worked at anything he found to do. This was in 1857, and our subject was but eleven years old and with no relative within a thousand miles. He was plucky, however, and energetic and always found something to do. In April, 1861, at fifteen years of age, he enlisted for a service of three years in Company I, First Regiment, Minnesota Infantry. He remained with this company eighteen months, and was then transferred to the Sixth Regular Infantry and was made drill-master toward the close of his service at Fort Hamilton, on Long Island, New York. The first engagement was in the battle of Bull Run, where he was severely wounded by a shot received in his left leg. He was wounded at the battle of Gettysburg by a shot in the left elbow, the shot shattering the bone and severing one of the main arteries. This disqualified him from further service as a soldier on the battle-field, as he could not have the proper use of his arm. He suffered intense agony by this wound, and lay on the battle-field nine days before being removed. He saw much fighting, and was in every battle of the Army of the Potomac up to the battle of Gettysburg, except the first battle of Fredericksburg, at which time he was too sick to be in the field. After his service he went to Hornellsville, New York, where he engaged in selling lightning rods for about three months in the year, and for nine months attended the Alford Academy and the Rodgersville University, in Livingston county, New York. He pursued this plan for three years and acquired an excellent education. In February, 1868, he removed to Benton county, Minnesota, settling just across the river from St.

Cloud. There he took a Government claim and purchased other lands, making a fine farm of 480 acres. For nine years he remained here, part of the time being engaged in contracting and building and buying and selling property. In 1878 he removed to Wahpeton, North Dakota, where he took a Government claim five miles west of the city. He has added to his farm and has now 480 acres of land all in one body. He has improved his land and erected good buildings. He built his present residence in Wahpeton in 1880, where he has since lived.

Mr. Orcutt was married in 1880 to Miss Helen Rich, daughter of Morgan and Elizabeth (Friederick) Rich. One child has blessed this union — Jessie L. Mrs. Orcutt is a lady of refinement and finely educated, and is one of the moving spirits in the society of Wahpeton.

Mr. Orcutt is a democrat in politics, is an Odd-Fellow and a member of the G. A. R. He has been county commissioner and city treasurer for several years, and is now the city assessor. Mr. Orcutt is a man possessed of broad ideas, progressive in his thought, and exerts an extensive influence among his fellow-citizens, by whom he is universally respected.

CHARLES E. SAWYER, the efficient cashier of the First National Bank of Crookston, Minnesota, is one of the rising young business men of that city and real estate owners of the county.

The subject of this sketch was born at Waukesha, Waukesha county, Wisconsin, September 26, 1857, and is the son of Silas S. Sawyer, of that city. He remained at home with his parents until he had attained the age of sixteen years, drawing his education from the excellent schools of the city of his birth. In 1874 he entered the employ of the Waukesha National Bank and remained with that institution for a period of seven years. In October, 1881, he went to Chicago, Illinois, where, for a few months, he was employed in the First National Bank. At the expiration of that time he removed to Racine, Wisconsin, and was employed by the widely-known J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company in the responsible position of cashier from January, 1882, until January, 1885. At the latter date he came to Crookston to assume the duties of cashier of the First National Bank of that place, a position which he still holds.

The First National Bank of Crookston was established in October, 1881, by the individual members of the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company, and incorporated with a capital stock of $50,000. In January, 1884, the capital stock was increased to $100,000, and the bank is to-day the most important monetary institution in the city. Members of the J. I. Case Company are still large stockholders in the bank, as is Mr. Sawyer. The latter, as one of the board of directors and as cashier, has materially helped in bringing the business to its high state of efficiency and financial standing in the community, and has prospered in his own investments to a satisfactory degree. He has real estate interests in the city of Crookston and a considerable amount of improved and unimproved farm lands throughout the county. One farm of 160 acres, in the environs of the city, he carries on under his own supervision.

A man of sterling integrity, affable manners, and public-spirited and liberal, he is an honor to the community in which he resides, and is held in the highest appreciation by the citizens of Crookston and the surrounding country. He is a member of Crookston Lodge, No. 141, A. F. and A. M., and of Pierson Chapter, No. 40, R. A. M. Mr. Sawyer is a member of the First Baptist church

of the city and one of the trustees of that congregation. Much of his spare time is given to religious work and the advancement of the cause of Christ, and he endeavors in all things to square his life by the teachings of the Christian religion.

On the 24th of January, 1888, Mr. Sawyer was united in matrimonial bonds with Miss Elsie Jennings, a native of Wisconsin and the daughter of I. U. Jennings, of Crookston.

ERICK FRANKBERG, the city police justice of Fergus Falls, Otter Tail county, Minnesota, is a native of Sweden, born on the 9th day of August, 1850.

His parents were Andrew and Britta O. D. (Johnson) Berg, both of whom were natives of Sweden. The father was born in 1805. The father's father was Magnus Berg, and the mother's father was Oloff Johnson. They were all well-to-do-farmers, and were prominent in the affairs of their native country. Magnus Berg was in the war of 1808–9, and served about three years. He had a large family, of whom four sons and one daughter lived to manhood and womanhood. Oloff Johnson had only two daughters, one of whom died at twenty-two, and the other, the mother of the subject of our sketch, lived until 1877, when she died in her native land. She was born in 1815.

Andrew Berg, the father of the subject of our sketch, was a carpenter and builder by trade, and also a pattern-maker. He followed these lines until 1871, when he retired from active business life. Previous to this, however, he had engaged extensively in farming, and ran a large farm in connection with his other business, but in 1856 gave his farm into other hands. From 1871 until his death in 1886 he lived a retired life. He and his wife were loyal and prominent members of the Lutheran church, in which he held a leading office for many years. He was a liberal-hearted man, and was always ready to help the poor. He was respected and loved by all in life and lamented in death. His wife was a lady of generous qualities, much given to almsgiving, and belonged to various organizations for the promotion of social purity and for the good of her people. They had a familfy of six children—Oloff, now dead; Magnus, Anna, now Mrs. Johnson; Erick, Andreas, and Jonas, now dead. Three of these children came to America. Oloff settled in Chicago, where he was engaged in building and contracting. He came to America in 1867 with his sister, Mrs. Johnson. He lived in Chicago until his death, which occurred in 1875. The rest of the children remained in Sweden with the exception of the subject of our sketch.

Mr. Frankberg, whose name appears at the head of this sketch, reached Chicago, Illinois, on the 12th of August, 1871, having left Guttenburg, in his native land, July 21st, of the same year. His childhood-days were spent in school in his native land. Until thirteen years of age he attended the public schools, and at that age he had passed all the grades taught in those institutions. At this time he was sent to his uncle Magnus, where for one year he attended a select school. After this he was sent to the city of Hudicksvall, where he continued his studies in the high school for one year, at which time he was confirmed in the Lutheran church of that city. He was then engaged as clerk by the proprietor of the principal hotel of that place, in which employment he remained for one year. His father now insisted that he learn the trade of carpenter and builder, and the son engaged in this line for two and one-half years. Then for one year longer he served with H. Shavon, in the city of Hernosand, Nor-

land, finishing his apprenticeship to that trade. At this time he returned home, and, when twenty years of age, in obedience to the Swedish law extant at that time, he attended a military school, being promoted for the third time to the office of vice-corporal. After remaining for one month he visited his father's family for some three weeks, and then migrated to America, coming to Chicago in 1871. In Chicago he turned his attention to working at his trade, and, together with his oldest brother, took and fulfilled a great many contracts for building. On the 9th of October of that year came the terrible Chicago fire. At this time the brothers were just completing a new building. This, together with a great many valuables that he had brought from Sweden, was burned and utterly destroyed. His loss directly from the fire was over $1,200, and in a short time he lost $292 more that had been deposited in a bank; the bank failed, and he was out of money. After the fire he worked at his trade, and was very successful. He overworked, however, and was taken sick with a fever, being laid up for nine weeks, and was, during the most of this time, paying $5 a week for board and $1 per day for doctor's services. This sickness ate up all of his hard earnings. On his recovery he again turned his attention to working at his trade, and was again successful in gathering together considerable money. During the winter in 1872 he went to a private school for the purpose of learning the English language and the business customs of our country. Again he turned his attention to the carpenter's trade, continuing in this business until 1875, when he went to Pierce county, Wisconsin, where he was engaged in contracting and building until 1880. During this time he served as constable for two years and studied law some. But he longed to come further west, and on the 2d day of October landed at Fergus Falls, Minnesota, where he went to work for Erwin Gage at the carpenter's trade. Here he had charge of the building of the school-house that was destroyed by fire in 1887. He followed the business of building and contracting until 1884, when he engaged in other lines, and turned his attention to real estate business principally. He followed this until 1885, when he was appointed city justice to fill out the unexpired term of Soren Listoe. In the spring of 1887 he was elected to that office without opposition and has held that position since. He has held numerous other positions of trust, being at one time appointed superintendent of the construction of the high-school building. During the year 1872, when in the city of Chicago, he made his declaration of citizenship and took out his first papers in the spring of 1877, then being in Pierce county, Wisconsin. His application was made before Judge Bundy from whom he received his naturalization papers.

On the 24th day of November, 1887, Mr. Frankberg was married to Miss Louise Johnson, of Pepin county, Wisconsin. She was a native of Sweden and came to America when twelve years of age. She was born October 23, 1856. Two sons have blessed this union—Albert P., born February 4, 1881; and George W., born December 20, 1882.

Mr. Frankberg owns a comfortable home on Summit avenue, which he built in 1882. In politics he is a stanch republican, and with his wife and family attends the Lutheran church. He is a leading member of the Odd-Fellows fraternity, being deputy grand master of this district. He became a member of the Odd-Fellows lodge December 25, 1876. In politics Mr. Frankberg takes a prominent place. In 1886 he was appointed secretary of the republican county committee, and in 1888, during the entire campaign, was chairman of the republican

committee of Otter Tail county. He has proven himself an earnest, enthusiastic worker in political matters, and at all times a wise counselor. His parents' name was Berg, but on attending the millitary school in Sweden he was given the name of Frank, so that his name became Frankberg.

THOMAS D. MULLIN, one of the prominent business men of the famous Park Regions of Minnesota, is at the present writing engaged in the collection business in the thriving village of Herman, Grant county, Minnesota. He is a native of New Brunswick, born on the 18th of February, 1853, and is the son of Joseph and Rachel (Davis) Mullin, natives of Ireland and Wales, respectively. The grandfather of our subject on his mother's side was John Davis, a farmer and a native of Wales. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch on his father's side was John Arthur Mullin, a native of Ireland, and at one time a merchant in that country. The father of our subject died in April, 1867, and was by occupation a school-teacher. He was also engaged at manufacturing boots and shoes in the city of Fredricton, New Brunswick, for a good many years. He with his family belonged to the Free Baptist church. They had a family of the following-named children — John A., Amelia, Joseph H., Eldon, Sarah A., George L., Thomas D., Melburn S., Barnett M. and William H. George was drowned at the age of eleven years, in the St. John river, New Brunswick. John died in a Florida hospital three months before the close of the Civil War. He enlisted in a Maine Cavalry Regiment. Joseph died in June, 1886, in the land of his birth, New Brunswick, being forty years old. He was head salesman in a large dry goods firm at the city of Fredricton, New Brunswick.

Mr. Mullin, the subject of this biographical sketch, spent his school-days in his native land, and at the age of seventeen years quit his school-life and commenced an apprenticeship in a carriage-shop, continuing at his trade until 1882. Prior to this, in 1879, he had removed to Herman, Grant county, Minnesota, and engaged at his trade until the time mentioned. After quitting his trade he engaged in the hotel business, and during that summer successfully operated the Commercial House in Herman. He then engaged in the same class of business, in which he is now engaged. He traveled as a collector for the Walter A. Wood Harv ester Works, and in June, 1888, resigned his position with that company and commenced his present collection business on his own account. He is extensively engaged in this line of work and is considered to be one of the best men in his line. He carries all lines of collections, and, as he is a man of the utmost honor and integrity, he commands a large and growing business, and is one of Grant county's most prominent business men.

Mr. Mullin was married November 23, 1881, to Miss Abbie S. Cater, who was born at Lawrence, Massachusetts, in 1856. She is the daughter of Andrew J. Cater, a farmer and lumberman, who with his family came to Minnesota, in 1869, and settled at Princeton, Minnesota. She is one of six children, and was educated in Minneapolis, Minnesota. Mr. and Mrs. Mullin are the parents of one child, Genevive, born August 15, 1882. Mr. Mullin was engaged three years with C. M. Stevens in the collection business, and after leaving that gentleman engaged with the Harvester Works. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity—a member of Prescott Lodge, No. 162, A. F. & A. M. Eldon, the brother of our subject, is principal of the Provincial Normal School, in Fredricton, New Brunswick, and is considered to be the most highly educated man in the province. In

1886 he was appointed as commissioner of education at the Indian Colonial Exhibition, at London, England. Barnett, another brother of Mr. Mullin, is a principal of a school in St. Mary's, New Brunswick; and Melbourn was a partner of our subject's in the carriage business in the village of Havlock, New Brunswick, but since the fall of 1879 he has been in the employ of the Government Railway Works in the city of Moncton, New Brunswick.

EPHRAIM A. SWEET, a farmer of Polk county, Minnesota, is a son of Henry and Jane (Dandley) Sweet, natives of New York and Connecticut, respectively. He was born in the province of Ontario, May 22, 1848. He made his home with his parents until he was twenty-five years of age. He followed the business of farming in Ontario till the spring of 1881, when he removed to the United States, coming directly to Fisher, Minnesota, where, the first year, he bought 160 acres of land, and the next year purchased eighty acres more, making him a fine farm of 240 acres, besides a piece of timber land on the banks of the Red river. He is an exemplary citizen and a successful farmer. He resides, at this writing, in Fisher village. Ephraim A. Sweet was married May 29, 1873, to Miss Agnes E. Asselstine, daughter of Benjamin and Charlotte (Huffman) Asselstine, natives of Ontario. The fruits of this marriage were the following children—Mabel G., Arthur G., Cyrus J., George H., Edna May, and Harry B., all of whom are living, except George H., who died the fall after they came to this country. Ephraim's parents, who both died in Ontario, have six children, who still survive them at this date—Mulford J., James, George W., Esther M., Orison D. and the subject of this sketch. The parents of Mrs. Sweet also died in Ontario, and she has eight brothers and sisters now living—Wesley, Cyrus, Nicholas, Coleman, Charlotte, Mary, Olivia, and Effie. Mr. Sweet and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has served as township clerk, supervisor, and school clerk, also as steward of his church.

DEXTER E. BRONSON, the affable and accommodating proprietor of the sale and livery stable in Breckenridge, Minnesota, is a native of New York. He was born in Chautauqua county, New York, in 1838, and is a son of George A. and Mary (Barnes) Bronson, natives of the "Empire State." The father was a blacksmith by trade, and remained in his native State until 1859, when he went to California, where he died September 20, 1860, and the mother died March 4, 1861. They had four children who are now living—Dexter E., Phœbe E., now Mrs. Cyrus Underwood; Alice A., now Mrs. Ferrin, and Georgia, the wife of Mr. Hale. The subject of this sketch remained at home attending school until he was twenty years of age, at which time he commenced in life for himself. He opened a hotel in Bradford, Iowa, where he had settled in 1853 with his parents. He enlisted, October 2, 1862, in Company B, Sixth Iowa Cavalry, and was in the service three years. He was promoted to first lieutenant and afterward to captain. He served in the Indian war in Dakota, and, after his honorable discharge, moved to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he remained for several years engaged in the contracting business. In 1879 he moved to Pope county, Minnesota, and settled on a farm near Hancock, where he remained engaged in agricultural pursuits for three years. In 1881 he removed to Wilkin county, Minnesota, and settled in Breckenridge, still operating

his farm in Pope county for one year. On settling in Breckenridge, he engaged in the hotel business, which he followed for three years. He then started in his present business, at which he has since been engaged.

Mr. Bronson was united in marriage in 1860 to Miss Vira Foster, and this union has been blessed with two children — George A. and Frank D. Mrs. Bronson is a native of Maine, and is a daughter of Dr. R. R. Foster.

Mr. Bronson is one of the most prominent men of his village. He held the office of city marshal for one year, and takes an active interest in all public matters. He is an adherent to the principles of the republican party.

R. R. BRIGGS. The bar of the Red River Valley includes many of the most able lawyers in the State, and the gentleman whose name heads this article may justly be rated as one of the most prominent among them.

R. R. Briggs was born at Lake Mills, Jefferson county, Wisconsin, April 20, 1851, and is the son of Silas H. and Sarah A. (Reed) Briggs. The father was born in Steuben county, New York, and the mother was a native of Waupaca, Wisconsin. Silas H. came to Wisconsin when a young man, engaging at both farming and mercantile business. He left that section in 1865 and went to Fillmore county, Minnesota, and farmed for two years; from there he moved to Winona, where he ran a boarding-house. His wife died at that place in 1868. He remained a few months, and moved to Martin county, Minnesota, again engaging in farming, following the same until 1885, when he died. His people were of English origin, and he was a man of much prominence in Wisconsin. Sarah H. Reed's father was a native of New York, but came to Wisconsin in an early day. He spent his last days at St. Charles, Minnesota, where he died in 1885. He was also of English origin.

Our subject, R. R. Briggs, lived with his parents until fourteen years of age, at Wyocena, Wisconsin, where he attended the common schools with the now celebrated Dr. N. E. Wood, of Brooklyn, New York. Our subject then went to Fillmore county, Minnesota, to assist his father in farm work, also accompanied them to Winona, where he did all kinds of manual labor, paying for his own schooling at the Winona High School, from which he graduated, in 1871, with high honors in the first class which graduated from that school. He made his home for one year with Mrs. Mary C. Nind, who is corresponding secretary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal church. Prior to his graduation he taught school six months in Wisconsin, one term at Mt. Vernon, Minnesota, and one term at Pickwick.

After he had graduated, he was tendered the professorship of the Red Wing Institute, then under the presidency of W. P. Hood. He refused this, however, and entered the law firm of Simpon & Wilson, at Winona, under the tutorship of Judge Abner Lewis, a former member of Congress from New York. After being a student for three years, he was admitted to the bar in 1873, and at once began practice at Winona, where he remained until 1878, when he came to Moorhead. His office is now in the Grand Pacific hotel. He is said to possess the most complete private library in the Northwest, much larger than found in any of the public libraries. He values this choice library and his law library at $10,000 dollars. His practice is a large one and is still increasing.

No man of Moorhead has accomplished more or put forth more effort to build up the city and county than has our subject. He was interested in the various railroads

diverging from the place. He aided the Moorhead foundry and machine shop, also was prominent in the Moorhead Publishing Company (Moorhead *Evening News*), and has also been a successful operator in farm industry. His residence, which is one of Moorhead's best, is situated on Eighth and Garroway streets, upon a beautiful plat of nine lots.

Mr. Briggs was married July 4, 1875, to Miss Lizzie Bascomb, of Wisconsin. She was a student at the Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois, and a pupil of the celebrated Miss Frances Willard. She also followed teaching in Minnesota some, prior to her marriage. She is now the mother of three children — Florence E., Earl R., and Edith.

Mrs. Briggs is a faithful Christian worker and is vice-president of the W. C. T. U. of Minnesota, and president of her district for the same society. Both parents and children belong to the Methodist Episcopal church. The father has been superintendent of a Sunday-school for ten years, and has for a long period taught a class of young ladies. In 1884 he represented the Methodist Episcopal church at the general conference at Philadelphia, as a lay delegate from Minnesota. He holds the office of member of the official board of the Moorhead church. He is a strong advocate of temperance principles and temperance laws, and is a thorough republican in politics. Such is the life story in brief of one of the most highly esteemed gentlemen and one of the leading attorneys of Moorhead.

OLE H. LUCKEN, the popular and well-known treasurer of Polk county, Minnesota, is one of the "brave boys in blue" to whom this nation is so much indebted for their services during the late Civil War, and is the present commander of Cobham Post, No. 90, G. A. R., of Crookston, of which city he is an influential and esteemed citizen.

It being within the scope of this volume to give a short sketch of the lives of the prominent and representative people of this locality, it devolves upon us to place in proper order the narrative of the characteristics and events which constitute Mr. Lucken's biography. He was born in Norway, that cradle of so many dominant races, on the 22d of September, 1837, and is the son of Hans and Maria Lucken. Reared amid his native hills, he there drank in that spirit of liberty and independence that is so characteristic of the man, and there received the elements of an education, the birthright of every native of that favored kingdom. In 1857, being then some twenty years of age, he bade adieu to his Northland home, and, crossing the seas, landed in Eastern Canada, where he made his home until September, 1861, when he immigrated into the United States. Scarce had he reached his post of destination, Madison, Wisconsin, when, on the 20th of September, he enlisted in Company H, Fifteenth Wisconsin Infantry, and remained a member of that gallant band of heroic men until the spring of 1865. He bore a conspicuous part in the capture of Island No. 10, in the battles of Perryville and Stone River, and bore the flag of his regiment, so oft the oriflamme of victory, throughout the awful carnage of Chickamauga's bloody day and the perilous assault and capture of the confederate lines on Mission Ridge. At Chickamauga a minie-ball from an enemy's musket grazed his head, knocking him helpless and insensible with a wound upon his scalp. His comrades seeing him fall, left him on the field for dead, but within an hour he was in his old place in the lines of the regiment, with his head tied up in a handkerchief and the beloved ensign of his adopted country waving above him. The command having been assigned to the column of Gen. W. T.

Sherman, our subject participated in all of the exciting scenes that heralded the fall of Atlanta, and in the battle of Jonesboro. When Sherman pushed out his columns to the sea, the Fifteenth Wisconsin was assigned for duty to the railroad between Nashville and Chattanooga, where our subject remained until February 13, 1865, when he was mustered out of the service. Returning to Madison, Wisconsin, he was commissioned as first lieutenant of Company E, Fifty-third Wisconsin Infantry, and did gallant service in Missouri until October 10, 1865, when he was again mustered out and finally discharged.

Immediately on leaving the service Mr. Lucken removed to the State of Iowa, and, putting up a woolen mill at Decorah, the seat of justice of Winneshiek county, continued its operation there for about nine years. In 1874, disposing of his property there, he removed to Lyle, Mower county, Minnesota, at which point he was engaged in the general merchandise trade until the centennial year, 1876, when, once more selling out, he opened a general store at Blooming Prairie, Steele county, this State, but in 1878 disposed of it and came to Polk county. Here he took up a claim in the town of Russia, but shortly after was appointed receiver of the estate of T. H. Ergens, and remained there until April, 1879, at which date he came to Crookston, where he has resided ever since. During that summer, a vacancy having occurred in the office of the county treasurer, Mr. Lucken was appointed to that position. At the election in the succeeding fall he was chosen by the qualified voters of the county to fill the same post, and has been continued therein by a discriminating and admiring constituency, he being elected his own successor ever since. He has always been identified closely with the republican party, and stands high in the local councils of that organization.

The subject of this memoir is a leading and active member of the Masonic fraternity; was made a Mason in Great Light Lodge, No. 81, of Decorah, Iowa, in 1866, but is now a member of Crookston Lodge, No. 141, A. F. & A. M.; of Pierson Chapter, No. 40, R. A. M., and of Constantine Commandery, No. 20, K. T.

Mr. Lucken was united in marriage on the 27th of May, 1867, at Decorah, Iowa, with Miss Elizabeth Wilson, a native of Norway, and the daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth Wilson. By this union there has been born two children—Horace and Leonard.

WINSLOW HOLASEK. Among the thrifty and frugal citizens of Grant county, Minnesota, is the gentleman whose name heads this biographical sketch. His beautiful farm, comprising 160 acres of well cultivated land lies in Logan township on section 22, where he carries on, successfully, a general farming and stock-raising business. Mr. Holasek is a native of Minnesota, born in Eden Prairie, Hennepin county, and is the son of Joseph and Mary (Charstic) Holasek, natives of Bohemia, a subdivision of the Austrian Empire. The father and mother of our subject emigrated to the United States, and settled in Hennepin county, where they still remain. The father is a farmer, and is one of the representative citizens of the locality in which he resides. They are the parents of thirteen living children, named in the following order—Anna, Mary, Winslow, Joseph, John, Julia, Stephen, Jennie, Frank, Fred, Rosa, Christena and Amiel.

Winslow Holasek spent his school days in Hennepin county, attending for some time in Minneapolis, but principally in the district schools. At the age of nineteen years he left the school-room, and until he had reached

the age of twenty-one, worked for S. W. Farnham, in Minneapolis. After remaining with this gentleman for about eighteen months, Mr. Holasek moved to Grant county, Minnesota, settling, in 1880, on his present tract of land in Logan township on section 22. On this place he has since remained, and is one of the prominent and influential farmers of that region.

Mr. Holasek was united in the holy bonds of matrimony on the 18th day of February, 1882, to Miss Mary Souba, a native of Wisconsin. This union has been blessed with two children—Joseph W. and Rosa M. Mr. Holasek is a Catholic in religious belief. He is a man of the strictest honor and integrity, highly esteemed by all his acquaintances. He holds the office of treasurer of Logan township and is also poundmaster. He affiliates with the democratic party and takes an active interest in that organization's campaigns.

JUDGE FOLSOM DOW is one of the landmarks of Richland county, North Dakota, having been the second settler in the village of Wahpeton. He has therefore been identified closely with all the interests of that place since its foundation. He is of English descent, and traces his ancestry back to Benjamin Dow, his great grandfather, who came to America from England, in about 1740, settling at Seabrook, New Hampshire. Benjamin Dow's son Winthrop was the grandfather of the subject of our sketch.

Judge Dow was born in New Hampshire, August 5, 1838, his parents being Samuel and Mary (Pease) Dow, natives of the same State. The mother was a daughter of Winthrop Pease, who was the son of Enoch Pease, a native of England, and who, on coming to this country, settled in Deerfield, New Hampshire, where he followed the business of farming.

Samuel Dow was a farmer by occupation, and also dealt largely in cattle, buying and driving to Massachusetts, where he sold many head. He died in the place of his nativity January 19, 1867. The mother died February 17, 1870. They had a family of three children, two of whom are now living — Louisa M., now Mrs. Blake, and Folsom, whose name appears at the head of this sketch.

Judge Dow spent his younger days on the home farm attending the district school. At fourteen he commenced a course in the Phillips Academy, where he attended every winter until he was seventeen years old. At that age he began the study of law with James McMurphy, Esq., in Epping, Rockingham county, New Hampshire. He continued prosecuting his legal studies in the winter, and working on the farm during the summer, until 1864. In that year he was admitted to practice by the supreme court of New Hampshire. He then opened a law office in his native town, and engaged in active practice there until 1870. During this time he had made his home on his mother's farm, but after his mother's death, which occurred February 17th, in that year, he settled up the estate and started for the West, traveling in search of a location. For two months he traveled over the Northwest, "viewing the landscape o'er," and then settled for a short time in Yankton, North Dakota. While on his prospecting tour he came to North Dakota on a Government surveying corps. He followed the line from Breckenridge across the Boid Sioux river into Dakota, and when he passed over what is now the site of the county seat of Richland county, so struck was he with the beauty and lay of the country, that he concluded to mark it for his own. So, taking a stake, with his name carved upon it, he drove it into the ground as a land-

mark. His prophecy has been verified in the fact that now that land lies within the limits of the city of Wahpeton. The same year he returned and built a house on this land, becoming the second settler in the place, where he has since resided. He commenced operations on the farm by having forty acres broken and put under cultivation. However, he had no idea of relinquishing his hold on his profession, so he opened an office in his house and gave his attention to what business there was in the legal line. He was the first regularly admitted lawyer in the county, and has continued in active practice since coming to this county. The settlers organized a school board in 1873, and he became one of its members, which position he held until 1887, when he refused to serve longer. He was the first justice in the county, being elected in 1873, and married the first couple who were married in the county. This couple, after their marriage, camped on the river bank, turning their oxen loose to graze on the prairie, and themselves sleeping in their covered wagon. In the morning they bought a few goods and then started for their home on the Cheyenne river, far to the northwest. Judge Dow has officiated at more marriages than any three men in the county, and seems to be in active demand by those desirous of launching on the matrimonial sea. He has held the office of justice during most of the time since 1873, when he was first elected. He has held other positions of trust and responsibility, among them that of county superintendent of schools, county treasurer, and district attorney. He enjoys a large and lucrative practice, and is held in high esteem by his fellow-citizens. He buys and sells real estate and makes collections. He has invested largely in lands throughout the county, and owns some village property.

In January, 1882, Judge Dow was married to Miss Josephine M. Losinger, of Rochester, Minnesota, daughter of Frederick and Harriett (Eaton) Losinger, natives of Pennsylvania and Connecticut, respectively. This marriage has been blessed with two children —Mary and Clarence S.

Judge Dow is a supporter of the principles of the republican party, and is an acknowledged leader in its local affairs. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and attends the Congregational church, of which he is a trustee, and of which he was one of the local founders. The judge is a man of strong, decided opinions, is careful and conservative in all things, and by his integrity and fearless defense of the right has endeared himself to the hearts of all who know him.

NEWELL N. HARDY is the junior member of the firm of Kortsch & Hardy, of Alexandria, Minnesota. He was born in Rock county, Wisconsin, on March 20, 1843, and is the son of Samuel B. and Mary (Carlton) Hardy, natives of Massachusetts.

His father was engaged during most of his life in the boot and shoe business, and, coming to Wisconsin in about 1841, settled in Rock county, where he took Government land and engaged thereafter in farming. He remained in this county until 1853, when he sold out and came to Minnesota, settling on Spring creek, near Red Wing. At this place he also took Government land, and improved the same until 1864. At this time he moved into the city of Red Wing, where he engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes. Later he went to Diamond Bluff, Wisconsin, where he engaged in the grocery business. He remained in this place until his death, which occurred in 1884, in the month of May. The mother died in November, 1887. They were both members of the Methodist Episcopal church, the father having been prominent in the churches of which he had been a member,

having held the position of class-leader and other offices for many years. They had a family of thirteen children, six of whom are now living — Charles C., Ebenezer, Newell N., Albert H., Matilda A. and Julia A.

Mr. Hardy, the subject of this sketch, spent his younger days on the farm, and received his education in the common schools of the State of Minnesota. In 1862 he enlisted in Company H, Eighth Regiment Minnesota Volunteers, and was in the service for three years and nine days. He was in four heavy Indian battles in Minnesota and on the plains of Dakota, saw service in seven battles of the South beside many skirmishes, witnessing the severest service in the battles of Murfreesboro and Nashville, where he saw the annihilation of Hood's army. From Nashville he went around by the coast where his regiment joined the corps of General Sherman. They remained one month with General Sherman's command, during a portion of his "march to the sea." At Charleston, North Carolina, the regiment was disbanded, and discharged at Fort Snelling, Minnesota. On receiving his discharge from the service he went to Pine Island, Minnesota, where he engaged in farming, remaining in this business for three years, at the end of which time, in 1868, he came to Douglas county, Minnesota, where he took a homestead of 160 acres in the town of Lake Mary. Here he built a log house with what is called a "shake" roof, and which was without a floor the first winter. Here he saw the severest times of his life. On coming to Douglas county he had but $5 in his pocket with which to improve his farm and buy provisions. Five dollars went but a little way in accomplishing this—flour being $16 a barrel, and no potatoes nor vegetables of any kind to be had at any price. However, Mr. Hardy was a man not to be frightened by such things. He kept on improving the farm as best he could until it was in fine condition, with fine buildings. He lived here upon this farm until 1878, at which time he came into the city of Alexandria and engaged in mercantile business with Nord & Kortsch. He continued with this firm for about five years, and then Mr. Nord retired from the business, turning over his portion of the firm assets to Mr. Hardy, who formed a partnership with Mr. Kortsch. This business partnership they have continued ever since. In 1884 they purchased the store building, which they now occupy on the corner of Sixth avenue and Main streets, at which point they are doing a very large business. Mr. Hardy has made many investments in land in Douglas county. Besides his town property he owns a farm in the town of Orange and one in the town of Hudson, the latter being now run and managed by himself. He has quite a fancy for blooded stock, especially horses, and has now a number of first-class animals. He owned the well-known race horse Selkirk, who, when thirty-one years of age, trotted a mile in 2:40, and at that extreme old age looked like a young horse.

Mr. Hardy was married, in 1875, to Miss Celestia E. Putnam, of Pelican Rapids, Minnesota, the daughter of Lewis Putnam. Seven children have blessed this union—Charles C., Rachel S., Mary C., Flora B., Lewis P., Samuel B. and Joseph F.

Mr. Hardy is a republican in politics; is an honored member of the G. A. R. and Knights of Honor. He has held the offices of pathmaster, town clerk, supervisor, etc. He resides in his beautiful home on the shores of Lake Winona west of Main street. Mr. Hardy has been one of the most successful business men who have settled in Alexandria. In his farms and other investments he has made considerable money, and now occupies much of his time in making farm loans, and looking after his other business interests.

C. CLEMENT is engaged in the general line of brokerage business in Fergus Falls, Minnesota. He handles real estate and insurance, and is general business agent for what is known as the South Side Real Estate Headquarters. He collects rents, notes and accounts, and pays taxes for non-residents. His office is located in the Clement and Wright block, corner of Bismarck and Cascade streets.

Mr. Clement is a native of Hopkinton, Merrimac county, New Hampshire. He was born on the 8th day of December, 1824, and is the son of Caleb and Lydia (Gyle) Clement, natives of New Hampshire. The father was by occupation a farmer, and died in 1826. Caleb's father, Peltiah, was a farmer by occupation and a native of New Hampshire. Lydia (Gyle) Clement's father was David Gyle, also a native of New Hampshire, and a farmer. Caleb Clement had a family of three children—Sarah A., now Mrs. Chase; Mehitable, now Mrs. McGoom; and C. C., the subject of our sketch.

C. C. Clement remained beneath the parental roof until he was well along in years. When nine years of age his parents moved to Lowell, Massachusetts, where he received a good public school education. At sixteen years of age he was apprenticed to learn the carpenter's trade, and served in this line until he was nineteen years old, at which time he commenced work as a journeyman carpenter, doing some contracting in Lowell and vicinity. After completing his apprenticeship he attended the academy at Pembrook, New Hampshire, for one year, and in 1850 went to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama. He remained in California for two years, during the first few months of which time he worked in the mines. Then he jobbed at the carpenter's trade, but his health failed and he was not able to perform the necessary amount of work which would enable him to carry on his large business. Finally he was so terribly shaken up with fever and ague that he was forced to leave the country. In 1852 he returned to Lowell, Massachusetts, coming back by way of the Nicaraguan route. After coming to Lowell he continued for some time to work at his trade, but in 1853 he turned his attention to the grocery business, and opened a store which he ran for one year. He then went to Lake Village, New Hampshire, where he engaged with the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad Company, as pattern-maker in their shops. He continued in this business for eight years, and thence going to Concord, he engaged in the same kind of work for the Concord, M. & L. Railroad, continuing in their employ for over one year. During the first year of the war he went to Portsmouth (New Hampshire) Navy Yard, where he worked at machine pattern-making for one year; thence he came westward to Ohio, settling in Sandusky, where he had charge of the car department in the Sandusky, Dayton & Cincinnati Railroad Company's shops for three years, having in charge during the greater portion of this time, a crew of fifty men. In 1865 he came to Minnesota and settled at Faribault, where, for a time, he performed no labor, but carefully looked after the recuperation of his health. Later he went to work on the Minnesota Central Railroad, for which company he had charge of all their bridges and turntables. In 1867 he went to Minneapolis where, for one year, he worked in the shops of this railroad company. At the end of this time he turned his attention to other lines, and was given charge of the erection of and putting the machinery into the first Washburn flouring mill in Minneapolis. After completing this work he went to Winona, where he was placed in charge of the mechanical department of the shops of the Winona & St. Peter Railroad Company, in whose employ he remained for

two years. In 1869 he removed to Hastings and found employment in being placed in charge of the mechanical department of the Hastings & Dakota Railroad Company. For eleven years he continued working for this line of road. In April, 1880, he came to Fergus Falls, Minnesota, as agent for the late George B. Wright, who was one of the proprietors of the town site of Fergus Falls, and had extensive business interests in this region. Mr. Clement had charge of all this business when he settled in Fergus Falls. Mr. Wright died in 1882, and Mr. Clement was engaged in settling up his business until 1883. When the matters in relation to the estate of Mr. Wright were closed up, the subject of our sketch turned his attention to his present business, in which he has continued ever since.

Mr. Clement was married in 1846 to Miss Sarah S. Lathum, a native of Maine and daughter of Hon. Cyrus Lathum of Lowell, Massachusetts. They had a family of eight children, three of whom are now living—Emma C., now Mrs. J. G. Shouts; Caleb C., superintendent, secretary and treasurer of the Winona Plow Works; and Elizabeth, now Mrs. A. C. Cooper, of Fergus Falls. Mrs. Clement died in 1857. She was a member of the Free-Will Baptist church, and an exemplary Christian lady. Mr. Clement's second wife was Mrs. Elsie J. Wright, widow of C. R. Wright, and a native of New Hampshire. Mrs. Elsie Clement by her first husband had one child—Charles J. Wright, of Fergus Falls, who has been clerk of the court for Otter Tail county for about eight years.

Mr. Clement was formerly a whig, but on the organization of the republican party became an earnest supporter of that organization, but during the last few years has affiliated with the prohibition party. He has been a member of the school board in Hastings and Fergus Falls, and in various other ways has enjoyed the confidence of his fellow townsmen. He was formerly a member of the Free-Will Baptist church, but of late years has been connected with the Presbyterian society, being a man of considerable prominence in church work. Since coming to Fergus Falls he has held the position of elder in his church society, and was a commissioner from the Red River presbytery to the general assembly of the centennial meeting at Philadelphia in May, 1888. Mr. Clement has extensive business interests in Fergus Falls and vicinity, and handles the business of many foreign residents. His business relations extend from Maine to Fergus Falls. On his books are to be found many farms and much desirable city property for sale. He is an active and vigilant collector, and in all his business transactions has proven himself to be a wise and judicious manager, and to have gained the confidence of all his business patrons.



FRED L. HAMPSON, the junior member of the firm of Andrews & Hampson, dealers in hardware and lumber and loan agents, and of the firm of Andrews & Co., dealers in general merchandise, in the village of Ada, Minnesota, is one of its most prominent and influential merchants.

Mr. Hampson is a native of Akron, Summit county, Ohio, and the son of Henry O. and Eliza (Osborn) Hampson. He first saw the light March 17, 1858, and spent the first sixteen years of his life in that portion of the Buckeye State. When he was about ten years of age his father died from the effects of hardships and exposure incurred during the service in the Second Ohio Cavalry Regiment during our late Civil War, leaving his widow with two small children — Fred L., the subject of this sketch, and Clara, now

the wife of Judge A. Veland, of Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Mr. Hampson remained with his mother in Akron, assisting to the extent of his ability in providing for the family maintenance until 1875, when they all came west to Minneapolis. Leaving his mother and sister at Faribault, Minnesota, he went to the "Flour City" to get a house ready for them, and after they had come on and got settled he entered the employ of O. A. Pray, as office boy at the magnificent salary of $3 per week, and with the understanding that he was to have a chance to learn the trade of millwright in the shop. This latter, after some eight months' delay, seemed to be no nearer to him, and for some time after he was employed at whatever he could find the most advantage to him in a financial way. In the winter of 1876–77 he entered the printing establishment of Johnson & Smith, of that city, where he learned the trade of lithographer, and remained until the summer of 1878. Leaving his work for a short time he came to Glyndon, and found work in the harvest field for L. H. Tenney, who had formerly been the major of the regiment in which Mr. Hampson, Sr., served. The same fall our subject returned to Minneapolis and resumed his labors in the lithographic trade, but the following summer Major Tenney, who had taken quite an interest in the young man, procured him a situation in the lumber yard of Andrews & Bro., at Glyndon, and, coming to that place, he entered their employ. For two years he was at work in their interests there, and, in 1881, such was their confidence in him that they sent him to Ada to establish a yard for the sale of lumber there. In January, 1882, he was taken into partnership with an equal interest with the two brothers.

In the fall of 1883 the firm established a branch lumber yard at Halstead, on the Red river. In the fall of 1884 they purchased a stock of hardware, which they opened in connection with their lumber yard at Ada, under the charge of Mr. Hampson, and at the same time made the same addition to their business at Halstead. In the spring of 1885 the firm dissolved partnership and divided the business, A. C. Andrews taking the stand at Halstead, and C. R. Andrews and Mr. Hampson the business at Ada, and the present firm was formed. In the fall of 1886 the new firm purchased a stock of general merchandise, and Mr. Andrews came up from Glyndon and assumed charge of that branch of the business, our subject still having control of the other. In all their interests the firm are doing a large and increasing business, and are among the most popular business men of the place.

Since locating in Ada, Mr. Hampson has been one of the most active and energetic citizens in all matters pertaining to the general interest and welfare of the community. He is strictly temperate in his habits, and has probably done more to promote the cause of temperance and drive out the liquor traffic than any other individual in this part of the country, the village refusing to grant any license in the same for the sale of liquor. Mr. Hampson is the acknowledged leader of the prohibition party in Norman county, and was, in 1888, the chairman of the county executive committee of that following. He is an active member of the Congregational church, and was mainly instrumental in the organization of the society of that denomination in Ada, and in the building of the church. It was partially owing to his efforts that the Ada creamery was established at that place in the spring of 1886, with a capital of $6,000 in a stock company, and he is the secretary and one of the directors of that institution.

By his own exertions he has raised himself from poverty to comparative affluence, and is one of the most highly esteemed and re-

spected business men of Ada. His example is a bright one to the rising generation, showing fully the chances that a young man has of raising himself in the world by the exercise of sobriety, industry, faithfulness and honesty.

Mr. Hampson was united in marriage April 5, 1883, with Miss Katie Waterbury, a native of Lexington, Michigan, daughter of Charles and Ellen (Nettleton) Waterbury, and niece of Gen. A. B. Nettleton, of Minneapolis. They have one child living, named Henry Oscar.

ALEXANDER ROBINSON, a respected citizen of Polk county, Minnesota, is a resident of the city of East Grand Forks, where he is engaged in the blacksmith's trade. He is a native of Canada, born in Lanark county, on the 14th of March, 1853, and is the son of Andrew and Jane (Warrington) Robinson, natives of Ireland.

Mr. Robinson, the subject of this article, attended the common schools of his native land until he had reached the age of fifteen years. At that period in life he commenced for himself by learning the blacksmith's trade. After learning this trade he moved to Moberly, Lanark county, Ontario, Canada, where he followed the trade for four years. He then removed to North Sherbrook, where he worked about one year. On the 15th of October, 1877, Mr. Robinson removed to Wisconsin, and during the following winter was engaged at his trade. In the ensuing spring he went to Grand Forks, Dakota Territory and opened a blacksmith shop. He remained there for four years engaged in his trade, and in 1881 removed to East Grand Forks, Polk county, Minnesota, opened a shop, and has since remained there following his trade. He is prepared to do all kinds of smithing and fancy shoeing, and gives the best of satisfaction to all his customers. He owns a substantial shop and a neat and commodious dwelling-house.

Mr. Robinson was united in marriage on the 26th day of December, 1880, in East Grand Forks, to Miss Margaret Mullally, the daughter of James and Phema (May) Mullally, natives of Ireland and Scotland, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson have been blessed with the following-named children—Gertrude, Jane, May and Andrew.

Mr. Robinson is an active participant in all local movements, and is an adherent to the principles of the republican party. He is a worthy member of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows at Grand Forks, having joined the organization in Grand Forks in 1879.

PETER F. McCOLLOR is one of the many "brave boys in blue" who have found homes in the fertile Park Regions of Minnesota, and it will fully repay the reader to carefully examine the sketches of such men as the subject of this memoir, who have passed through life's many changes and vicissitudes, finally settling down to quiet lives in the fertile prairies of Northwestern Minnesota.

Mr. McCollor is a native of the Pine Tree State, born in Somerset county, Maine, July 2, 1833, and is a son of Patrick and Bridget (Brennin) McCollor, natives of Ireland. Mrs. (Brennin) McCollor was the daughter of Barney Brennin, a farmer of Ireland. Patrick McCollor was the son of Edward McCollor, also a farmer of Ireland. The parents of our subject emigrated to the United States in 1812, settling in Maine, where they lived the remainder of their lives. They had a family of twelve children, named in the following order—Bernard, Nancy, James, John, Catharina, Patrick, Edward, David, Peter, Michael, Phineas and Thomas. Ber-

nard was in the Mexican War, and died in New York City from a disease contracted in the service. James, who was engaged in the bakery business in Chicago, Illinois, died there in 1876. Michael was accidentally killed in the woods near Moosehead lake in 1880, leaving a wife and child to mourn his loss.

Peter McCollor, the subject of this memoir, attended the excellent common schools of Anson, Maine, until he was twelve years old, when he removed with his parents to Lower Canada. He attended school until he was seventeen years old, at which time he returned to Maine with his brothers, where he was engaged in the lumbering business until 1856. In 1856 Mr. McCollor went to California, where he remained for three years engaged in mining. While in Coloma, on the south branch of the American river, Mr. McCollor saw the first piece of gold found in the State. It was dug out near Sutter's mill and weighed twelve dollars. In 1859 he returned to Maine, and there lived for nineteen years. In 1878 he moved to Minnesota and settled in Grant county, in May. He took a homestead of 160 acres in Roseville township on section 14.

On the 15th of September, 1862, he enlisted in the Twenty-fourth Maine Infantry and served until 1863, when he was honorably discharged in August. He entered as a private and was mustered out as a sergeant. He participated in many battles and skirmishes, including the siege of Port Hudson, during which he received a wound in the left arm. He was discharged at Augusta, Maine.

Mr. McCollor was married April 15, 1861, to Miss Margret McGarity, and this union has been blessed with ten children — Angelia, Jennie, Ernest, Leon, Albert (deceased), Alfred, Claud, Winnifred, Ivan and Margret. The wife of Mr. McCollor died on the 20th day of January, 1884, being forty-one years of age. Our subject has held the following offices in his township: Supervisor, six years; justice of the peace, four years; and has also held various school offices. He is a republican in his political belief, and is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He has a fine farm on which he carries on general farming and stock-raising.

ERICH C. F. HANSEN, of the business firm of Hansen Bros., butchers and packers, at Moorhead, Minnesota, is a native of Germany. He was born in 1854, and is a son of Erich and Christena (Suverkrubb) Hansen, also natives of Germany. The father was engaged in brewing and farming in his native country, where he now lives a retired life. He was also a public character, having been on the police force and was sergeant for twenty-five years from 1864 to 1887, inclusive. His father was named John J. and his mother Juliana (Hansen) Hansen, who were also life-long brewers and farmers. Erich, Sr., had a family of eleven children—John, Erich C. F., Peter, Magretha, Christena, Ever, Doris, Juliane, Fritz, Carl and Heinrich. The father was a man of much importance, and gave all his children a fine education. His religious belief was that of the Lutheran church.

Our subject, Erich C. F., came to America in 1873, his brother, John P., having arrived a year previous. They both went to Duluth, and there worked at any business that came along. Erich C. F. remained at that point for four weeks; his brother operated a grocery business there for two years. After leaving Duluth, Erich C. F. went to Eagle River, Michigan, where he worked in a copper mine for about six months, then engaged in the butchering

business, which trade he had mastered in his native country. He served at this for three years, remaining at that point about four years in all; he then went to Willmar, Minnesota, where he engaged again in butchering for one year, after which he went to Red Wing, Minnesota. He then worked in a flour mill a short time, and from there he went to St. Paul and attended private school for three months. He again went to butchering until 1878, then came to Moorhead and Fargo, butchering in the latter place for about six months, and then engaged in the same business in Moorhead, he and his brother, John P., commencing business in company, building their present fine business block in 1882. It is 45x90 feet in size, on Front street, and is a massive brick building. A part of it is occupied by Eckert & Simonson, dealers in clothing and boots, while the upper portion is rented for families to live in. They also built another block across the street, 20x50 feet in size, which is used as a hardware store. Our subject has a beautiful residence property, which he erected at a cost of $3,300, on Williams and Fifth streets. He also owns, in company property, a twenty-acre lot near the city limits.

Mr. Hansen is a man of strong personal character, and has been prominent in the upbuilding of Moorhead—as evidence of this may be mentioned here that he was one of the organizers of the Moorhead Southeastern Railway, is director of the Driving Park and Agricultural Association, also has been chosen as alderman from the Second Ward in Moorhead and is a member of the board of health.

Politically he is an independent voter. He belongs to the Masonic and Odd-Fellows orders, and, with his family, attends the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Hansen was married, in 1878, to Miss Hattie Pritzel, daughter of Charles Pritzel, of Germany. Mrs. Hansen was born, however, in Martinsville, New York. Their children are—Hattie, Eric, Lillia and Charles.

JOHN G. TWEETON, a successful and prominent business man of the Red River Valley, is a resident of the village of Barnesville, Clay county, Minnesota, where he is engaged in the lumber business, handling all kinds of lumber, also windows, doors, blinds, cement, lime, brick, paints, binding paper, etc.—in short, everything which comes under the head of building material. He is a native of Norway, born May 24, 1859, and is the son of G. I. and Mary (Lofthus) Tweeton, natives also of the "Land of the Midnight Sun."

Mr. Tweeton, the subject of this article, remained in his native land attending the excellent common schools of that country until twelve years of age. He then emigrated to the United States with his parents, and settled in Iowa county, Wisconsin, where they lived until 1877. In May, 1877, our subject, with the family, consisting of his father, mother, brothers and sisters, started with a team and covered wagon for the noted Red River Valley. They came direct to the town of Tansem, Clay county, Minnesota, where they bought a tract of land. The subject of this sketch remained at home but very little after settling in Clay county, but was employed on the railroad or at whatever work he could procure until the fall of 1880. In that year he secured a position with P. E. Thompson, a merchant of Barnesville, and remained in his employ for over six years. He then purchased the lumber yard of Thompson & McGrath, and since that time has been engaged in this line at Barnesville. He has placed himself in excellent circumstances. He is a prominent and esteemed citizen of Clay county, and has

held the offices of village recorder for two years, clerk of the school district, and, while with Mr. Thompson, was deputy postmaster for five years. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, and in political matters is an adherent to republican principles.

CHARLES F. WILLIS holds a position of chief engineer for the Fergus Falls Water Works in that city, Otter Tail county, Minnesota. He is a native of Hartford, Connecticut, and was born July 10, 1852. His parents were Ephraim and Clarrissa (Chapman) Willis, who were natives of Connecticut. The father was a general business man, living and dying at Hartford, Connecticut, his death being recorded in 1860. The mother is still living at Hartford, Connecticut. They had a family of six children, five of whom are still living — Mrs. Eliza Ray, Mrs. Adella Bigelow, Mrs. Nellie Shields, Parley H., and Charles F. The mother's parents were Horace and Emeline Chapman, natives of Connecticut. He was an extensive farmer, and remained in Connecticut throughout his life. He reared a large family of five sons and five daughters. He was a prominent member of the Congregational church, and was deacon of that society at Ellington, Connecticut.

The subject of our sketch remained at home attending school at Hartford, Connecticut, and also in Pittsfield, Illinois, until twelve years of age. At this latter place in Illinois he was living with his uncle, Clark P. Chapman, and after remaining with his relative for three years returned to his parents in Hartford, Connecticut. At this time, when fifteen years of age, he started out for himself, first working in a machine shop in Hartford, where he received as compensation $3 per week and boarded himself. He worked in this business until he was seventeen years of age. At this time he was placed in charge of a 100 horse-power engine run by the Weed Sewing Machine Company at Hartford. He worked for this company for about two years, receiving $65 per month. Then, in 1870, he came westward, stopping at Springfield, Illinois, where he found employment as locomotive fireman on the Wabash Railroad. Until in 1875 he continued working in this line, and in that year he was promoted to the position of engineer on the Canadian Southern at Grosse Isle, Michigan. He continued in the employment of locomotive engineer until 1883, at which time he accepted his present position as engineer of the Fergus Falls Water Works.

Mr. Willis is a thorough machinist, and is of an inventive turn of mind, having patented two different machines—the automatic telephone call, and the automatic circuit controller. He is now at work upon several other inventions, which he expects to complete in the near future. He holds a license as chief engineer from the State inspector of the State of Minnesota. He has had a large and varied experience in the machine business since boyhood, and has acquired a wonderful skill in all lines of machine work.

In 1882 Mr. Willis was united in marriage to Miss Mary Van Dyke, of New Lisbon, Wisconsin, daughter of Abraham and Mary (Warren) Van Dyke, both of whom were natives of New York. Her father was by profession an engineer, but is now retired from active business life. Mr. and Mrs. Van Dyke had three children — Julia (now Mrs. Skeed), Charles and Mrs. Willis. Mr. and Mrs. Willis have a family of two children — Gertie and Leslie.

Mr. Willis' office is in reality a museum of curiosities. He has turned his inventive genius to the adornment of his quarters, and has many articles of beauty and value. His office is lighted by electric light, the appli-

ances for the making of which he was the inventor, and the power for the manufacture of which is obtained from the city engines. He has an invention of a red curtain, which is placed on the outside of his office building. In case of fire there is an automatic appliance which, by telephone connections, causes this curtain to drop, and the dropping of this curtain can be seen a long distance. In this way Mr. Willis can keep continual watch over his office, as in case of fire the curtain would give him warning. He also has a curious contrivance which represents the old-fashioned water works of Fergus Falls in 1882. This representation is a woman operating an old-fashioned pump, and water running from the spout into a small pail. The movement of the figure is very life-like. Mr. Willis has purchased and improved several lots in the city, and is one of the leading business spirits of Fergus Falls. He is a man who holds the confidence and esteem of his employers, and of the city at large.

MORGAN T. RICH is a wealthy and influential citizen of Wahpeton, Richland county, North Dakota. The place of his nativity was in Oswego county, New York, where he was born March 4, 1832.

The parents of the subject of our sketch were Morgan L. and Caroline (Stearns) Rich, the former a native of New York and the latter born in Massachusetts. The father was engaged extensively in farming, and was also proprietor of a town called Sandbanks, where he also carried on a mercantile business.

Morgan T. received a good education in New York State, and remained at home until 1856. He then came to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he began driving stage, making his home, however, in Red Wing, same State. Later he commenced farming near Wacouta, where he also engaged in the lumber business, keeping a large force of men at work. In 1864 he sold out his business interests in Minnesota and went to Montana, where he headquartered at Helena. Until 1867 he engaged in mining for gold, then returned to Red Wing, Minnesota, where he lived two years. He then removed to Wahpeton, North Dakota, that is, he came to where Wahpeton now stands, as at that day there were no signs of this flourishing city of the present. Mr. Rich became the pioneer of the place, and there were no other white settlers within fifteen miles. He first called the place Richville, but later changed it to Wahpeton, after the Indians of that name, who were then wandering over the country. Mr. Rich did not bring his family with him to his new home, but, leaving them in Red Wing, he boarded himself, did his own work and built a "sort of root house" on the bank of the Red river, a short distance from where his present residence stands. He built the first log house, the first building in the village, and laid out the village in 1873. His claim, which contained 160 acres, was the original site of Wahpeton. He improved a few acres and set out a number of trees. He had located on a fine piece of land, and this, together with the fact that the Red river ran at his door, led him to believe that in the future development of this region his location would play an important part. So he bent all his energies to making a town on his land, and the present state of things shows how admirably he succeeded. He built a ferry boat in 1871, and, for several years, until the bridge was built, ferried teams, cattle and foot passengers across the Red river. He has purchased a large amount of land, and has handled considerable property for other parties. He helped to organize the county, and was one of its first county commissioners. He has been engaged act-

ively in business in Wahpeton since its foundation, and loans large sums of money on real estate.

January 19, 1857, Mr. Rich was married to Miss Elizabeth Friederick, a native of Germany, and daughter of George Friederick. Her mother died in 1844, in Germany, and the father, with his family of four children, came to America, and settled at Wells creek, nine miles west of Red Wing, Minnesota, where he took land and engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in 1872. Mrs. Rich has only one brother now living—Andrew. Mr. and Mrs. Rich have three daughters—Carrie E., Helen J. (now Mrs. Orcutt, of Wahpeton, who has one child—Jessie L.), and Sarah A. (now Mrs. Pyatt). Carrie E. has been blind since she was a child, and has received her education at the Blind Institute at Faribault, Minnesota. She spent eight years at that place, where she has also taught for three years.

Mr. Rich is one of the most enterprising citizens of Wahpeton, and has indeed been the father of the city. He is a man of broad ideas, is socially inclined and has a large circle of friends, who hold him in high esteem.

JOHN ALDERMAN. Among the active and progressive business men that have helped establish the reputation that Crookston, Minnesota, has gained for push and energy, there is perhaps no better example than the gentleman whose name heads this memoir. He is a member of the firm of Alderman & Silvester, hardware dealers of that city, who carry a stock of every character of goods in their line, that will invoice upward of $6,500 and is also the proprietor of the livery stable near the St. Louis Hotel.

Mr. Alderman was born in Dane county, Wisconsin, April 7, 1851, and is the son of Walter and Cornelia Alderman, who were among the earliest settlers in that part of the Badger State, locating in Milwaukee, in 1839, previous to its admission to the Union. The subject of our sketch was reared to manhood upon his father's farm, and received the elements of his education in the rough log school-houses of the period. At the age of twenty-three he left the paternal roof, and for some three years was employed as a clerk in a store in the city of Stoughton, Wisconsin. Having entered into a copartnership with O. H. Lothe, on the 8th of May, 1878, he left the latter place in a covered wagon drawn by four horses, and, in company with T. H. Bjohn, started for Crookston. Four weeks later he drove into the little village that bore that name, which then contained about two hundred and fifty inhabitants. All its business houses were ranged along the railroad track, and the present site of the populous and thriving city was, as yet, covered with the primeval timber. He and his partner purchased a lot and put up a building now occupied by Olson & Timley as a saloon, and in it opened the pioneer drug store of the village. They continued in trade some eight months, when, having disposed of the stock, Mr. Alderman, in the spring of 1879, returned to his native home, and after a month spent there returned to Crookston with a number of horses, which he sold during the following summer. In January, 1880, he, in company with others, opened a general merchandise store in Crookston, under the firm name and style of Alderman, Hensing & Co., but one year later sold out his interest therein, and, purchasing the Norsk Hotel, opened it as its landlord. While in the latter place of business he made a claim on 160 acres of land on section 12, St. Hilaire township, this county, and in the spring of 1882, renting the hotel, he removed to his farm, and for some two years engaged in agricultural pursuits. At

the expiration of that time he returned to Crookston, and again assumed control of the hotel, which he managed until July, 1888, when he, in company with S. R. Silvester, purchased the hardware stock and business of Eiken Bros., and is engaged in carrying on that line of trade. Previous to this, in 1886, he had inaugurated the livery stable near the St. Louis Hotel, which he still owns and manages. Since coming to this point Mr. Alderman has been quite successful in his financial measures, and owns considerable real estate in the county, chief among which are his farm (now within the limits of St. Hilaire), the Norsk Hotel and the livery barn. He has taken a lively interest in the growth and development of his adopted home, and is one of its most progressive and public spirited citizens, and stands deservedly high in the respect and esteem of the people of the community. In his political views Mr. Alderman has always affiliated with the republican party, and takes considerable interest in the success of that organization.

Mr. Alderman was united in marriage with Miss Anna Silvester on the 11th of December, 1880. They have two children—Cora E. and Wallena R.

ANDREW ERWIN is a resident partner of John McCulloch & Co., lumber merchants at Fergus Falls, Minnesota. He is a native of Tennessee, and was born in Memphis, November 10, 1856.

His parents were John S. and Elizabeth (Wilson) Erwin, who were both natives of Pennsylvania. The father was a manufacturer of sashes and doors in Memphis, and removed from that place to Clinton county, Iowa, where he engaged extensively in farming. In 1872 he removed to Missouri and settled in Adair county, in which county he engaged largely in farming and raising stock. He is and has been one of the leading citizens of Adair county, and has held various county offices, and in many ways has been made the recipient of honors bestowed by the franchises of his fellow-citizens. He has now retired from active business life and resides in Missouri. His parents were Andrew and Mary (Stewart) Erwin, natives of Belfast, Ireland. Elizabeth (Wilson) Erwin's parents were Hugh and Mary Wilson, the former a native of Ireland and the latter a native of Pennsylvania. The father of the subject of our sketch had a family of five children—William D., now a lumber merchant at Kinsley, Kansas; Mary, now Mrs. Anderson, of Kirksville, Missouri; Andrew, Joseph P., a traveler; John S., a professor at Kinsley, Kansas, teacher in the graded schools of that city. The father is a democrat in politics, and, with his wife, belongs to the Presbyterian church.

The subject of our sketch spent his younger days on the farm, but was given first-class school advantages. He is a graduate of the normal school at Kirksville, Missouri, and graduated therefrom in 1876, after which time he taught school in Ray county, Missouri, two terms, thence went west to Kansas and settled in Kinsley, Edwards county, where he was employed for two years as a clerk in a hardware store. He then went to Colorado and wound up a lumber business for the Kansas Lumber Company. Soon afterward he went into partnership with this company at Burlingame, Kansas, where they opened a yard, in which business he remained for two years. In the month of January, 1882, he came to Fergus Falls, Minnesota, and took charge of the lumber interests of that company, in which line he has since continued.

In 1883 Mr. Erwin was married to Miss Hattie Munger, of Paw Paw, Michigan, the daughter of Rev. William Munger, a clergy-

man of the Baptist church. They have one daughter—May.

Mr. Erwin is deeply interested in the financial welfare of Fergus Falls, has numerous business interests and many financial and social connections which bind him to this place. He is vice-president of the Fergus Falls Electric Light and Power Company, which corporation he helped to organize in 1887. Politically he affiliates with the democratic party, and is a Mason, and one of the leading business men of Fergus Falls and vicinity. He has purchased a fine residence on Cleveland avenue.

JAMES NISBET. A large percentage of the most enterprising and valuable citizens which make up the population of the Red River Valley consist of Canadians. They are a race proverbial for their integrity, industry and enterprise, and the remarkably rapid growth and development of the now famous Red River Regions is due to a large extent to these traits of its citizens. James Nisbet, whose name heads this article, a resident of section 24, Huntsville township, Polk county Minnesota, is a Canadian by birth, and is an excellent representative of the race from which he springs. He is one of the most prominent farmers of the locality in which he lives, and is rated as one of the most successful and substantial citizens of Polk county. Mr. Nisbet was born in Lanark county, Canada, on the 7th of June, 1847 and is a son of William and Christina (Lindsay) Nisbet. The parents were natives of Scotland, but settled in Canada at an early day and were pioneers there. James Nisbet was reared and educated in the Province of his birth, receiving the same training as to integrity and industry that characterizes his nationality. He left home at about twenty years of age, when he went into the "lumber camps," and for about nine years was engaged in lumbering, principally on the Chippewa river in Wisconsin. At the expiration of that time, in 1875, he came to Polk county, Minnesota, and settled where he has since lived. At the time of his arrival he took eighty acres as a homestead, and entered 160 acres with "half-breed script." He has, however, since purchased additional land until he now owns 400 acres, comprising one of the most valuable farms in that region. His residence is one of the finest in the township, and his building and other improvements are a credit to his enterprise. He has always taken an active interest in all official and other matters affecting the welfare of this region, and he may justly be termed one of the leading citizens of Polk county.

Mr. Nisbet was married on the 17th of February, 1880, to Miss Christine Morrow, a daughter of William and Margaret (Geddes) Morrow. Their marriage has been blessed by the birth of the following-named children — Margaret Eveyln, William, James and Myrtle Christena.

The township in which Mr. Nisbet lives was named Nisbet in honor of the Nisbet brothers.

NATHAN B. UFFORD, who, at this writing, is the postmaster at Herman, Grant county, Minnesota, is a pioneer of Minnesota. He is a native of Franklin county, Vermont, born on the 30th of July, 1832, and is a son of Albert and Clara (Buck) Ufford, who were also natives of the same State. The father died there in 1886, and the widow still lives upon the old homestead. Albert Ufford and wife were the parents of five boys and one girl — Nathan B., John, Harry S., Samuel, Zaddock and Paulina M. Zaddock enlisted in the Second Vermont

Infantry, veteranized, rose to the rank of sergeant-major, and was killed in the battle of the Wilderness. Samuel served for three years in the First Vermont Cavalry. He is now book-keeper for the Winona Plow Company, at Winona, Minnesota.

N. B. Ufford, our present subject, spent his school days in his native county in Vermont. In 1850 he came to Minnesota, and settled at Long Prairie, in Todd county, Minnesota, with his uncle, David Olmsted. The latter is a familiar name in Minnesota history, and, although he is noticed at length elsewhere in this volume, it will be of interest in this connection to note some of the most salient features in the history of his life. David Olmsted was an Indian trader, and pushed out into the very heart of Minnesota early in Territorial times, and many years before the advent of actual settlers. Indeed, in 1850, when Mr. Ufford joined his uncle in Todd county, there were but very few settlers west of the Mississippi river. David Olmsted afterward became prominent in Territorial and State affairs He published the first daily paper at St. Paul; was the first mayor of the city, and was president of the first Territorial council. It is with pleasure we refer the reader to the sketch of his life elsewhere in this ALBUM. Mr. Ufford, after leaving his uncle, went back to the New England States, but shortly afterward returned to Minnesota, and for many years made his home in Winona county, living there from 1854 until 1882. He was engaged in the mercantile business for a number of years; was postmaster under the Buchanan and also the Lincoln administrations, and also for several years was book-keeper in the wholesale grocery of S. C. White. He also served for six years as county auditor of Winona county, and for some time carried on the real estate and insurance business. In 1882 he came to Grant county, Minnesota, and engaged in the general mercantile trade at Norcross. Later he removed to Herman, and in October, 1885, received the appointment of postmaster, and still retains the office. He is also notary public and justice of the peace. Mr. Ufford has extensive property interests in Grant county, and owns (in Elbow Lake township) one of the finest tracts of land in the Park Regions.

Our subject was married in August, 1860, to Miss Caroline F. Jones, and they are the parents of four children—Albert, John, Clara M. and Helen. Mrs. Ufford was a native of Indiana and a daughter of Dr. W. C. Jones, an eminent physician and surgeon, located at Milan, Illinois.

In political matters Mr. Ufford is a democrat.

CYRUS S. ALLEN is the manager of the Northwestern Telephone Exchange of Fergus Falls, Minnesota. He is a native of Akron, Ohio, born February 26, 1851, and is the son of Edward and Jane (Buskirk) Allen, natives of New York City.

The father was an artist, and followed that employment throughout his life. In 1847 the family came to Ohio, where the father engaged in professional duties until his death, which occurred in 1860. The mother is still living in Akron, Ohio. The father held many positions of trust during his life in the Eastern States and after coming to Ohio. In the latter State for many years he held the office of justice of the peace, which position he held at the time of his death. In the father's family there were five children to grow to manhood—Samuel L., Francis A., William E., Collins H. and Cyrus S. The father always voted the democratic ticket.

The subject of our sketch spent his early years at home attending school, and at thirteen years of age went to work in a pottery,

in which he was employed for two years. He then commenced at the cabinet business, in which line he worked for six months, then later went to work in a bookbindery, where he found employment for another six months. At the end of this time he found employment as office boy and clerk for the machinery firm of Altman, Miller & Co., manufacturers of what is known as the Buckeye Mower and Reaper at Akron, Ohio. He continued with this firm for ten years, at the end of which time he turned his attention to the manufacture of electric bells and alarms, in which line he continued for two years. Then he was engaged in building telephone exchanges in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and after two years spent in this employment he engaged with other companies in the telephone business. In conjunction with this line he has done a general electric business up to the present time.

He came to Fergus Falls June 25, 1885.

In 1871 Mr. Allen was married to Miss Frances A. Packer, of Western Star, Ohio, the daughter of Richard and Hannah (Owry) Packer. Her father was a native of England and her mother of Ohio. Mr. Packer was a merchant at the time of his death, but formerly had been engaged in the manufacture of threshing machines at Wadsworth, Ohio. He had a family of four children — Charles, Richard, Frances A. and Maria L. The father died in 1864, and the mother is now living with her daughter at Fergus Falls. Mr. and Mrs. Allen have two living children — George C. and Samuel L. Mrs. Allen taught penmanship for some time in Ohio, and has been copyist for various offices in that State. She is an active member of the Christian church. Both Mr. and Mrs. Allen are graduates of the Union Telegraph College at Akron, Ohio, from which institution they received their diplomas in 1870. Mrs. Allen was for some time teacher of penmanship in that institution.

In politics Mr. Allen affiliates with the democratic party. He is a man of push and business ability, and stands well among the business men of Fergus Falls.

ANDREW EIKEN, register of deeds of Polk county, Minnesota, and one of Crookston's most enterprising, progressive and thorough young business men, merits a prominent place in a work of this character. A resident of the city since 1881, he has nearly all the time been connected with mercantile circles, and established a reputation for probity and fair dealing which, coupled with his well known business tact, has made him well and favorably known.

Mr. Eiken first saw the light April 27, 1860, in Houston county, Minnesota, and is the son of Torgus and Gunhild Eiken. Receiving the rudiments of his education in his youth at the district schools of his native county, at the age of fifteen he entered the Norwegian Lutheran College at Decorah, Winneshiek county, Iowa, one of the best educational institutions in that State, with its nine professors, its 150 to 200 pupils and its magnificent building in its extensive grounds. There the subject of this sketch remained, steadily engaged in climbing the road to knowledge, until 1880, when he returned to the parental farm. Resting from his mental labors, he remained at home, helping carry on the paternal acres, until the following year, when, in company with his brothers, Germond and Kittel T., he came to Crookston. Under the firm name and style of Eiken Brothers, the young men at once established a hardware store, and soon assumed their proper place in the business circles of the village. Andrew remained a member of this firm until the fall of 1886, when he was nominated and elected to the office of register of deeds, which post he filled

for two years, and was re-elected his own successor in November, 1888. His popularity as an office holder is only second to his success as a merchant, and it only depends upon himself how wide his sphere of action may reach.

Mr. Eiken was united in marriage September 26, 1882, with Miss Elsie C. Bergland, a native of Madison, Dane county, Wisconsin, and daughter of Christen and Elsie O. Bergland. Mr. and Mrs. Eiken are the parents of three children — Theodore E., Amanda and Clara M.

CHARLES B. HILL, the subject of this biographical sketch, is the proprietor of the livery and sale stable at Moorhead, Minnesota, and is one of the leading business men of Clay county.

He is a native of Cass county, Michigan, born May 27, 1853. His parents were Willard and Keisa (Ingling) Hill, the father being a native of Vermont and the mother of Ohio, she is still living in Michigan, but her husband died in 1856.

Charles B. is the only one living except his mother. He spent his youthful days in Michigan on the farm and in the school-room. When old enough he followed farming, continuing in Michigan until 1879, then came to Moorhead, Minnesota and there engaged in farming, keeping at the same until 1888. He purchased his livery stable, however, in 1886 and operated it in connection with his farm. He runs the only livery stable in Moorhead, but supplies every reasonable demand made upon him in way of good turnouts. In 1886 he was appointed deputy sheriff of Clay county. He is also president of the driving park association. He owns considerable city property, including his house and two lots, besides outside real estate.

In his political choice he favors the democratic party. He belongs to the order of Odd-Fellows, of which he is a prominent member and in good standing.

Mr. Hill was married in 1873, to Miss Jennie McKenney of Michigan. They have but one child living—Charles E., and also an adopted daughter—Clara M.

Mr. Hill has always taken an active part in all public affairs, and may well be classed among the most prominent business men of the place, liberal and enterprising, every move calculated to benefit either the city or surrounding country receives his active support and co-operation.

ELI S. NYE. Among the farming community of the Park Regions of Minnesota none deserve better mention than the gentleman whose name heads this article, a resident of section 8, Logan township, Grant county, Minnesota. Mr. Nye is a native of New York State, born in Rensselaer county on the 4th of November, 1826. He is a son of Benjamin B. and Betsie (Maxon) Nye, who were natives of the Empire State, where they lived and died. The father of our subject was a farmer in his native State, and during part of his life followed boating on the Erie canal. They were the parents of five children, named in the following order—Rachel, Ann, Horace, Harriette and Eli.

Eli S. Nye, the subject of this article, spent his school days in his native State, leaving the school-room at the age of twenty-one years. He attended the Alfred University for three terms, and, after finishing his education, engaged in the tanning business. After five or six years in this vocation, Mr. Nye removed to Rock county, Wisconsin, where he remained until 1879, engaged in farming. In 1879 he went to Grant county,

Minnesota, and took a homestead of 160 acres on section 8, Logan township. He at once began improvements, cultivating the soil and putting up substantial building improvements, and generally improving the place. He has since continued to reside on his farm, and devotes his attention, exclusively to general farming and stock-raising.

Mr. Nye was united in marriage on the 23d of December, 1853, to Miss Cornelia P. Sweet, a native of New York, and a daughter of Spencer Sweet, a farmer of the Empire State. Mr. and Mrs. Nye have been blessed with one child—Ernest, now a farmer of Logan township, Grant county, Minnesota. Mr. Nye is a man of the utmost honor and integrity, highly esteemed by all who bear his acquaintance. He has held the offices of road overseer, chairman of the board of supervisors, supervisor and justice of the peace. He is a republican in politics.

ALBERT SUNDERHAUF is the efficient auditor of the county of Richland, North Dakota. He is a native of Leipzig, Saxony, Germany, where he was born October 6, 1860.

Mr. Sunderhauf's parents were Christian and Mary A. (Lichtenauer) Sunderhauf, both natives of Germany. The father was a commission merchant, and followed that business throughout his life. He died in 1875. He was a soldier in the German war of 1848, and was one of the prominent and wealthy men of that country. He was a member of the Lutheran church. He had two children — Albert and Elizabeth.

Albert remained at home attending school until he was seventeen years of age, when he was apprenticed to learn the general colonial mercantile business. Three years were spent by him in this line of employment, and, in 1881, he came to America, settling in Telfair county, Georgia, where for a few months he worked on the railroad. Here he was taken sick, and for two months lay at the hospital. As soon as he was well enough to leave, he went to New York, stopping at Williamsburg. After a few months' stay in that place he went to Albany, New York, where he found work on the canal. When navigation closed, in the fall of 1882, he went to New York City, where he remained until spring. He then came West, stopping in Clay county, Minnesota, where he worked on a farm until in September, removing at that time to Wahpeton, North Dakota, where he chopped wood for a time. October 6, 1883, he was appointed deputy auditor of Richland county, and in 1885 was elected auditor, which office he still holds.

Mr. Sunderhauf was married in 1885 to Miss Henrietta Bessie, daughter of Adolph Bessie, of Wahpeton, Dakota. Two children have blessed this union — Marion and Rosa.

The subject of our sketch has purchased city property in Wahpeton, and owns a fine residence on Sixth street, where he now lives. In political faith he is with the democratic party. He is a leading Knight of Pythias, and is a member of the Order of Druids. Mr. Sunderhauf is one of the leading and representative citizens of his town and county.

JOHN A. McKAY is a member of the firm of McKay & Thoreson, dealers in groceries and provisions, Alexandria, Minnesota. Mr. McKay is a native of Ontario, Canada, born in 1837, and is the son of John and Rachel (Maxwell) McKay, who were both natives of Scotland. The father came to Canada in 1821, and lived and died in the city of Perth, where he was honored and

esteemed by his fellow-citizens. He held the position of postmaster-general and many other offices, and was the only British officer located in that part of Canada. He was a captain in the British army and led the Seventy-second and Seventy-eighth Corps of English troops at the battle of Waterloo. He had many degrees of honor conferred on him by the British government. The father died in 1839 and the mother departed this life in 1861. They had four children, two of whom are now living—Alexander, who was a lawyer in West Virginia. His property was taken by the confederates in the Civil War and he was taken prisoner. His brother and friends have been able to find no trace of him since his capture. He either died in prison or was killed by the enemy. Another member of the family, James, is now living in Dakota. He is the son of Mrs. McKay by a second marriage.

John A., the subject of our sketch, spent his early life on a farm. At sixteen years of age he went to work upon the river Clyde and also spent some time on the river Grand, in Canada, then later came to the State of Wisconsin, where he worked in the river trade on the Willow and Apple rivers. He followed this means of obtaining a livelihood for about eleven years. In 1870 he came to Douglas county, Minnesota, took a homestead within the city limits of the city of Alexandria and had a log house built upon it, in which he lived for some five years. He then built a nice house and a fine barn. Mr. McKay has seen hard times since coming to this country, and has known what it is to be without money. On coming to Alexandria the only cash he had was twenty-five cents in paper money. He had to pawn his wedding coat for board over night and the next day.

From these small beginnings Mr. McKay has risen to be one of the solid, prosperous citizens of Alexandria. He is the only brick maker in or around the city, manufacturing all the brick used here on his farm. He has done an extensive business in this line for the last ten years, employing continually from ten to twelve men. Besides this he engaged in farming and in running a business in the village. He owns a good place of business on Sixth avenue and a building on Main street, two doors south of Walker's brick block. Mr. McKay's business ventures have been many and of various kinds. In 1877 he engaged in the furniture business, following the same with good success for eight or nine years. The winters of 1885, '86 and '87 he spent in California speculating in land, in which business he made considerable money. His present business was started the 25th of September, 1888.

Mr. McKay was married in 1869 to Miss Anna Hainor, of Pennsylvania. They have eleven children — William W., Maud R., John S., Roy C., Mabel, Florence, Ronald, Andrew H., Henry J. B., Sherman B. and Annie B.

Mr. McKay is a republican in politics, and is also a member of the I. O. O. F. In political and business circles he is prominent. He was trustee for the Baptist church for a number of years. He is acknowledged to be one of the most indefatigable workers in any line that will benefit Alexandria, and is at the front in every effort to improve the city. He has held the office of justice of the peace for several years, and, in fact, has always taken an active and prominent part in all public affairs.

WALLACE B. DOUGLAS. The subject of the present article is the county attorney for Clay county, Minnesota, and is one of the most able and prominent members of the bar in the Red River Valley.

He was born September 21, 1852, in Lewis county, New York. His parents were Asahel M. and Alma E. (Miller) Douglas, natives of

the same county and State, as our subject. The father was an extensive farmer and sold out in the spring of 1867, coming west to Illinois, settling at Momence, Kankakee county of that State, where he remained until his death in 1869. The mother died in 1886. Asahel's father was Israel, who traced his forefathers back to 1660, when they came from Scotland and made a home in Massachusetts. He became a very popular and influential man of his day and State. Isreal was a soldier in the Revolutionary War and followed farm life in times of peace. Asahel M. had a family of three children, two of whom are yet living; they were twins—our subject, Wallace B., and William A. The latter is now foreman in the large wholesale house of Barrett & Barrett, Chicago, Illinois.

Our subject was reared on the farm until he was fourteen years of age, receiving a fair education. He accompanied his parents to Illinois, where he took a position with the C. E. & I. Railway Company, which he held a year. He then returned to the East and attended school at Cazenovia Seminary for a year, then returned to Illinois, accepting a position in the banking house of J. B. Durham & Brother at Momence. After a year in the bank, he commenced the study of law at Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he graduated in 1875, locating at Chicago, Illinois, in June, 1875. He followed his chosen profession until 1883, when he thought he saw better things in store in the West, hence came to Moorhead. It should be here stated that one reason for coming to the last-named city was his failing health. In January, 1884, he was appointed city attorney, holding the same until May, 1888, when he declined a re-appointment. He was elected in 1886 and re-elected in 1888 county attorney for Clay county, which office he still holds.

Mr. Douglas was married in 1881 to Miss Ella M. Smith, a native of Channahon, Illinois, and a daughter of C. Smith. By this union there have been two children—Harold and Leila L.

In political matters Mr. Douglas is a stanch republican. He is a member of both the Odd-Fellows and Masonic fraternities and stands high both as a lawyer and a citizen in the locality in which he lives. He has devoted his attention exclusively to legitimate law practice, and has won a high position at the bar.

JOHN H. STAAL is one of the leading citizens of Fergus Falls, Otter Tail county, Minnesota. He was a native of Denmark, where he was born in 1835. His father was Hans Staal who was a miller by trade, and had charge of extensive milling interests in his native land.

Mr. Staal remained in his native land until 1865, when he emigrated to this country, settling in Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he engaged in boot and shoe making, to which trade he had served an apprenticeship of five years in Denmark. He remained in Minneapolis for fourteen years, part of the time engaged in the mercantile business and part of the time in running a saloon. He then came to Otter Tail county, Minnesota, where he purchased a fine farm. This was in 1878, and after running the farm for three years, he sold out and moved to Fergus Falls, the county seat of that county. He purchased forty acres of land adjoining the city on the south, where he put up his present residence, and where he lives a retired life. Mr. Staal has traveled extensively in the United States, having visited California, and many other localities in the West and East. In 1866 he made an extensive trip through the Park Region of the Northwest, in the fur business. There were no settlers in this region at that time, and his operations were confined to the half-breeds who were

scattered here and there over this country. He purchased $400 worth of furs, which he carried by wagon to St. Paul. He made three trips, and was successful each time.

In 1863 Mr. Staal was united in marriage to Miss Christena Nelson, a native of Denmark, where they were married.

Politically, Mr. Staal affiliates with the democratic party. He is a careful, conservative man, and out of his numerous investments has acquired a considerable fortune. He is well known, as a moral, upright citizen, and is universally respected.

An interesting point in John Staal's history, is the fact that he served in the regular army of Denmark. He enlisted in 1863 and served until August 12, 1864. He participated in eleven battles against the German army and was taken prisoner April 18, 1864.

CORA W. GIFFORD, a prominent member of the farming community of Grant county, Minnesota, is a resident of section 24, Roseville township, where he successfully operates a well-tilled tract of land comprising 160 acres. He is a native of New York State, born in Cayuga county, on the 17th of November, 1838, and is the son of Stephen and Mary (Bragg) Gifford, natives of New York State also. They were the parents of twelve children, the subject of this memoir being the sixth.

Coral Gifford spent his school days principally in Ohio and Wisconsin. He left school at the age of seventeen, and from that time until he was twenty-one he helped his father operate the home farm. In September, 1862, he enlisted in the Seventeenth Wisconsin Infantry, Seventeenth Army Corps. Going in as a private and being promoted to the rank of a corporal while in the service, he served until June, 1866, when he was honorably discharged at Madison, Wisconsin. He was in many engagements and skirmishes, including the battles of Corinth, Iuka, Vicksburg, Atlanta, with Sherman in the famous "march to the sea," and the battle of Jonesburg. He was wounded in the left side in the battle of Corinth, and was confined to the St. Louis Hospital for some time. After his discharge Mr. Gifford remained in Wisconsin for a few years, engaged in farming. In 1870 he removed to Mitchell county, Iowa, where he remained for seven years. In the year 1877 he settled in Grant county, Minnesota, engaging in farming on section 24, Roseville township, where he has since lived. He is engaged in general farming and stock raising, and is rated as one of the most successful and substantial farmers in the county.

Mr. Gifford was married in the month of November, 1859, to Miss Margaret E. Kline, a native of Pennsylvania. They are the parents of the following named children — Mary A., Myran S., Coral E., Frank A., Harry A., Carrie M., Jacob E., Burt, Ira, Grace and Ethel. Ethel died when about one and a half years old. Mary is the wife of Mr. Shearer, of Charles city, Iowa.

Mr. Gifford is one of the representative citizens of his township, and has held the offices of treasurer and justice of the peace for a number of years. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and is one of the pioneers of the township. A man of the utmost honor and integrity, he deserves the esteem and respect in which he is held.

EDWARD R. HYSER, the proprietor of the Hyser House at Breckenridge, Minnesota, is a native of Massachusetts. He was born in Bristol county, in 1853, and is the son of Solomon and Barbara (Hess) Hyser, who were natives of Germany. The parents

came to this country at an early day and settled in Bristol, Massachusetts, where the father worked as a day laborer until 1868, when he moved to Minnesota. He settled on a homestead in Wright county, Minnesota, where he remained until his death, in 1870. The mother died in 1858 in Massachusetts, leaving three children—Robert, who died in 1876; George, who is married to Miss Alice Bowen, by whom two children have been born — Maud and George. Mrs. Alice (Bowen) Hyser is the daughter of Timothy Bowen, and is living in Minneapolis, Minnesota, where George Hyser is engaged in the hotel business. And the third child, Edward R., the subject of the present article.

Edward Hyser attended the common schools in his native State until he was fifteen years of age, when he came, with his parents, to Minnesota. He, with his brothers, opened a hotel in Wright county, keeping pace with the railroad which at that time was being built through that section of the State. They carried on business in this manner, boarding, principally, the employés of the railroad, until 1871. In the fall of 1871 the three brothers opened a hotel in Breckenridge, which they continued to operate until the death of Robert in 1876, after which sad event the surviving brothers, George and Edward, remained in partnership until 1881. In 1881 George removed from Breckenridge, and our subject continued in the same business until 1883, when the old hotel was torn down and his present one, opposite the Manitoba Railroad depot, was erected. In 1873 Mr. Hyser purchased a farm of 320 acres, about two miles from the village, which he continues to operate, and, in connection with his farming interests, runs a dairy.

Mr. Hyser was married in 1881 to Miss Susan Abendschien, and this union has been blessed with three children—Louise E., Alice C., and Hattie P. Mrs. Hyser is the daughter of George and Christina (Rathgeber) Abendschien, natives of Germany. They came to this country in 1878 and settled in Breckenridge, Minnesota, where the father died in 1879. The mother is now living with her daughter, Mrs. Hyser. Hr. Hyser, the subject of this article, takes an active interest in all matters pertaining to county or State, and is one of the solid business men of Wilkin county. In political matters he affiliates with the republican party. He and his family are members of the Congregational church.

ALEXANDER RUNNING, of the village of Ada, is one of the early settlers of Norman county, Minnesota, having located in this portion of the Red River Valley on the 13th of June, 1878, and has since then been closely identified with its interests, both officially and as a private citizen.

Mr. Running, of whom this sketch is written, was born in Racine county, Wisconsin, in November, 1846, and is the son of Ole A. and Bergeta (Thompson) Running. When he was but four years old the family removed to Vernon county, in the same State, and were among the pioneers of that region, the first settler having preceded them about five years. The father of our subject took up a claim in the thick and heavy timber that then covered all that part of the Badger State, and having by hard work hewed himself out a farm, made that his home until 1862. During that year a more northward course was taken by the family, who settled in Dunn county, in what is now known as Running Valley, named after them, they being the first settlers in that section of the county. There they suffered the hardships and inconveniences always attendant upon frontier life and the general isolation of the settlers. Their nearest neighbor was some four miles distant. On the farm that he had founded

the second time in the wilderness the elder Mr. Running made his home for three years and was then called away to a brighter land beyond the grave, and a year later he was followed by his beloved wife.

The subject of our sketch received his primary education in such schools as the early date of the settlements afforded, and assisted his father in carrying on the farm. By assiduous study he soon made up for the paucity of schools in that region, and soon acquired a fair store of knowledge, which he has since much increased by judicious reading. On the death of his father, he being the eldest of nine children, Alexander took charge of the homestead and became the head of the family. He remained on the farm until 1873, when he removed to the village of Colfax, in the same county, and there entered into the agricultural implement business. When the township of Colfax was organized in 1867 his ability was recognized, and, although but twenty years old, he was elected its first town clerk. He was afterwards elected to the position of chairman of the board of supervisors, and remained in that position until leaving that part of the county. He was by this a member of the county board, and took an active interest in the business of the county.

In the summer of 1878 Mr. Running came to the Red River Valley and filed on a claim some ten miles west of Ada and commenced to open a farm. In the fall of 1879 he was chosen one of the board of commissioners of Polk county, of which this then formed a part, and served as such until the setting off of Norman county and its subsequent organization. Before the latter event, however, Mr. Running, after two years' residence in his homestead, removed to the village of Ada and went into the wheat trade.

The agitation for the division of Polk county found in our subject a warm supporter and an energetic worker, and on the success of that measure—a success in which he was one of the most active agents—and the organization of Norman county, in the fall of 1881, Mr. R. was appointed first auditor of the county. He was re-elected his own successor in the autumn of 1882, and held that responsible position until January, 1885. On the expiration of his official duties he took charge of the books of the well-known firm of Larson & Lystad, and has continued in their employ ever since. All this time he has, however, carried on his farm, which now embraces some 240 acres, all of which is under cultivation and under his own management and supervision.

Mr. Running is an ardent supporter of the principles of the prohibition movement, and takes a great interest in the suppression of the liquor traffic, and has helped, materially, in driving it out of Ada. He is a member of the present board of education of the village and manifests great devotion to the cause of the schools.

Mr. Running was united in marriage on the 27th of March, 1869, with Miss Christine Salverson, and by this union they have had a family of six children—Henry O., Bertha, Clara, Edwin A., Arthur and Clarence. Both he and his wife are members of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and are active workers in the cause of religion.

JOHN S. IRISH, a retired merchant of Moorhead, Minnesota, deserves special mention in this connection.

He was born in Cumberland county, Maine, at the town of Bridgton, January 7, 1831. He is the son of Dean and Mehitable (Small) Irish, also natives of Maine. The father followed lumbering all his lifetime. They had a family of seven children: Franklin and Albert were in the army, and both died. The remainder are also deceased,

except John S. and Susan, now Mrs. Putnam Our subject's grandfather, on the father's side, was Obediah, a native of England. He was also a lumberman, and had the honor of being a Revolutionary soldier.

Our subject was brought up on a farm, and was somewhat familiar with lumbering. He followed this sort of life until he reached the age of twenty-one years, he then went to Pennsylvania, remained a year, and then went to Wisconsin in 1854, engaging in lumbering business on the Saint Croix River; he also followed steamboating in that section. In all he lived there ten years. In 1867 he came to Minnesota, stopping at Taylor's Falls. Here he engaged at steamboat building for H. C. Folsom. He worked there until 1875, then went to Grand Forks, Dakota Territory, where he acted as foreman for N. W. Kittson & Co., builders of steamboats. He remained there two years, and then came to Moorhead, Minnesota, following the same branch of business until 1883. At this time he engaged in the grocery business, first in Fargo then in Moorhead. He continued in trade until the autumn of 1887, when he quit business. He now lives a retired life. He purchased a fine home on Kennedy and Second streets, which he still occupies. He also owns a fine store building on Fourth street, which he now rents.

In 1858 he was married to Miss Emma J. Abbott, a native of Oneida county, New York. She is the daughter of J. F. Abbott, now a resident of Moorhead and aged eighty-one years. He was formerly engaged in the hotel business in Polk county, Wisconsin.

Mr. and Mrs. Irish are the parents of three sons — Frank E., Fred and Hersey.

In political matters our subject is a republican. He has nearly all of his life had control of a number of workmen, doing contract work and ship building. One marked feature of his eventful life is that he has ever been benevolent in times of need and distress, and by reason of this virtue has won a large circle of warm, true friends, who revere his name.

MATHIAS P. PHILLIPPI, one of the prominent furniture dealers of the Red River Valley, is a resident of the village of Barnesville, Clay county, Minnesota, where he handles all kinds of house furniture and also carries a full line of undertaker's goods. He is a native of Germany, born in 1852, and is the son of John and Kate Phillippi, natives, also, of the kingdom of Germany.

Mr. Phillippi, the subject of this biographical sketch, remained in his native land attending the common schools of his birthplace until he was eleven years of age. At that period in life he emigrated to the United States, with his parents, and settled in Buffalo county, Wisconsin, where he remained until he was sixteen years of age. At that time (1868) he learned the carpenter's trade, being three years apprenticed to that work. After learning his trade he worked in different parts of Wisconsin, and continued as a journeyman for twelve years. In 1881 he removed to Minnesota, and, in July of that year, settled in Barnesville, where he has since remained. When he first located there he engaged in contracting and building, which he continued for three years. In 1884 he erected his present business building and put in a stock of furniture, being at that time the first and only store of the kind in Barnesville. In 1885, when the new town was incorporated, Mr. Phillippi moved his building and goods over to the new town site and has since been located there. He does an extensive business, having almost all of the trade of the two villages. In addition to his furniture business he handles all kinds of farm machinery, McCormick

binders, plows, fanning mills and everything needed by the farming community. He is a leading citizen and business man of the village of Barnesville, and has held the offices of deputy sheriff for four years and town clerk for one term. He is a representative and esteemed resident of Clay county, and is a stanch republican in his political views.

Mr. Phillippi was married November 15, 1873, to Miss Lizzie Kirschmer, of Buffalo county, Wisconsin. Her father was a farmer of that vicinity. Mr. and Mrs. Phillippi have been the parents of four children, only one of whom, however, is now living, named Mathias.

DR. WILLIAM T. DUNCAN is junior member of the firm of McLean & Duncan, practicing physicians and surgeons of Fergus Falls, Otter Tail county, Minnesota. He is a native of Canada, and was born January 6, 1856.

The Doctor's parents were John and Caroline (Holden) Duncan, the former a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and the latter a native of New York State. The father, during a great many years of his life, engaged in the dairy business, but has now retired and is living at Granby, Canada. John Duncan's parents were William and Margaret (Smith) Duncan, both of whom were natives of Glasgow, Scotland. They came to Canada in 1821 and there engaged extensively in farming. Dr. Duncan's mother's father was Orson Holden, a native of the State of New York, and a farmer by occupation.

John Duncan, the father of the subject of our sketch, has a family of five children: George H., Margaret L., now Mrs. P. W. Taber; John C., Dr. William T., and James. Mr. Duncan was a prominent citizen of the place of his residence and held various offices of trust. For some years he was mayor of the town of Granby, Canada, and was also town assessor, occupying other positions of honor at different times. He was one of the leading men of that section. His son, John C., now holds the office of mayor of Granby. Mr. Duncan had three brothers in the service of the United States during the war of the rebellion; one of these brothers died in the service. The family have been great church people, and have been warm supporters of all projects in an educational line. The grandparents on the father's side, through several generations, have all been members of the Congregational church.

The subject of this sketch was reared on the home farm, receiving his early training in the district schools until nineteen years of age. He was then sent to the Granby grammer school in Granby, Canada, and later attended the Braeside Academy at Montreal. He completed his course in that school and later attended the McGill College, and later the McGill Medical College, graduating therefrom in 1882. After this, for one year, he was house physician at the Montreal General Hospital. About one year after his graduation he came to Fergus Falls, and, in company with Dr. T. H. McLean, commenced the practice of his profession. He bought a neat residence on Cascade street, in which he now lives.

Dr. Duncan was married in 1886 to Miss Eva G. Herrick, the daughter of John and Ann (Chalmers) Herrick, of Canada. One child has blessed this union—John K.

Dr. Duncan has become one of the leading citizens of Fergus Falls. He is a member of the city council, and is president of the board of examining surgeons for pensions in this district. He also belongs to the State Medical Society. For some time he has held the appointment of surgeon of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad Company. Politically he believes in the principles of the democratic party. He is a

leading Knight of Pythias, and in all matters which tend to the improvement of the educational, social and business interests of Fergus Falls, he is a leading factor. This partnership has built up an extensive practice.

HON. J. H. MILLER is the present sheriff of Richland county, North Dakota. He was born on the 25th day of August, 1844, in Oneida county, New York.

The parents of the subject of our sketch were Asher and Catherine (Mowers) Miller, of New York. The father belonged to a sturdy family of English descent, and during most of his life followed the occupation of farming for a livelihood. In 1850 he came westward, settling in the State of Illinois, where, in Winnebago county, he became one of the early pioneers. In 1867 he removed to Grundy county, Iowa, where he lived until his death, which occurred in 1868. The mother is still living in Iowa. The father served as a soldier in the War of 1812, and saw much hard service, being once severely wounded. He had a family of three children, two of whom are now living — J. H. and Julia H., twins, the latter now Mrs. Willson.

The grandfather of the subject of our sketch was Luther Miller, a native of Connecticut, and by occupation a farmer and lumberman. In early life he came to Oneida county, New York, where he lived until his death. He was of English descent, the first of the family having come to this country in the sixteenth century, settling in Connecticut. Luther was a soldier in the War of 1776.

Catherine Mowers, the mother of the subject of our sketch, was the daughter of John Mowers, a native of New York, and a farmer by occupation. He served as a soldier in the Revolutionary War. His ancestors came from Germany.

The subject of our sketch was reared on the home farm, receiving a good education in the district schools of his neighborhood. In 1862, when eighteen years of age, he enlisted in Company C, Seventy-fourth Illinois Infantry. For two and one-half years he remained in active service, and was wounded several times. He was twice wounded at Missionary Ridge, and at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain was shot in the left shoulder, sustaining such a severe injury that he was unable to do any work for about one year. He was honorably discharged from the army in February, 1865. His soldier-life was a life at the front and was full of the hard fortune that usually comes with such service. He was in the following battles: Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Pleasant Hill, and many other engagements of minor importance. In 1867 he came to Iowa, settling in Grundy county, where he purchased a farm of 160 acres and turned his attention to farming. He also engaged for some years in teaching school. In 1878 he removed to Wahpeton, North Dakota, where, until 1882, he had charge of the T. L. French farm, for whom also he sold agricultural implements. In 1882 he was appointed to the office of clerk of the courts, which position he held until 1886, when he was elected sheriff of Richland county. In the fall of 1881 he was elected to represent his county in the Territorial legislature, serving one term.

Mr. Miller was married in 1879 to Miss Laura Roadman, of Grundy county, Iowa. She was the daughter of William and Polly J. (McConnica) Roadman, natives of Pennsylvania. Her father came to Iowa in 1874, where for a number of years he was engaged in farming. He is now retired from active business and is living a retired life in Cedar Falls, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have two children—Annie and Ida.

In politics Mr. Miller is a stanch republican and since coming to Wahpeton has been one of the leaders in the affairs of that party. He has at all times enjoyed the confidence of his political friends, by whom he has been highly honored many times. For one year under President Arthur's administration he held the position of postmaster, and in 1885 and 1886 was mayor of the city. Mr. Miller has engaged somewhat in buying and selling land, and at present owns a fine farm of 160 acres. He also owns two fine residences in the city. Mr. Miller has been an earnest supporter of all matters pertaining to the welfare of his adopted town, and has, with pride, watched the village of twenty-five inhabitants grow to the proportions and importance of a city. Mr. Miller is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F and the G. A. R.

O. J. BARNES, the senior partner in the firm of Barnes & Slocum, grocery and provision dealers, of Crookston, Minnesota, was born in Charles City, Floyd county, Iowa, and is the son of Harrison and Eliza (Coles) Barnes. He lived with his parents from the day of his birth, April 20, 1868, until 1885, receiving his education in the superior schools of his native city. At the age of thirteen years he entered a large grocery establishment in the same place, where he remained until August 11, 1887, fully preparing himself, by acquiring a thorough knowledge of the business, for his life's work. On the last mentioned date he removed to Fargo, Dakota, where he was engaged in clerical work until June 24, 1888, when he came to Crookston, Minnesota. In company with W. E. Slocum, he bought out the stock of the bankrupt firm of Horton & Hurlburt, and embarked in business.

Both of these young men are but new comers in the city, but, by close attention to the wants of their customers, and activity and energy in catering to the tastes of the community, are fast building up for themselves a large and popular trade.

W. E. SLOCUM, the junior partner of the firm above mentioned, is also a native of Charles City, Iowa, and was born January 2, 1867. He is the son of C. A. and E. L. (Wilbur) Slocum, residents of that part of the Hawkeye State. Receiving his education in the high-grade schools of the city of his birth, at the age of sixteen years he entered the postoffice of that place as a clerk, where he remained until the spring of 1887. With a natural desire to see more of the country and start out in life for himself, he then made a trip to Kansas, but after spending the summer there returned to Charles City and entered a large dry goods establishment as clerk and salesman. There he remained until June, 1888, when he came to Crookston and joined his friend O. J. Barnes in the present business.

The firm carry full lines of staple and fancy groceries, provisions, flour, crockery, glassware, wooden-ware, etc., their stock, which is one of the largest in their line in the city, invoicing some $4,500.

WILLIAM H. SUTHERLAND, one of the leading business men of Grant county, Minnesota, has charge of the local grain business of the Northwestern Elevator Company, and conducts their elevator at Herman.

Mr. Sutherland was born in Whitehall, Washington county, New York, April 28,

1857, and is a son of Robert and Elizabeth (Thaine) Sutherland. The parents were natives of New Brunswick, where they were married, and shortly afterward settled in Washington county, New York. Robert Sutherland died in that county in the spring of 1875, at the age of fifty-eight years. He was a farmer and lumberman through life, a member of the Baptist church, and a man of exemplary character. The mother is now living with her son in Herman, and is seventy-two years of age. Robert Sutherland and wife were the parents of seven children, three boys and four girls, as follows—J. C., George, Clara, Sarah, Katie, May and W. H. George and Clara are deceased. George was a ship carpenter and died in New York City. Clara became the wife of Samuel Barrett, and died in New York State, leaving a family of three children.

Our present subject, W. H. Sutherland, spent his school days in his native county in the Empire State. At an early age he was thrown upon his own resources, and when thirteen years of age left school. From that time until he was twenty-one he was employed at boating between New York City and Canadian ports, and, upon attaining his majority, he removed to Indiana. There he was engaged in farming and also learned the milling business. After a sojourn of two years in the Hoosier State he went to Dallas county, Texas, where he farmed and at the same time carried on the milling business. In July, 1878, Mr. Sutherland came to Minnesota and located at Herman, in Grant county. Since that time he has devoted his attention mostly to the milling and elevator business, and has moved about considerably. For one year he was engaged in the mercantile business at Oscar Lake, Douglas county, Minnesota; was then engaged in the milling business in Marshall county, Dakota, for one year, when he was burned out. We next find him in a mill at Alexandria, Minnesota, where he spent one year, and, at the expiration of that time, in 1887, he returned to Herman, where he has since remained in charge of the elevator belonging to the Northwestern Elevator Company. He is a thorough and reliable business man, and is recognized as one of the leading citizens of the locality in which he lives.

In political matters Mr. Sutherland is a democrat.

HON. CHARLES D. WRIGHT is the president of the First National Bank of Fergus Falls, Otter Tail county, Minnesota.

Mr. Wright is a native of Addison county, Vermont, where he was born in 1850. He is the son of Ethan M. and Eliza (Bottum) Wright, both of whom were natives of Vermont. The father, during the most of his life, has followed the mercantile business, in which he has been eminently successful, and out of which has accrued to him a considerable fortune. He is a man of large ideas and refinement, and is social and charitable in all ways. His father was Brigham Wright, who was one of the substantial farmers of the Eastern States. Ethan M. Wright had a family of three sons — William B., a banker in Vermont and associated with other prominent banks in the East and West; Charles D. and George M., an attorney in New York City.

The subject of our sketch spent his early days beneath the parental roof, attending the Highland Military School of Worcester, Massachusetts, and the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy, New York. In 1869 he turned his steps westward and came to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he was associated with his uncle, George B. Wright, in surveying work for the Government. In the

fall of 1870 he was appointed to the office of chief draughtsman in the United States surveyor-general's office at St. Paul, which position he retained for a period of eight years. While connected with the Government survey, in 1869, and the early part of 1870, he traveled over a considerable portion of the Northwestern territory. He was in company with Andrew Holes, now of Moorhead, and George G. Beardsley, of Fargo, Dakota. They had much opportunity to examine the lands in the Northwest, and located a great deal of land.

In 1878 he came to Fergus Falls, and was elected to the position of vice-president of the First National Bank of that city. At that time the bank was located in Martin's block, with Henry G. Page as president. Mr. Wright continued in the office of vice-president for five years, and in 1883 was elected to the presidency of that institution. In 1881 the stockholders of the bank built a block for their own use on the corner of Lincoln and Cascade avenues, where they continued in the banking business for three years. On January 1, 1884, they moved into their new bank building on the northeast corner of Lincoln avenue and Mill street. This is a large and imposing structure, finely built, of large proportions, it being 50x142 feet in size. In this building there are at present three stores, besides the banking offices and the United States land office, and offices in the second story. This building cost $35,000. Mr. Wright has done much to improve and beautify the city of Fergus Falls. He built his present fine residence in 1879, on corner of Court and Vernon avenues, and has interested himself largely in the lands of this and other counties in the West.

In 1878 Mr. Wright was united in marriage to Miss Lucy S. Barney, of Malden, Massachusetts, the daughter of George T. Barney. Two children have blessed their union—George B. and Murray S.

Mr. Wright is one of the prominent citizens of Fergus Falls. His business connections and financial interests run in many different lines, in all of which he has been eminently successful. He is treasurer of the Fergus Falls Water Company, of which he was one of the organizers. He is also treasurer of the gas and mill company, and holds the same position in the Fergus Falls Water Power Company. He held the office of city mayor in 1885 and 1886, and was city treasurer for several terms. In politics he is a stanch defender of the principles of the republican party. Mr. Wright's name is a synonym of all that means success in business and prominence in the social circles of Fergus Falls.

GEORGE COULTER. The subject of our present sketch is a resident of section 16, Huntsville township, Polkcounty, Minnesota, and is one of the most prominent and substantial citizens of the locality in which he lives. He was born in Canada on the 31st of January, 1856, and is a son of Christopher and Elizabeth (Lee) Coulter, who were natives of Scotland. The parents, who were from that sturdy and determined Scotch race, were among the early settlers of Canada, where, in pioneer times, they endured much privation and hardship. George, our subject, spent his childhood days in the Province of his birth, and when he was ten years old removed with his parents to Winona county, Minnesota, where he remained at home, most of the time aiding in the labors attendant upon carrying on the home farm, until he was twenty-one years old. When he had attained his majority he came to Polk county, Minnesota, and took a homestead on section 22, Huntsville township. He lived upon that farm until 1885, when he sold out and purchased

480 acres on section 16, where he now lives. It is two miles west of the village of Mallory. He has seventy acres of timber on the place, has good building improvements and is in excellent circumstances.

Mr. Coulter was married at Grand Forks, on the 8th of May, 1882, to Miss Agnes Brown, a daughter of Aaron and Ellen (Henery) Brown. Their marriage has been blessed with two children—Margaret and George.

EDWARD GRUSSENDORF, retired clergyman of the Lutheran church, is a resident of Fergus Falls, Minnesota. He is a native of Germany, and was born on the 15th of July, 1823.

The early days of the subject of our sketch were spent in receiving an excellent education. He graduated from the Hanover and Gottengen universities in 1851, after which he turned his attention to teaching school, and also preaching the gospel until in 1857, when he came to America, and attended a German college at Fort Wayne, Indiana, from which he graduated in 1860. At this time he was ordained to preach the gospel, and commenced his ministry in Chicago, Illinois, in that year. He remained in Chicago for two and one-half years, and then received a call to become pastor of the Red Wing Congregation, in Minnesota. His pastoral labors in that place extended through a period of three years, and then he removed to Minneiska, where he continued his pastoral labors for two years. At the end of this time he purchased a farm of 160 acres of Government land, and remained on this until 1869, when he moved to Fergus Falls, Minnesota. His was the third family that settled in Fergus Falls. The other two families were Mrs. Grussendorf's brother and his brother-in-law, Henry Von Haenigsen, they having settled in this place in June, 1868. Mr. Grussendorf took 160 acres of land on the south side of the river, all of which is now inside of the city limits of Fergus Falls. Here he broke considerable of the land and built a house, and in 1878 laid out a tract of twenty acres in city lots, it being the first addition to Fergus Falls. He has also laid out another addition of forty acres on the north side of the river. In 1870 he turned his attention to other pursuits and engaged in the mercantile business. He opened the first store in the city, which he run for two years. In 1883, in company with his son Gustavus A., he opened again in the mercantile business, and continued the same for four years, at which time he sold out and has since retired from active business life. Mr. Grussendorf was the first justice of the peace for the township, being elected to that place in 1870. He was one of the organizers of Busetown, in 1871. In 1882 he purchased land in Polk county, at Red Lake Falls, and laid out an addition to that city. He also bought several farms along the river near to that place. He has always taken a deep interest in the growth and prosperity of Fergus Falls and vicinity, and has always been a hearty supporter of all projects that tended to the financial growth of this locality.

Mr. Grussendorf was married, March 24, 1862, to Miss Fieda Buse, of Germany, and daughter of Carl and Liessete (Ohn) Buse Her parents came to America in 1856 and settled at Buffalo, New York, where the father engaged in the clothing business. In 1861 they came westward, settling in Red Wing, Minnesota, where he engaged in farming. There the family remained until the death of the father, which occurred in 1869. The mother died at Fergus Falls in 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Grussendorf have only one son, Gustavus A.

Mr. Grussendorf has for many years affiliated with the republican party, and he and

his wife and son are members of the Lutheran church. He has two dwelling-houses in the south part of the city, and owns one, in which he lives, on the north side. Mr. Grussendorf is one of the leading citizens of Fergus Falls, and has been a warm and ready supporter of all church enterprises and in the improvement of schools. He has not only encouraged these movements by his words, but has aided materially in a financial way. He enjoys the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens.

C. W. FREEMAN, who is a member of the Moorhead Merchant Tailoring Company, was born in Sweden, November 12, 1854. His parents were John and Johanna (Swanson) Freeman, of Sweden. They were farmers and emigrated to America in 1872, settling in Goodhue county, Minnesota, and from there moved to Rockford, Illinois. The next change was a move to Meeker county, Minnesota, at a point six miles from Dassel. Here they farmed again. They had a family of whom the following are living — S. August, Elizabeth, John A., Cleas W., Andrew G. and Hannah N. The parents both belong to the Lutheran church, and the father is a republican in his political views.

Our subject, like most farmers' sons, did farm labor and attended school, getting a good common school education. He left home, however, at the age of twelve years, when he commenced to work at the tailoring business, serving five years as an apprentice, and then worked for wages in Sweden for three years. In 1874 he crossed the ocean to America, settling at Rockford, Illinois, where he remained until 1882, then came to Moorhead, where he engaged in business for himself and took as his partner C. A. Allen. They continued as a firm until May 28, 1888, when the Moorhead Tailoring Company was formed, with Mr. Freeman as its president. They carry a full line of merchant tailoring goods and employ four men to assist them.

Mr. Freeman was united in marriage in 1877 to Miss Annie M. Blomquist, of Rockford, Illinois. They have six children — J. H., C. W., A. M., M. L. E., D. E. H. and E. J. M.

Politically our subject is a republican. Both he and his wife are members of the Lutheran church, of which he is a trustee.

CHARLES E. DAMPIER, M. D., one of the leading practicing physicians and surgeons of the flourishing city of Crookston, Minnesota, is a native of Waterloo, Canada, born June 5, 1854, and is the son of Edward and Charlotte (Parmelee) Dampier. In 1856 the family came to the United States, locating in the town of Lemond, Steele county, Minnesota, where the father took up a preemption claim and engaged in the tillage of the soil. One year later they removed to Meriden township, in the same county, where the family resided until 1860. In the latter year Mr. Dampier, the elder, in search of a more eligible location, removed to Dakota county, where he found that which he was in search of, in that beautiful portion of the State,

"Where harvest mantles, fringed with prairie blooms,
Trail in the sunset."

There the family found a home and there they were living when the necessities of the country's defense called for so many of the men from the Northland, whereupon the father of our subject enlisted in Hatch's Independent Battalion of Minnesota Cavalry, and served until the close of the war, the latter portion of the time as first-lieutenant of Company F, he having been pro-

moted to that position for gallant conduct in the field. On receiving his discharge Mr. Dampier returned to his family in the county of Dakota, where, like Cincinnatus, he returned to his agricultural and bucolic pursuits. He made his home in that locality, on a farm which he purchased about the time of his return near Castle Rock, until 1874, when he removed to Northfield, Rice county, and there engaged in the hotel business. After pursuing the calling of landlord for some years, in 1880, he came west again, and is now living in Fergus Falls.

Charles E. Dampier was reared upon his father's farm, and drew his primary education from the district schools of the neighborhood, which was supplemented by a term at the schools of Elgin, Illinois, whither he went for the purpose, and one term at Carlton College. In the spring of 1875 he entered a drug store in Northfield, as clerk, at the same time taking up the study of medicine, he having a natural aptitude and liking for that profession. For eighteen months he continued in that place, steadily applying his leisure time to the books that were to lay the foundation of his future success, but, in the fall of 1876, matriculated at the medical department of the Michigan State University, at Ann Arbor, from which celebrated and noble institution of learning he was graduated in the Class of '78.

On receiving his diploma, Dr. Dampier at once went to Dell Rapids, Dakota, where he entered upon the duties of his profession, and remained there in full practice until the following spring, when, with an admirable foresight, he removed to Crookston, Minnesota, then a small village of no more than 500 inhabitants, but in which his sagacity had discovered the germ of its future size and thrift. The doctor at once opened an office in the place, and has grown with its growth until he now has a large and lucrative practice. This worthy disciple of Hippocrates and Galen, while attending strictly to the duties of his chosen profession, has not been able to shift entirely from his shoulders his share of the public burden. For some six years he was compelled to act as health officer of the city, but no longer occupies that position. He is the United States medical examiner for pensions, for this district, and the local surgeon of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad Company, the latter office having been filled by him for the past nine years. He is also the surgeon for the Crookston fire department.

The Doctor is a member of the State Medical Society, and of the Masonic fraternity. He was made a Mason in Crookston Lodge, 141, A. F. & A. M. in 1879, his being one of the three names presented on the night of the organization of that body. He is a charter member of Pierson Chapter, No. 40, R. A. M., he having been exalted in the chapter at Fergus Falls, and is now the treasurer of the chapter. The Doctor is the owner of a fine farm of 240 acres in Polk county, which he leases to a tenant.

Dr. C. E. Dampier was united in marriage August 4, 1880, with Miss Estelle E. Carruth, a native of the State of New York.

HENRY O. JOHNSON, a respected farmer of Grant county, Minnesota, is a resident of Pomme de Terre township, section 36, where he is engaged in agricultural pursuits. He is a native of Minnesota, born in Fillmore county, on the 8th of April, 1866, and a son of Lage and Nellie (Eastenson) Johnson, of whom a sketch will be found in another part of this ALBUM. They are the parents of the following-named children—Anna M., Gea, Emelia, Josephine, Olena, Henry O., Peter L., Tilda O., Wilhelm N., Julia D. and Sophia E.

Henry O. Johnson spent his boyhood-days in Fillmore county, Minnesota. In 1875 he came with his parents to Grant county, Minnesota, where he attended the district school in Pomme de Terre village for some time. In the fall of 1879 he entered the normal school at St. Cloud, where he remained for about two years. After completing his education, he returned to Grant county, and has since made it his home. For some time he remained with his parents, helping his father in the store and on the farm, and later engaged in farming on his own account.

Mr. Johnson was married February 27, 1886, to Miss Hattie Johnson. She was a native of Winnebago county, Wisconsin, but came to Grant county, Minnesota, with her parents when about one year old. There she grew to womanhood, and attended school, completing her education in St. Cloud, Minnesota. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are the parents of two children, named as follows — Dora and Alma T. Mr. Johnson has a well improved farm of 160 acres in Pomme de Terre township and is engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He holds the office of supervisor of the township, and is assistant postmaster at Pomme de Terre postoffice. Mr. Johnson is a man of industry, honesty and integrity; his word is recognized as good as his bond. He is one of the most highly esteemed citizens of Pomme de Terre and a representative man of the county.

MOTT T. STEVENS is engaged in the general hardware business in Wahpeton, Richland county, North Dakota, where he carries a large stock of stoves, tinware, iron and steel, steam fittings, pumps, pipes, etc.

Mr. Stevens was born in Auburn, New York, March 31, 1837, and is a son of Thomas and Eleanor (Davis) Stevens, natives of New York. The father was engaged in the manufacture of hoes, forks, corn knives and locomotive forgings, and had a large factory located two miles east of Auburn city, New York. He was a man of wide influence in his native town, and held many offices of importance, being a justice of the peace and county commissioner. In politics he was a democrat and was a member of the Universalist church. He died in 1876; his wife died in 1888. They had a family of seven children, five of whom are now living—Sarah A., now Mrs. Doty; Augusta, now Mrs. Brown; Celia, now Mrs. Putnam; Mott T. and George W. The mother's parents were Quaker people and were natives of New York State. Thomas Stevens' father was Roswell Stevens, a native of New York and of English descent. He was a manufacturer and owned a large blast furnace. He was a soldier in the War of 1812.

The subject of our sketch remained at home in his native State until he was well along in years. He received good educational training and attended the Fort Edward Seminary, on the Hudson river, until twenty years of age. From that time until he was twenty-six he worked in his father's factory. Then in 1862 he turned his steps westward, locating in Lake city, Minnesota, where, for about fourteen years, he engaged in steamboating and milling. Thence he went to Minneapolis, engaging in the real estate business, at which he continued one year, when he removed to Wahpeton, Dakota, where he has since lived. He at once opened a hardware store, which business he has conducted ever since. He purchased his fine business place on Dakota avenue, and also a fine residence on Fifth street, where he now lives. In 1885 he had the contract for plumbing from the water works, mains to the offices, stores, and residences in Wahpeton. He owns a large powder magazine adjoining the city limits,

where he does an extensive wholesale business in powder.

Mr. Stevens was married in 1863 to Miss Laura Chadderdon, a native of Weedsport, New York, and a daughter of Nathan and Phœbe J. (Rood) Chadderdon, natives of the same place. This union has been blessed with two children—Maria E. and Fred. T.

Mr Stevens has invested largely in real estate, and owns a number of residence lots on Sixth street. In politics he affiliates with the democratic party, and is a leading member of the Masonic Order and of the Knights of Pythias and Knights of Honor. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which church he is a leading trustee. Mr. Stevens has been successful in business, and is one of the solid and prominent men of the city and county.

JOHN P. HANSEN, another man of high standing and prominence in the city of Moorhead, is the person of whom this sketch will treat. He is of the firm of Hansen Bros. butchers and stock dealers.

Mr. Hansen is a native of Germany, born November 13, 1852. His parents were Erich and Christena (Suverkrubb) Hansen, also Germans by birth. His father was an extensive brewer, and also followed farming to some extent. He now leads a retired life. At one time he was induced to join the police force and kept on serving, until twenty-five years had rolled away. His father's name was John J., who was also a farmer and followed brewing throughout his life. Erich, our subject's father, had a family of eleven children, all of whom he finely educated. Their names are—John, Erich C. F., Peter, Magretha, Christena, Ever, Doris, Juliane, Fritz, Carl and Heinrich.

John P., of whom we are now to speak biographically, was raised in the city of Schleswig, Germany, where he had good school advantages and availed himself of them. When about sixteen years old he entered a general store, where he learned the art of book-keeping. He remained four years and a half, and all but the last six months was expended in mastering the profession. The first four years he received his board, but had to get his own clothing and laundry work. The last six months he received $50, with board. After this training he left the home of his childhood and came to American soil, first settling in Duluth, where he found employment in a flour and feed store, for a short time. From that he went into a grocery store, remaining for fifteen months. He then took a trip to the copper mines of Michigan with his brother. He only stopped there a month or so and came back to Duluth, where he did wood chopping by the cord for two months, building a log hut in the big woods, in which he and his three companions boarded themselves and chopped for a living. After this laborious means of getting on in the world a merchant of Superior City, Wisconsin, engaged him to clerk in a general store during the winter. From that place he again strayed back to Duluth, and worked in a wholesale liquor house for a year or more. He did other work for another year and then engaged in grocery trade himself in Duluth, but shortly thereafter he went to Willmar, Minnesota, where he worked in a meat market. He went to Fargo in 1876, looking for work, but failing, he went to Red Wing, where he got work in the Turner Opera House for two years. Then he went to Moorhead, and in the fall of 1878, with his brother, Erich, formed a partnership, which still exists, dealing in meat and cattle.

Mr. Hansen was married on the 4th of May, 1884, to Miss Caroline Kruegel, daughter of Wilhelm and Caroline Kruegel, natives of Germany. Mrs. Hansen was born

in the State of Wisconsin. Their family consists of two children—Earl J. and Herbert B. Mr. Hansen purchased a fine home on Barlow and Fourth streets, in Moorhead, where he still lives.

In political matters our subject is independent, believing in the best man for the office, regardless of strict party lines. He and his family attend the First Presbyterian church of Moorhead.

CHRISTIAN JOHNSON, deputy sheriff of Otter Tail county, Minnesota, is a native of Norway, and was born June 2, 1851. His parents were Zacharius and Carry (Johanson) Johnson, both of whom were natives of Norway. The father while in Norway was a laborer in the city of Stenkjer. They came to America in 1867 and settled in Rushford, Fillmore county, Minnesota, where they remained for four years. They then came to Otter Tail county and settled in the township of Tordenskjold and took a homestead of 160 acres. On this farm he built the first log house, 16x24 feet. In 1877 he sold out and purchased a farm of 160 acres in Leaf Mountain township. He continued to improve this farm until in 1881, when he moved to the vicinity of Fergus Falls, where he now lives. They had only one son—Christian.

The subject of our sketch remained at home in his native country and received a common school education. After coming to America with his parents, he went at work on the railroads, grading on some of the principal lines in this Western country. He continued at this occupation for three years, after which he became a clerk in a general store at Fountain, Fillmore county, Minnesota, where he remained one year. In 1871 he moved to Otter Tail county, where he took a pre-emption of 120 acres in the town of Tordenskjold. He improved this farm thoroughly, built a log house 8x10, living in the same for one year. Then until 1874 he worked about the country at whatever he could find to do in the line of farm work. In this year, 1874, he was married and settled down on the farm where he lived until 1881. In this year he turned his attention to railroad contracting and continued in this line of employment for three years. At the end of this period he was appointed deputy sheriff of Otter Tail county, which position he has held ever since.

Mr. Johnson was married, in 1874, to Miss Eva G. Moe, a native of Norway and the daughter of Jacob Moe. Four children have blessed this union, their names being Carl, Elinor, Christopher and Tord. Mr. Johnson is a respectable and respected citizen, and a man in whom the people have placed much confidence. He has held the office of town clerk and supervisor, and helped to organize one of the first school districts in the county. While living on the farm he was appointed under President Hayes as postmaster in that town, and held that office for three years. In 1879 he was assistant sergeant-at-arms in the house of representatives at St. Paul. He owns a fine residence on Vernon avenue, one of the model homes of the city of Fergus Falls. Mr. Johnson affiliates with the republican party and is a leading Knight of Pythias. He is one of the leading citizens of Fergus Falls.

JAMES H. LETSON is proprietor of the Letson House, Alexandria, Minnesota, it being the only first-class hotel in Alexandria for travelers and tourists. Mr. Letson is a native of Clinton county, New York, and was born in 1847. He is the son of Samuel and Ann (Carson) Letson. Samuel Letson's par-

ents were John and Margaret (Carr) Letson, who came to America from County Antrim, Ireland, in 1832, and settled in Clinton county, New York, where they lived, engaged in farming until the father's death. They had a family of ten children, nine of whom are now living — Samuel, William, Thomas, John, Isaac, Mariah, Elizabeth, Henry and Jane.

Samuel, the father of the subject of our sketch, is still living and is a resident of Alexandria. He is now with his son at the Letson House. He has followed various lines of business, in New York engaging in farming. On leaving New York he came to Wisconsin, and for the last thirteen years has been a resident of Minnesota.

James H., the subject of this sketch, was reared in the State of New York until he was ten years of age. At that age his parents went to Canada, where they remained for three years, at the end of which time he came west to Michigan. At fourteen years of age he left the parental roof and went upon the lakes, holding various positions on the steamers that plied from point to point. He followed this business until 1868, assisting in the large hotels during some of the winter months. In 1868 he came to Minnesota and settled in Minneapolis. Here he was employed in the Nicollet and Windsor Hotels for about six years. He then ran the Excelsior House at Minnetonka for five years as a tourist's hotel. In 1880 he came to Alexandria on a hunting expedition and, being struck by the beauty of the country, he concluded to tarry with this people, and as there was no first-class hotel he conceived the idea of building such an institution and running it himself. The city people gave him three lots, and he built the hotel at an expense to himself of several thousand dollars. For the last six years he has run the Hotel Alexandria at Geneva Beach, caring for some three hundred people from the South and East during each season.

Mr. Letson was married in 1875 to Miss Mattie Waite, who was the daughter of W. W. Waite, of Minnetonka. Mr. and Mrs. Letson have only one child living, Alta, who is now a student at St. Paul.

Mrs. Letson's parents were William W. and Harriet (Fairchild) Waite. They were natives of Albany, New York. He was a manufacturer of cigars and tobacco in Chicago for some time, and was interested in mills, and was a wholesale merchant in Indianapolis, Indiana. He came to Minnesota for his health and died at Excelsior in 1873. Mrs. Letson's mother is still living at Minneapolis. They had a large family, of which six children are now living — Mrs. J. H. Letson; Lucretia, now Mrs. Bliss; Grace, now Mrs. McCarthy; Eliza, now Mrs. Dickerson; Wallace and Leon. The father of this family was a stanch, true republican in politics and was a loyal member of the Baptist church. The mother was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. The Waite family are of English descent, and their generations have been traced back to 1075. William the Conqueror gave the earldom, city and castle of Norwich in England to Rolf de Waite, who was a son of Rolf, an Englishman by a Welsh mother. Rolf de Waite married Emma, sister of Roger, earl of Hereford, who was a cousin of the Conqueror. The genealogical tree shows that Waite, of the county of Warwick, in A. D. 1350, was escheator of the counties of Wilks, Oxford, Berkshire, Bedford and Bucks. Thomas Waite was a member of Parliament, and one of the judges who signed the warrant in 1649 for the execution of Charles I. Of this remarkable line of ancestry comes the Hon. Jonathon Waite, who was born in York, Livingston county, New York, 1811, and who is a brother of Mrs. Letson's father.

Mr. Letson is an ideal hotel-keeper. He is always alive to the interests and welfare of his guests, providing the best of accommo-

dations, and setting one of the best tables to be found in any hotel west of Minneapolis or St. Paul. As a business man Mr. Letson stands among the foremost of Alexandria. He has assisted financially in many enterprises that have been for the improvement of his adopted town. In politics he is a democrat. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, and, with his wife, is a member of the Congregational church. Mr. Letson has always enjoyed the esteem and regard of his fellow-townsmen wherever he has resided.

FRANK HOPPE, who is engaged in the liquor business in Breckenridge, Wilkin county, Minnesota, is a native of Germany. He was born in that kingdom in 1849 and is a son of Godfred and Florenten (Schlieker) Hoppe, natives of Germany. The father was a farmer and followed that occupation until his death in 1858. The mother died in 1863. They were the parents of twelve children. They were devoted members of the German Catholic church.

Frank Hoppe, the subject of this biographical sketch, received his education in his native land, and spent his early childhood on his father's farm. After his parents' death he secured work on a large farm, at which he worked for three years. He then secured the position of foreman of the same farm; after holding that place for four years he emigrated to the United States. He left his native land in October, 1872, and, after reaching America's shores, settled in St. Louis, Missouri. Although part of his time there was spent in a grocery store, the greater portion of the three years' sojourn in that city was taken up with the liquor business. Mr. Hoppe next removed to Lake City, Minnesota, where he worked on a farm for one year and then engaged in the same kind of business, which now occupies his time. In three years he had the misfortune to be burned out; then came to Breckenridge, Minnesota, where he engaged in the saloon business. Soon after settling in this place he built a brewery just across the river, in Wahpeton, Dakota Territory. He sold this in about one year and then gave his attention exclusively to his business in Breckenridge. In addition to his liquor interests, he owns a farm of 310 acres, one mile and a half from the town, which he has rented since 1885.

Mr. Hoppe was united in marriage in 1879 to Miss Emma Stahmann, by whom three children have been born—Francisca, Fred and Clara. Mrs. Hoppe is the daughter of Fritz and Mary (Anding) Stahmann, and was born in Lake City, Minnesota. Her parents were natives of Germany, and, on coming to this country, settled in Lake City, where the father engaged in farming.

Mr. Hoppe, the subject of this article, is one of the substantial business men of Breckenridge. He has held various local offices, and has always taken an active interest in everything calculated to benefit the locality in which he lives. In political matters he is an adherent to the principles of the democratic party.

CHARLES H. BROWN, of Ada, Minnesota, who is engaged in carrying on the principal harness-making establishment in that village, is one of the early settlers of the county, and has been quite prominently identified with several of the institutions of the county seat ever since.

Mr. Brown was born in the city and county of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 9, 1851, and is the son of Charles and Agusta (Haney) Brown, natives of Germany. In 1854 he was brought by his parents to Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, and for some

twelve years was reared upon a farm in the environs of the city of Waupun, and there laid the foundation of his education. In 1866 the family removed to Redwing, Goodhue county, Minnesota, and there, in June, 1867, our subject commenced an apprenticeship at the harness-making trade with E. P. Watson, of that city. After remaining with that gentleman for some two years and a half he worked as a journeyman at the trade in various parts of the State, until 1879, when he came to what is now Norman county, and purchased a farm of the railroad company, within three miles of Ada. Entering upon agricultural pursuits, he there made his home until January, 1882, when he removed to Ada and established his present business, harness-making. Here he has continued ever since, and is to-day the leading manufacturer and dealer in that class of ware in the county, but still carries on his farm in the same connection.

Since his residence in Ada Mr. Brown has taken considerable interest in village matters, and has been a prominent member of the council for several years. While upon the farm, prior to moving into the village, he was the chairman of the town board, and in the fall of 1886 was elected chairman of the board of county commissioners for four years, and is the present incumbent of the latter responsible and onerous office, and fulfills the duties of the position to the satisfaction of the majority of the qualified electors of the county.

The subject of this sketch was one of the charter members and helped organize, in the fall of 1882, Norman Lodge, No. 154, A. F. & A. M., he having been made a Mason in Herman Lodge, No. 41, of Zumbrota, Minnesota, in 1879. He has always manifested an active interest in the workings of the order, and has held some office in the lodge since the date of its organization. He was also one of the originators of the Ada fire department, organized in 1883, and has been its chief since that time, and discharged his duties in that capacity with ability and praiseworthy energy. He also helped organize the Ada Cornet Band, in 1885, which is one of the institutions of that village.

Since he was eleven years old Mr. Brown has depended, to a great degree, upon the result of his own efforts, although he made his home with his parents until 1875, and is the sole architect of his own fortune. Active, energetic and ambitious, he devoted his entire efforts to rise in the world, and while he has gained the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens, he has accumulated a handsome nucleus of a fortune.

Mr. Brown was united in marriage December 4, 1879, with Miss Lucy Pfund, who died July 23, 1883.

ALBERT BOERNER, one of the respected and industrious farmers of Grant county, Minnesota, is a resident of section 30, Roseville township. He is a native of Prussia, and comes from a race proverbial for their thrift and economy and integrity. He was born in that kingdom on the 28th of January, 1851, and is the son of Fred and Christena Boerner, natives also of that grand division of Germany. The parents came to the United States in 1863, and, after remaining in Chicago, Illinois, for three months, moved to Wright county, Minnesota, where they lived until 1878. In 1878 they removed to Grant county, Minnesota, where they are still living. They have a family of eight children, named as follows—Fred, Caroline, Sophia, Henry, William, Albert, Herman and Julius.

Albert Boerner, the subject of this biographical sketch, spent his school days in his native land, and in 1863 came with his parents to the United States. He remained with his

parents until he was twenty-one years old, when he commenced in life for himself by engaging in farm labor. He now owns a most desirable and highly cultivated tract of land, comprising 320 acres on sections 20 and 30, Roseville township. He is extensively engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and is one of the prominent citizens of Grant county.

Mr. Boerner was married on the 25th of January, 1872, to Miss Mary Dickow, a native of Minnesota, and they are the parents of five children, named as follows—Julia, Edwin, Frank, Alfred and Emil. Mr. Boerner, with his family, belongs to the Lutheran church. He is a man of the utmost honor and integrity, highly esteemed by all who bear his acquaintance. He has held various offices of his township, including supervisor, school treasurer, etc. In political matters he affiliates with the republican party, and takes an active interest in all public and educational affairs.

REV. THOMAS E. DICKEY, a minister of the gospel, will form the subject of this sketch. He, like every other man, has had an experience that would fill a volume of this size, if given in detail, but duty devolves upon the writer to herewith record only the chief facts concerning this man's birth, parentage and relation in life with men.

He is a native of Nova Scotia, born April 2, 1836. His parents were Ephraim and Mary (Tupper) Dickey, natives of the same country. The father was a lumberman and followed the business of lumbering until his death. He was a major of the militia and a justice of the peace. Our subject's grandfather was William and his grandmother Hannah (Howard) Dickey. Hannah's father was a colonel in the Revolutionary War and a native of England. Mary Tupper's parents were Eddy and Annie Tupper, natives of England and Nova Scotia, respectively. Ephraim Dickey had a family of nine children, seven of whom are now living—Eddy, Hannah (now Mrs. L. C. Munson, of Minneapolis), William, Elijah, Eliza, Benjamin, and Mary (now Mrs. William Holesworth).

Until he was fourteen years old, our subject attended school in Nova Scotia, and then embarked in the lumbering business at the age of eighteen years. He came to Minneapolis, Minnesota, doing the same business until he was twenty-one years old. He then attended the high school of Minneapolis a year and went to the Jubilee College, in the town of Robbin's Nest, Illinois, another year, then came to Faribault, Minnesota, where he finished his classical studies, also graduated from the seminary, in 1867, having the degree of B. D. conferred upon him. He then took charge of the Episcopal parish at Le Sueur, Minnesota, for three years. His next charge was at Austin, Mower county, Minnesota, where he remained two years, then went to Olympia, Washington Territory, remained one year and next spent a year in California. From that State he went to Silver City, Idaho, where he remained a year. The next three years were spent in Bozeman, Montana Territory. From there he came to Moorhead, Minnesota, in 1877, taking charge of the mission on the Northern Pacific extension from Lake Detroit to Bismarck, making two trips per month for a year. He was then made president of the Nebraska College, at Nebraska City, holding that office four years, and then returned to Moorhead and became rector of that parish. He built the Bishop Whipple School, in 1882, south of Moorhead. The buildings and grounds cost not far from thirty thousand dollars.

The date of our subject's marriage was 1870. His wife was Miss Helen Wright, a native of Vermont. Her father was Kent Wright. Their children are—Henry W., Charles K., Ellis S. and Edward. The first named is now a teacher in Dakota.

Politically Mr. Dickey is a democrat. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and is now numbered among Moorhead's most prominent men.

MICKEL M DUNN, the respected and successful blacksmith in the village of Barnesville, Clay county, Minnesota, is a native of Pennsylvania. He was born in Cambria county, within eight miles of the Allegheny Mountains, on the 2d of April, 1845, and is the son of Patrick and Mary (O'Donald) McDunn, natives of Ireland. The subject of this article spent the first seventeen years of his life in his native State, attending school in the winter and working on the home farm in the summer. In his seventeenth year he removed to the village of Wetmore, and worked two years and a half as an apprentice to the blacksmith's trade. In 1865 he removed to Davenport, Iowa, where he worked on the farm for two months, but not liking the locality he returned to his native home in Pennsylvania. Shortly after his return he went down the Ohio river and stopped at Jefferson, Indiana, where he remained six months, working at his trade. At the expiration of the time mentioned, or in the fall of the same year, he again returned to his old home, and in the spring of 1866 emigrated to the far West, and settled near Hastings, Minnesota, locating on a farm with his brother. After remaining there for three years he returned to the old home in Pennsylvania and remained with his parents for two years. In 1871 Mr. McDunn returned to Minnesota and settled at Hastings on the farm. He remained there, engaged in agricultural pursuits, until the spring of 1879, at which time he went to the village of Barnesville, Clay county, Minnesota, where he has since resided, engaged in blacksmithing.

Mr. McDunn was married, in 1872, to Miss Mary Gavin, a native of Hastings, Minnesota. They have been blessed with the following-named children—Mary, Katie, Elizabeth, William, Thomas and Michael. Mr. McDunn is one of the prominent and successful men of Clay county, and is a man of honor and integrity, highly esteemed by all who know him. He is one of the earliest settlers of Barnesville, having located here when there were only about half a dozen houses.

MICHAEL J. GLENNON is the proprietor of the Fergus Falls Bottling Works, and puts up artificial and natural mineral waters. He does a large business, and is located in Fergus Falls, Otter Tail county, Minnesota.

The place of Mr. Glennon's nativity was in the county of Westmeath, Ireland, where he was born in 1855. He is the son of Michael and Bridget (Macken) Glennon, both of whom were natives of Ireland. The father was by occupation a farmer. He died in the fall of 1854; the mother still lives in her native land. They had a family of two children—Mary, now Mrs. Tynan; and M. J., the subject of our sketch.

Educational advantages being of a good character in his native land, the subject of our sketch received a very good schooling. When fourteen years of age he left Ireland and came to America, first stopping at New York City. There he put his hands to work, at whatever turned up; in other words, he worked at whatever he could find to do, continuing at this general business for three

years, at the end of which time he removed to Pennsylvania, where he worked out for three years. Thence he went to Iowa, stopping at McGregor, and thence to St. Paul, Minnesota, returning to McGregor, where he stopped a short time. He remained in St. Paul for three years. In 1881 he came to Fergus Falls, Otter Tail county, Minnesota, and engaged in work for the Manitoba Railroad Company as warehouse-man for two years. In 1884 he longed for a business of his own, and, after casting about, bought his present establishment. In 1885 he established a branch business at Wahpeton, Dakota, where he built up a fine business, and, after running it for one year, sold out.

In 1881 Mr. Glennon was united in the bonds of wedlock to Miss Bridget English, a native of Ireland, by whom he has two living children—Francis M. and Theresia.

Since coming to Fergus Falls Mr. Glennon has been deeply interested in the growth and welfare of the city. He has built up a large and increasing business, and lives in a beautiful home just south of his bottling works, on Whetford street. In politics he has become quite prominent in the democratic party; has been a delegate to the democratic congressional convention, and has a number of times been delegate to the democratic county conventions. He and his wife and children are members of the Catholic church of Fergus Falls.

DR. GEORGE D. SWAINE, physician and surgeon, is the present mayor of Wahpeton, Richland county, North Dakota. He is a native of Marquette county, Wisconsin, where he was born February 18, 1850.

Dr. Swaine is a son of Asa B. and Catharine (Cross) Swaine, the former a native of Vermont, and the latter a native of Ohio. The grandparents were William and Mercy (Fish) Swaine, the nativity of the former being the country of Denmark, and of the latter, the State of Ohio. The grandfather came to this country, with his parents, when quite young and settled with them in the East. Asa B. Swaine, the father of the subject of our sketch, was reared on a farm and, in an early day came to Wisconsin, settling at Verona, in Dane county. Here he engaged in farming for several years and then moved to Marquette county, where he engaged in the hotel business; thence he went to Waushara county, where he held the position of county auditor for some years before the war. On the breaking out of the Rebellion his heart was fired with patriotic zeal, and, in 1862, he entered the service as Captain of Company G, of the Thirtieth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers. He remained in the service of the Union for two and one-half years. On receiving his discharge he moved to Elysian, Le Sueur county, Minnesota, where he is now engaged in farming. He has been very successful in his business affairs and has accumulated considerable means. Being an intelligent, progressive citizen, he and his family are held in high esteem in the town in which they live. In the family there were eight children, four of whom are now living—Dr. George D.; Edith, now Mrs. Westlake, of Kasota, Minnesota; Blanche, now Mrs. Rev. George Hixon, of Minneapolis, Minnesota; and Florence, now Mrs. George Loudon, of Minneapolis.

The Doctor spent his younger days on the farm and at twelve years of age attended the high school at Whitewater, Wisconsin. He came with his parents to Minnesota, and until he was eighteen years old he worked on the farm during the summers and in the winter months attended the district school. On reaching eighteen years of age he put in practice a long-cherished idea and commenced the study of medicine at odd hours

and on rainy days, otherwise doing work on the farm. He continued his studies under these circumstances until he came of age, and then he entered the Rush Medical College of Chicago, Illinois, from which institution he graduated in February, 1873. After his graduation he commenced the practice of his profession at Elysian, Le Sueur county, Minnesota, remaining there until, as he says, he got a start; thence he went to Negaunee, a place of 6,000 inhabitants, in Northern Michigan. But eighteen months were spent in Negaunee. It was too cold in the winter, and the Doctor again returned to Minnesota, settling in Le Sueur, Le Sueur county. Here he was engaged in active practice for eight years, and at the end of that period removed to Wahpeton, North Dakota, where he has since resided. While at Le Sueur he was also engaged in the drug business in connection with the practice of his profession. Since coming to Wahpeton he has held many prominent positions of trust and responsibility, having been a member of the city council and being the present mayor of the city. Beside these positions he has been the honored president of an insurance company; is now the president of the Wahpeton Telephone Company, and is treasurer of the Northern Light Electric Company. He is a leading member of the Minnesota Valley Medical Association and is superintendent of the territorial board of health. The Doctor affiliates with the democratic party in politics, and is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, the I. O. O. F. and K. of P., of which latter he is the grand vice-chancellor.

Dr. Swaine was married in 1882, on the 25th of December, to Mrs. Hattie Conroy, of Le Sueur, Minnesota. They are both members of the Episcopal church.

The Doctor has built two fine residences since coming to Wahpeton, in one of which he now lives. The Doctor is well up in his profession, and his attainments both in a literary and professional sense are of a high order. He stands at the head of his profession in this county.

AUGUST WENTZEL, one of the well-known proprietors of the Northwestern Marble Works of Crookston, Minnesota, was born in the kingdom of Prussia, Germany, April 1, 1843, and is the son of John and Rosla (Trojan) Wentzel. His father was a farmer in that country, and our subject was raised to the business of tilling the soil. In his youth he received the education to which every German child is entitled by the law of the land, and at the age of twenty, bidding adieu to the Fatherland, crossed the seas to the New World to seek his fortune in the freer countries this side of the broad Atlantic. Landing at Quebec, Canada, on the 10th of June, 1863, he went from there to Stratford, in Upper Canada, where he remained about a year on a farm. At the expiration of that time he came to Detroit, Michigan, and in the vicinity of that city found employment in building a Government fort. He remained in that city until the fall of 1867, when he removed to Manitowoc county, Wisconsin, and made his home in that locality for some three years. In September, 1870, Mr. Wentzel moved to Woodbury county, Iowa, to the neighborhood of Sioux City, and was there engaged in farming for a period covering about six years. On the 1st of May, 1876, he arrived in Crookston, then an insignificant village, a mere outpost of civilization. Some four families and a few single men, mere lookers-up of land, were the only inhabitants, who dwelt in some eight or ten log cabins or shanties. Where now stands the busy city the land was covered with primeval timber and underbrush.

Mr. Wentzel, fully persuaded of the growth of this beautiful section of the State, pur-

chased a farm within some seven miles of Crookston, and settling upon it engaged in agricultural labor. There he lived until 1881, when he moved into the village and entered into the liquor business. This latter he continued until June, 1888, when he gave it up, and with a partner opened the Northwestern Marble Works. This institution, which is the largest in this portion of the State, is prepared to execute, in a handsome and tasty manner, all orders for monuments, sculpture or ornamental building stone, of any or all kinds of material, and carries a large stock of granite, marble, etc., on hand constantly.

Mr. Wentzel is still the owner of his fine farm of 209 acres of land, but prefers to lease it to a tenant, as he can not devote his attention to it, and since his location in the city it has been rented. In addition to this he is the proprietor of some valuable real estate in Red Lake Falls.

Socially Mr. Wentzel is one of the most popular men in the city. He is an honored and esteemed member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Select Knights and of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, and closely connected with the local lodges of those organizations.

On the 1st of April, 1870, Mr. Wentzel was united in marriage with Miss Augusta M. Janz, a native of Prussia, Germany, and the daughter of Daniel and Mrs. Janz.

GEORGE B. WRIGHT, deceased, was a resident of Minneapolis, Minnesota. He was a native of Williston, Vermont, and was born in the year 1836. He received an academic education in his native State, and was by profession a surveyor or civil engineer. He engaged in this line until 1869, all this time in the State of Minnesota. He located 160 acres of land where the city of Fergus Falls, Minnesota, now stands, on the north side of the river, in 1867. This was in company with R. J. Mendenhall, of Minneapolis. These gentlemen formed a partnership and sent a crew of men to their place under the charge of Henry Dow, who arrived on the site of Fergus Falls on the 19th of August, 1870.

They at once commenced the construction of a dam across the Red river, the location of this dam being now known as the Bee-hive Power. They also commenced the erection of a saw-mill, and the next spring built an addition thereto and put in one run of stone for the manufacture of flour. They platted 200 acres of land on the north side of the river, Mr. Wright having secured forty acres in addition to his former 160. On the south side of the river they platted 160 acres, and commenced building and improving Fergus Falls. In 1870 and 1871 they sent a crew of men into the pine timber, in what is now the town of Corliss, and in the spring of 1871 they rafted the logs down the river and had them cut at their saw-mill in Fergus Falls. Mr. Wright became sole owner of the unsold interest of Mr. Mendenhall in 1879, and after this devoted his entire time and all the money he could command to the building up and improving of his town. In 1881 he built what is known as the Bee-hive for a manufactory, at present occupied by the Fergus Falls Wagon Company. He was a man of much vim and energy, just such a man as was needed for the trying times of the early settlement of Fergus Falls and vicinity. He was long-headed, clear, and his conclusions as to the outcome of things were seldom known to be erroneous. He believed that the town, in whose interests he was working in those early days, would some time become an important city, but he was destined not to see the outcome of his labors. He was cut down by death on the 29th of April,

1882, in the prime of life, being but forty-six years of age. He was a man universally loved and respected by all who made his acquaintance. To him is due the honor of making Fergus Falls what it is to-day. To him is due the honor of opening up the possibilities for prosperity and rapid growth which have come to this city. He indeed made Fergus Falls what it is to-day. He was an uncle of C. D. Wright, the president of the First National bank of Fergus Falls.

JOHN A. STONEBURG, a well-known and highly respected business man of Grant county, Minnesota, is proprietor of a livery, feed and sale stable at Herman.

Mr. Stoneburg was born in Sweden, on the 9th of October, 1859, and is a son of John and Johanna (Anderson) Stoneburg. The family came to the United States in about 1868, landing in New York City, and settled shortly afterward near Lake City, in Wabasha county, Minnesota. There they remained for ten or twelve years, and then the family removed to Stevens county, and the father took a homestead in what is now Eldorado township, where he still lives. Our subject, John A., is one of a family of four that grew to manhood—Andrew, John A., Charles M. and Alfred.

John A. Stoneburg was only nine years of age when the family came to the United States and to Minnesota. He received his education principally at Lake City. After finishing his schooling he aided his father in the labors attendant upon carrying on the home farm, continuing thus until he was twenty-one years old, the family removing meanwhile to Stevens county. When John A. had attained his majority he engaged in the machinery business at Fergus Falls for Captain Cole, but five months later went to Herman, where he clerked for N. B. Ufford in a general merchandise store for about one year. He then sold machinery for Washburn & Webster, of Herman, for two summers, traveling a good share of the time, after which he embarked in the business on his own account for one year. We next find him clerking in the hardware store of Wells Bros. for a few months, and at the expiration of that engagement he established a confectionery store which he conducted for two years. In the spring of 1887 he established himself in the livery business, in which he has since been engaged. He also runs a line of stages between Herman and Elbow Lake.

Mr. Stoneburg was married, October 27, 1883, to Miss Anna Wistene.

SAMUEL S. DAVIDSON, the leading merchant at the village of Mallory, in Polk county, Minnesota, is one of the most capable business men in the western portion of the State, and well deserves creditable mention in a work devoted to the representative business men of the Red River Valley.

Mr. Davidson was born in Ontario, Canada, on the 21st of August, 1846, and is a son of Ralph and Margaret (Swan) Davidson, who were natives respectively of England and Ontario. His father was a farmer and a carpenter, and was a man who was well and favorably known throughout the region in which he lived.

Samuel S. Davidson, whose name heads this article, received his education and grew to manhood in the Province of his birth. He did carpenter work and aided his father in the labors attendant upon carrying on the home farm, and remained at home until he had attained the age of twenty-seven years. He then began teaching school, and followed that profession for seven years in Canada. His reason for beginning teaching was

because he had been seriously hurt in falling from a building scaffold. The next important event of his life was his marriage, in 1877, and in February, 1880, he came to Polk county, Minnesota. For about one year he stopped at Fisher, where he was engaged in clerking for C. P. Mallory. His next move was to the present site of the village of Mallory, where for a few months he worked at his trade and did other kinds of labor. In October, 1881, he purchased the store building of Mallory & Spafford, and opened a general merchandise store. He has since carried on this establishment, and his honorable business methods and straightforward dealings have won him an extensive trade. When Mr. Davidson purchased his building, which was the first on the site of the village, it was only 16x30 feet in size. He has since made material improvements. He has enlarged so that he now has a store room 16x32 feet in size, with additions for dwelling 14x16 feet and 14x34 feet, with 16-foot posts. Mr. Davidson was one of the pioneers of this locality. When he came here the railroad had just been completed, although there was as yet no side track at Mallory.

The date of Mr. Davidson's marriage was January 3, 1877. His wife was formerly Elizabeth Richmond, a daughter of John and Beatrice (Armour) Richmond. Mrs. Davidson was born in Lanark county, Ontario, Canada, but her parents were natives of Scotland.

BENJAMIN F. BROWN, agent for the George B. Wright estate, has his headquarters at Fergus Falls, Otter Tail county, Minnesota. Mr. Brown is a native of Milford Penobscot county, Maine, and was born June 9, 1853. His parents were True G. and Jorintha (Guliver) Brown, natives of Bangor, Maine.

The father carries on the lumber and millwright business, at which he has been engaged for a number of years in his native State. His father was Isaiah Brown, also a native of Maine, and by occupation a farmer. In Isaiah Brown's family there were six children. The mother's father was Benjamin Guliver, a native of Bangor Maine. He was a sea-faring man and was for years master of a sailing vessel. He reared a family of nine children, and three of his sons were captains of vessels on the ocean. The father's family are of English descent, and on the mother's side are descended from the French. Mr. Brown's father had a family of three children, all sons — Benjamin F., the subject of our sketch, George W. and Oscar T.

The younger days of the subject of our sketch were spent at home attending the public schools. After closing his high-school course he for some time attended a commercial college, but prior to this he was for some time book-keeper in a store at Milford, Maine. After taking his commercial course he went to Oldtown, across the river from Milford, and there engaged in clerking and took charge of the book-keeping department. He then returned to his home in Milford, where he engaged in the mercantile business for some three years. He then sold out and went to Bangor, where he became book-keeper for Fuller & Stanford, wholesale dealers in groceries, corn and flour. After remaining in the employ of this company for about one year he came West. In 1880 he located in Minneapolis, Minnesota, and engaged as clerk in the dry goods department of Goodfellow & Eastman's establishment, by whom he was employed for six months. Thence he removed to Fargo, Dakota, where for six months he was employed as book-keeper for P. G. Tozier. In August, 1881, he came to Fergus Falls, and entered the employ of G. B. Wright as book-keeper. At this time Mr.

Clement was agent for Mr. Wright, but, after the latter's death in 1882, Mr. Clement resigned his position and Mr. Brown was appointed agent. He has attended to this estate since that date. His office is on Cascade street, opposite the Cable Flour Mill. His dwelling adjoins the office.

In the year 1880 Mr. Brown was united in the bonds of matrimony to Miss Esther I. Newbegin, a native of Milford, Maine, and daughter of Edward G. and Catharine (Marsh) Newbegin, natives of Maine. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have two children—Edward T. and Herbert F.

Mr. Brown is engaged in raising Holstein cattle, and has a fine herd mostly of this breed, which stock he obtained from Rochester, Minnesota. He keeps thirty-five cows for dairy purposes and disposes of the milk to city consumers. He employs a man on his farm near town to attend to his farm interests. He has held many positions of trust and has at all times enjoyed the confidence of his fellow citizens. While residing in the East he was town clerk and town treasurer for a period of two years. He was also a surveyor and worked during a portion of the time at surveying. In politics Mr. Brown is a stanch republican, having affiliated with that party for many years. He is a leading Mason and is a prominent business man of Fergus Falls.

HARVEY E. COOKE, editor of the *Polk County Journal*, of Crookston, Minnesota, was born in Northampton, Massachusetts April 27, 1849, and is the son of Aaron and Harriett (Clark) Cooke. While he was yet a boy his parents removed to Steuben county, New York, where he was reared and received his primary education. In the latter part of the summer of 1862, while the land re-echoed with the tocsin of war waged by recreant citizens on our Government, his young heart beating high with patriotism, although but thirteen years old, he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Sixty-first New York Infantry. The young volunteer, perhaps one of the youngest to shoulder a musket, knowing that the law prohibited the enlistment of boys under the age of eighteen, cut out of an old newspaper two pieces upon which were printed the figures 18, and when asked his age, replied promptly, "I am over eighteen," for he had placed one in each stocking under each heel. His name was enrolled in that gallant regiment, but he never served with it. After being mustered into the United States service at Elmira he was taken sick with the typhoid fever, before the company was fully recruited, and sent home. Before his thorough restoration his ambition and courage led him to endeavor to reach the regiment, which occasioned a relapse. He was sent to the hospital at New York City, where he remained until the following February, when he was enabled to reach his home. Under the kind ministration of a mother's care he soon recovered, and in May, 1863, went to Rochester and enlisted in Company F, First New York Veteran Cavalry, then being recruited up to standard strength, and was mustered into the United States service at Geneva, New York. He was at once sent as recruiting officer to Steuben county in search of recruits, and returned in two weeks' time to the company with the requisite number of men. Being forwarded to Washington, District of Columbia, the regiment spent four weeks at Camp Stoneman, on the Maryland side of the Potomac river, in drilling, at the end of which time they were attached to the noble Sixth Corps, "The Followers of the Cross," then under command of General John M. Sedgwick, and our subject received his "baptism of fire" at Snicker's Gap, Loudoun county, Vir-

ginia, having joined the corps at Harper's Ferry. After their engagement at that place with Mosby's guerrillas, he, in common with the heroic members of that noble regiment, participated in all of the hardships, sufferings and sanguinary conflicts that have made the armies of the Potomac and the Shenandoah so famous. Looking back on the blood-stained fields of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Petersburg, and many others, and viewing the hardships, sufferings, and death of that fratricidal strife from a civilian's point of view, it is a wonder that our young hero could survive to tell the tale. He had three horses shot under him and many others used up with fatigue. He served throughout until the close of hostilities, and was mustered out on Saturday, July 22, 1865, at Camp Piatt, West Virginia.

On again returning, like Cincinnatus, to the paths of peace, Mr. Cooke gave his strictest attention to finishing his education, and as soon as able taught a term or two of school to obtain means to go on with. It was while thus striving to fit himself for life, that he learned the rudiments of the "art preservative of all arts," printing. During his vacations he went to work in a printing office in Bath, Steuben county, New York, and soon became proficient in the mechanical branch of the business. This he followed from time to time in the interval between his studies for some years.

In 1869, Mr. Cooke went to Helena, Arkansas, and, until the spring of 1872, was employed as teacher among the freedmen, but his health becoming impaired by close application he was then compelled to give up instruction, and came to the neighborhood of Glyndon, Minnesota, where he took up a claim. In the fall he returned to Helena, and taught school during the winter months, but in the fall of 1873 returned to the Red River Valley and settled on his place, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until the fall of 1875. The total destruction of his two crops by the grasshoppers had totally impoverished him, all his previous savings having disappeared, until he had not money enough to get out of the country. Discouraged but not disheartened, Mr. Cooke, after numerous efforts to obtain employment of any character, found work on a wood train, and after that in chopping wood in the timber, which "kept the wolf from the door" for a time. In the spring of 1876 he found employment in the office of the *Journal* at Audubon, Becker county, Minnesota, and soon took charge of the publication of that paper. In the spring of 1877 he established the *Polk County Journal*, at Crookston, printing the paper at Audubon, and in the spring of 1878 discontinued the former paper, purchased a press and outfit and removed to the village of Crookston, and commenced the printing of the *Journal* at home. This was the first newspaper north of the Northern Pacific Railroad, in the State of Minnesota. Since that day he has never missed a publication, and devotes his attention to the interests of Polk county. He is a member of the republican party, and a member of the State Central Republican Committee.

Since establishing the *Journal*, Mr. Cooke has been very successful from a monetary point of view, now owning, besides his well equipped office, one grain farm of 480 acres four miles east of Carman, and a stock farm of 320 acres two miles north of Crookston.

Mr. Cooke is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Cobham Post, No. 90, G. A. R.

Mr. Cooke was married October 1, 1877, to Miss Mary E. Hopkins of Vermontville, Eaton county, Michigan. Her father was one of the pioneers of Michigan and followed farming during his active life.

HENRY P. GILL. A volume devoted to a review of the life work of prominent business men of the Red River Valley would be deficient indeed were it to omit an appropriate mention of the gentleman whose name heads this article. He is a member of the firm of Gill & Forriston, proprietors of the Moorhead Roller Mills.

Mr. Gill is a native of Germany, born in 1844. He is the son of Philip and Margret (Gill) Gill, natives of Germany. The father was engaged in milling in his native land, as was also his father, Hon. Peter Gill, who was a senator in his native land for two terms. By careful tracing up, it is found that the art of flour making has run back in this family for over one hundred and fifty years. The father of Peter was Anton, who, with his brother Lewis, ran the same mill that the son Peter operated. Philip came to America in 1872, and settled in the milling business in Kansas City, where he died two years later. The mother is now in Mexico. They had only two sons—Henry P. and Philip H.

Our subject, Henry P., was reared, from his early youth up, in and around his father's mill. In 1865 he came to America, settling at Chicago, Illinois, where he engaged in milling for about two years. From there he went to Kansas City, engaging in the same occupation until 1874, at which date he went to Colorado and went into the commission business, continuing for three years. He then went to California, where he again engaged in milling and remained there until 1884, when he went to Fargo, Dakota Territory, engaging in the roller mill of that city. A year later he came to Moorhead and worked in the mill for a time, but finally, on the 1st of April, 1888, the partnership was formed of Gill & Forriston.

The date of Mr. Gill's marriage was 1872, his wife's maiden name being Eliza Knoche, a native of Missouri. Her father was Philip Knoche, of Kansas City. They have five children—Emmie, Pauline, Edward, Henrietta and Harry.

Our subject is independent in his political views. He is a member of the Odd-Fellows Order and a popular man wherever known. He was an alderman at one time, when he lived in Colorado, and held various other local offices. Both he and his wife attend the Methodist Episcopal church.

The mill they now operate does a large business, shipping to the seaboard and supplying home demand as well.

THEODORE JOHNSON, of Fergus Falls, Minnesota, is the proprietor of a meat market located at No. 321 Bismarck avenue, on the south side of the Red river. He is an extensive dealer in fresh and salted meats, poultry and fish.

Mr. Johnson is a native of Norway, born on the 17th day of November, 1847. His parents, John and Guru (Halvorsdatter) Johnson, were both natives of Norway. The father was by trade a tailor, which line of business he followed throughout his life. He had a family of nine children, seven of whom now live—Anne, Bereth, Oleanna, Guruanna, Julianna, Theodore and Charles H.

The subject of our sketch remained at home attending school until he was sixteen years of age. At that age he went upon the ocean, serving as a sailor and also as a fisherman. He followed these occupations most of the time until coming to America in the year 1870. On coming to this country, he went directly to Wisconsin, where he worked for a lumber company in the city of Eau Claire for five years. Thence he went to Fergus Falls, Minnesota, and began working at the carpenter's trade, which business he followed for some three years. He then opened a butcher shop on Lincoln avenue on

the north side of the river, which business he continued for about five years. When he first came to Fergus Falls he purchased the lot on which his present business building now stands. He built a good substantial shop and house, and now lives in the second story of his business building.

Mr. Johnson was married in 1872 to Miss Martha Jensen, a native of Norway and daughter of Jens and Carren (Hansdatter) Evanson. Mr. Evanson was a native of Norway, in which country he lost his wife by death. He came to America in 1871, and is at present living with Mr. Johnson, his son-in-law. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have two living children. Four children have died, by name Torval and Tora; two died before they were named. The names of those living are Gilmar and Konrad.

Mr. Johnson affiliates with the republican party, and both himself and his wife and children are members of the Lutheran church. He has made several fortunate business investments in the city and has made considerable money. He owns a laundry building on Whiteford street, which building he put up in 1881. He is a first-class citizen, and is one of the respected and respectable men of Fergus Falls.

TIMOTHY HEALD, one of the most prominent and influential citizens of Grant county, Minnesota, is a resident of section 23, Pomme de Terre township, where he is extensively engaged in a general farming and stock-raising business. He is a native of Maine, born in Penobscot county on the 3d day of September, 1816, and is the son of Jonas and Hannah (McKinney) Heald, natives of Maine, where they remained during their entire lives. They were devoted to the farming industry. The mother passed away in 1823, the father dying in 1857. They were the parents of the following-named children —Peoples, James, Jonas, Timothy, Sally, Betsie and Mary Ann.

Mr. Heald, the subject of this article, spent his younger days in the county of his birth, Penobscot, Maine, and attended school in that locality until he had reached the age of fifteen years. He then decided to become a sailor, and accordingly took up a seafaring life and followed this vocation for three years. At the expiration of that time he returned to Penobscot county, where he remained for seven years engaged in the pineries in the winter and on the river in the summer. In 1841 he engaged in farming in his native State and followed the same for nine years. In the year 1854 he went to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he worked on the river and operated a farm for Mr. Wales for one year. He then bought a tract of land on Basset creek, Hennepin county, Minnesota, on which he remained for thirteen years engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1868 Mr. Heald removed to Grant county, Minnesota, settling in Pomme De Terre township, where he purchased a piece of land comprising 180 acres on section 23, where he has since remained, devoting his time to farming. For a number of years he operated a hotel at his farm home for the accommodation of the traveling public. Mr. Heald was one of the earliest settlers in the county, as the early date of his settlement will testify. He participated in the organization of his residence township, and is one of the most successful farmers in the county.

Mr. Heald was married on the 7th day of April, 1838, to Miss Elizabeth Martin, a native of Maine, and now the mother of the following-named children—Velgora, Samuel W., Ezra M., Aaron, Loantha, Francis H., Hannah A. and Jonas P. All the children are married, except Samuel, who was killed in the late war. He was twenty-one years

of age at the time of his death and belonged to the Third Minnesota Infantry.

Mr. Heald has held the offices of assessor and various offices of the school district, including school clerk, treasurer, etc. In political matters he is a republican, and evinces deep interest in all local affairs. He is one of the most prominent and highly esteemed citizens of the township, and a man of the strictest honor and integrity, his word being considered as good as a bond.

JUDGE WILLIAM S. LAUDER is the present district attorney of Richland county, North Dakota, and resides at Wahpeton, the county seat of said county. Judge Lauder is a native of Orleans county, New York, where he was born February 9, 1856.

The parents of the subject of our sketch were Thomas and Mary (Scott) Lauder, natives of Wigtonshire, Scotland. They came to America in 1844 and settled in Orleans county, New York, where they remained until 1857. The father was by occupation a farmer, and is now living in River Falls, Wisconsin, where he holds a high place in the esteem of his fellow-men. He held the position of county commissioner for many years in Pierce county, Wisconsin. In his family were eight children — Samuel, Isabelle, Thomas, William S., Gavan, Mary J., John and James. The mother died January 1, 1889.

The subject of our sketch was reared on the home farm, receiving the advantages of a common school education until he was eighteen years of age. He attended the St. Croix Collegiate Institute, from which he graduated in 1874. After his graduation he turned his attention to teaching and taught school for five terms in Pierce and St. Croix counties, Wisconsin. Of sturdy Scotch descent and having had the advantage of a rugged early training he turned part of his time meanwhile to work in the pineries and on the "drive" in Wisconsin. After this he began the study of law in the office of Hon. Wellington Vannatta, at River Falls, Wisconsin, with whom he remained for three years. In 1879 he was admitted to the practice of law in that State, and soon after he opened an office in Prescott, Pierce county. Remaining there until 1881 he turned his course westward and located in Richland county, North Dakota, where he has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1882 he was elected judge of probate, which office he held for two years, at the end of which time he was elected district attorney, and being re-elected in 1888, is the present incumbent of that office. In politics he affiliates with the republican party and is a leading member of the Order of Knights of Pythias. He has made numerous profitable investments in real estate, and at present owns a fine farm near Wahpeton. Judge Lauder is a man of excellent literary and legal attainments, and has built up a large practice that extends over several counties in Dakota and Minnesota. He is an able district attorney, and is one of the leading lawyers of his town and county. He is unmarried and makes his home at the Headquarters Hotel, where he has domiciled during his residence in Wahpeton.

LYMAN H. SUTTON is a member of the firm of Sutton & Kyed, of Alexandria, Minnesota. They are manufacturers of and dealers in harness and horse furnishing goods. They have also a repair shop in connection in which repairs are promptly made, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Mr. Sutton is a native of Cattaraugus county, New York, and was born in 1849. He is the son of Lyman C. and Jane A.

(Brooks) Sutton, who were natives of New York. Mr. Sutton's father was engaged in boot and shoe manufacture until in 1855, when he came to Iowa. One year later he came to Minnesota, settling in Fillmore county, whence he came to Alexandria in 1871. At this time he turned his attention to farming, locating on a farm two miles north of Alexandria. He is now living on the same farm of 120 acres. He had a family of three children—Charles W., Lucretia D. (now Mrs. McQuillan), and Lyman H.

The subject of our sketch, until twenty years of age, remained at home attending school. He learned his present trade in Iowa and Minnesota, and after coming to Alexandria in 1872 he purchased a farm of eighty acres two miles from town. Here he engaged in mixed farming for eight years. At the end of this time he went to Parker's Prairie, where he opened a harness shop, which he kept for one year. He then went to Ashby, Grant county, Minnesota. At this latter place he opened a harness shop, and continued in the harness business for three and a half years. He then concluded to change his business operations and came to Alexandria; there he opened a harness shop, which he has continued ever since. He purchased a house and lot on Seventh avenue and O street, where he now lives. He also owns a farm in Hudson township, where he became interested in 1887. Mr. Sutton is independent in politics, and is a member of the I. O. O. F. He is one of the leading business men of the village and county, and takes an active interest in all things that pertain to the interest of Alexandria and vicinity.

He was married in 1869, in June, to Miss Louise C. Ibberson, the daughter of Abraham Ibberson, of Mower county, Minnesota. Seven children have blessed this union—Lizzie J., Nora J., Mary A., Etta J., Ernest V., Minnie, and Luvern L.

JAMES H. BARNARD, one of Moorhead's most energetic and successful business men, is the proprietor of the Key City Dray Line. He is a native of Madison county, New York, where he was born, June 1, 1837. His father was Ashabel A, and his mother, Abigal (Stowell) Barnard, natives of Madison county, also. They were thrifty New York State farmers and lived in that county until 1839. They then removed to Cattaraugus county, where the mother still remains on the old homestead worked by her husband, who died in 1886. He had held many town offices. Politically he was a firm believer in democratic ideas. Both he and his wife attended the Baptist church. They had six children—James H., Mary E. (now Mrs. C. Bull), Wellington (who died at Andersonville prison, having been there three months—it is said he literally starved to death!), Ann (now Mrs. L. Bull), Edgar, and Emmie (now Mrs. Crook.)

Our subject, the oldest of his father's children, was reared on the farm, receiving a good common school education. He lived at home until he was nineteen years of age, then went to Olean, New York, working on a farm a few weeks, for which he received $15. He then accepted a place in a hotel of that city and remained for seven years, five years of this period he worked constantly, not being off duty for a single day.

Mr. Barnard married Miss Mary E. Morris daughter of Neeley and Elizebeth (Raub) Morris. After his marriage he engaged in farming in Cattaraugus county, New York, continuing there and in Allegany county of the same State, until 1880, when he moved to Moorhead, Minnesota. He first preempted a quarter section of land in Ransom county, Dakota, built a house and lived on the same a year. He moved into Moorhead in the fall of 1881. The first year he worked on the Grand Pacific Hotel, and the same winter he purchased a team and commenced

draying, which business he has since followed; he now owns several teams and is the leading drayman of the city of Moorhead.

To be more specific regarding Mrs. Barnard's people, it will be in place to here state that her father was engaged in farming in Cattaraugus county, New York, in the town of Ischua. He went on this farm when only nineteen years old and remained there until his death, when he was sixty-six years of age. Their family had six children, four of whom are now living—Cordelia (now Mrs. Learn), Eli, William and Mrs. Barnard. Two died—Melvin and John. Mrs. Barnard's grandfather, on her father's side, was Thomas Morris, who was the first judge of Cattaraugus county, New York, as well as the first merchant doing business in Franklinville, of that county. Her parents on the mother's side trace themselves back to German origin, while on the father's side they were from England.

In his political belief Mr. Barnard is a democrat. Both he and his wife belong to the Baptist church. Mrs. Barnard is an active worker in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and also does noble service in the Ladies' Benevolent and Aid Society.

Mr. and Mrs. Barnard have been the parents of four children—Melvin W., Bertha C., Neeley (deceased), and Earl.

LOUIS HINTZE, the local agent for the loan, real estate, insurance and collection firm of A. D. Stephens, came to Ada, Minnesota, where he now resides, on the 14th of January, 1881, when that place only contained some four or five business houses and twice that many residences, and has made this his home ever since.

Mr. Hintze is a native of Hanover, Germany, born September 18, 1855, and is the son of C. L. and Louise (Ohland) Hintze. He was reared in the land of his birth and received an excellent education, both in the schools of that country and under private instruction, from his sixth year upwards. At the age of fifteen he commenced life as a clerk in a grocery store in his native land, but six months later determined to seek his fortune in the New World. Having no capital beyond a stout heart and a pair of willing hands, he was compelled to work his way across the Atlantic. After landing at New York he crossed over to Brooklyn, where he spent some five years in clerical labor with one party. At the expiration of that period a longing to see his parents caused him to relinquish his position, and he paid a visit to the home of his boyhood. After remaining there a year he returned to Brooklyn, New York, and there, re-entering the employ of the gentleman with whom he had been before, made his home until 1881, when he came to Ada.

For the first two years here Mr. Hintze was employed in the furniture store of A. F. George, after which, for eighteen months, he was the clerk of the Ada House. Returning once more to see his parents, where all his family, except his brother William, reside, he spent six months, and on returning to Ada engaged in his present business. He is recognized as a shrewd business man, and enjoys the entire confidence of his employer and the fullest respect of the community. He has been quite successful since coming to this point, and, although without money when he started in life, has accumulated a substantial capital, which he has well invested in loans and in real estate.

Mr. Hintze is an active member of Norman Lodge, No. 154, of which he was one of the charter members and the first tyler, and of which he has been secretary for five

years. He was made a Mason in Allemania Lodge, No. 741, of Brooklyn, New York, in 1879.

William Hintze, the brother of Louis Hintze, also a resident of Ada, was born in Hanover, Germany, April 1, 1861. At the age of seventeen he, too, came to the United States, and spent five years as a clerk in the city of Brooklyn. In 1883 he came to Ada, where his brother was located, and was in the employ of Thorpe Bros. & Co., having the charge of their branch store at Gary, Minnesota for a year. From there he went to Minot, Dakota, for the same firm, and at the end of a year came to Ada, and has had charge of their books ever since. He is a young man of more than the average ability, shrewd, straightforward and upright, and possessed of the entire confidence of his employers. Although he was entirely without means when he landed on these shores, and in debt for his passage money, by diligence and economy he has accumulated a nice little capital, which is well invested. He is also a member of Norman Lodge, No. 154, A. F. & A. M., of Ada, and an active worker in the order.

JOHN UTTERBERG, engaged in the liquor business in the city of Barnesville, Clay county, Minnesota, is one of the prominent business men of that locality. He is a native of Sweden, born on the 9th of July, 1852, and is the son of J. P. and Mary (Peterson) Utterberg, also natives of that kingdom. The subject of this article remained in his native land until he had attained the age of twenty years. During that time he attended the common schools in his native place and received a fair education. He also learned the blacksmith's trade, and at the time mentioned, 1872, emigrated to the United States. After landing he went to Minnesota and settled in Wright county, where he remained, engaged in various occupations, until 1878. In the spring of 1878 he removed to Clay county in company with Mr. Marth and Mr. Mackenroth, and in May of the same year Mr. Utterberg secured a clerkship in the general merchandising store of Mr. Marth, whose biography appears in another part of this work. Our subject remained in this position for three years, and at the expiration of that time engaged in the saloon business and continued in that vocation two years. He then sold out and opened a general merchandising store in partnership with Mr. Colby, under the firm name of Colby & Utterberg. After continuing in the merchandising industry for about eighteen months Mr. Utterberg sold his interest in the business to his partner, and then established himself in the liquor business. He has since been engaged in the business, and carries a full line of goods, fine liquors, all kinds of wines and whiskies and imported cigars. He has one of the finest bar-rooms in the county and is popular and well liked by all. In 1880 he took a farm of 137 acres, which he still operates, in connection with his liquor interests. His farm is under good cultivation and has good building improvements. He is a prominent citizen of his village and has held the offices of assessor of both villages, village treasurer and deputy sheriff. While he was holding the latter official position, in attempting to arrest a criminal about two miles from the village of Barnesville, the criminal fired upon Mr. Utterberg and dangerously wounded him. By the best of medical treatment he recovered and now carries the bullet which so nearly ended his life, as a watch charm. Mr. Utterberg owns considerable property in the village, both houses and lots, and is one of the leading men of the county. He is a member of the German Lutheran church; a member of the Independent Order of

Odd-Fellows, Colfax Lodge, No. 107, and also a member of the Order of Druids, of which he is deputy grand master.

Mr. Utterberg was married September 18, 1880, to Miss Carrie Hoglund, of Buffalo, Wright county, Minnesota. Her parents were farmers of that locality. Mr. and Mrs. Utterberg have been the parents of four children—Maria Christena, deceased; Mathilda Josephena and John Ludvig, living, and Alis Isadora, deceased.

In political matters our subject is a democrat.

JOHN O. SACKETT. Among the leading and prosperous agriculturists of the town of Maxsville, Grant county, Minnesota, is the gentleman whose name heads this article. Mr. Sackett is a native of Connecticut, born in Syracuse, June 12, 1848, and is a son of Charles and Sarah (Dolph) Sackett, who were natives of the same State. The father of the present subject was a mill-wright by trade, also a wrestler of no little note. Charles Sackett located the first railroad through Iowa, traveling through the State on foot. He operated the first pile-driver, which was used in the process of bridge-construction in that State, and for many years owned and operated a lumber mill in Fulton, Iowa. He died when John, our subject, was but nine years of age. John remained at home until he was about ten years of age, at which time he went to work for farmers in the surrounding neighborhood. At the age of fourteen he went to Rockford, Illinois, where he attended school for a period of two years. Leaving school he went to Iowa, and for the next four months he was employed in an office. He next found work as traveling agent for a pump factory, and after being employed by them for two years he went to Vernon county, Wisconsin. He there remained, engaged in stock-raising and farming, for twelve years. In 1880 he removed to Grant county, Minnesota, and after spending a year or two in looking over the country, in 1882 he settled on 160 acres of land on section 4, Maxsville township, where he has since lived, engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He now owns some 200 acres of well-improved land, with neat, comfortable building improvements.

Mr. Sackett was married to Miss Ida White, daughter of Andrew and Jane White. By this union Mr. and Mrs. Sackett have been blessed with the following children—Charles, Edison, Emma and Earle. Edison and Emma are deceased. Mr. Sackett is one of the prominent men of his township and has held the following offices: Assessor, treasurer, and chairman of the board of supervisors. He takes an active interest in all public matters and is a republican in his political affiliations.

REV. J. O. CAVALLIN, who is the highly respected clergyman of the Swedish Lutheran church, of Moorhead, Minnesota, claims attention in this connection.

He is a native of the southern part of Sweden, and was born November 25, 1844. His parents' given names were Ola and Annie, who followed farming throughout their lives, as did their foreparents. The father died in 1861. In 1863 the mother and only child came to America, settling at St. Peter, Minnesota, where the son bought a piece of land. The fall in which they came the son entered the Anscari school at Carver, Minnesota, where he remained for three years. From there he went to Augustana College at Paxton, Illinois, remained there four years, and graduated in 1870. He was ordained and accepted a call from the Swed-

ish Lutheran church at Spring Garden, Goodhue county, Minnesota, where he served faithfully until 1880. He then accepted a call from the church at Moorhead. When he arrived at this charge there were only eleven members of a church, which now numbers 140. The church edifice is situated on the corner of Sixth and William streets. Our subject has just opened the Hope Academy of Moorhead, of which he is the president. This institution is under the control of the Swedish Lutheran Benevolent Society of the Red River Valley, of which our subject is also president. The above academy is built on modern plans; is steam heated, and cost about $15,000.

Our subject was married to Miss Sarah Paulson, of Carver, Minnesota, in 1866, she being the daughter of Hans and Bertha Paulson. Mrs. Cavallin was a teacher at Carver, Minnesota, prior to her marriage. They have a family of nine children — Mary L., Heyno E., Spener A., Herman L., Esther D. T., Martin Ph., Eugene F., Lillie M. and Nina L.

In his political belief our subject is a republican, and is also a strong advocate of temperance. He is a ripe scholar, an able preacher, and is esteemed by all as a sincere Christian gentleman. To his efforts more than to any other influence the city owes the establishment of the academy at Moorhead, and his untiring zeal and efforts are fully appreciated by all.

WILLIAM HOEFLING is one of the most prominent business men in Fergus Falls, Minnesota. He is engaged in the agricultural implement business, and is located on the corner of Cascade and Michigan avenues. Mr. Hoefling stands at the head of the business men of his adopted town.

He is a native of Germany, and was born in 1845. He is the son of John H. and Rosina (Reuss) Hoefling, both of whom were natives of Germany. The father was a man of considerable prominence in his native land, and for many years, during the latter part of his life, followed the business of taking Government contracts. He was very successful in his business ventures and obtained a large fortune. He served one year as a volunteer in the German army. His family numbers five living children— Ann M., John C., William, Julia and Joseph, all of whom, except Julia, came to America.

William Hoefling, the subject of this sketch, received a fine education in his native land, and graduated from the gymnasium at Fuhla. In 1862 he came to America, and settled in Manitowoc county, Wisconsin, where he engaged in general work. On the breaking out of the war he was inspired with a feeling of patriotism for the land of his adoption, and enlisted in Company F, Twenty-sixth Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers. He remained in the service until the close of the war. He was a thorough soldier, loyal in all respects, and saw much severe service in the leading battles of the war. He was engaged in the following battles: Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, at which place he was severely wounded, being shot through the left leg and the right shoulder. So severely wounded was he that his life was despaired of, and he lay in Lincoln hospital, Washington, for eighteen months. Finally gangrene set in and he came very near losing his limb. As the result of his severe wound he has never been a sound man to this day. At Bentonville, North Carolina, his horse was killed under him, and he narrowly escaped severe injury, if not death. On the close of the war he returned to Wisconsin and took a commercial course in the Bryant & Stratton Business College, in Milwaukee, graduating

therefrom in 1865. Then for one year he engaged as clerk in Dane county, Wisconsin, thence he went to Chicago, where he accepted a position as book-keeper in a large wholesale house, continuing in this employment until 1869.

At this time thoughts of his native land took possession of his mind, and he concluded to take a trip to Germany. He carried out this plan and made a visit to his friends in that country, and in the fall returned again to America, settling in Wisconsin, and turning his attention to teaching school. For three winters he taught in Buffalo county of that State and engaged in the buying and selling of grain during the summers. After these three years spent in teaching and buying grain, alternately, he engaged in the wheat business for himself at Alma, Buffalo county, and also did some commission business, continuing in this line until 1883. At this time he came to Minnesota and settled in Fergus Falls, where he opened his present business. Mr. Hoefling has given himself indefatigably to the improvement and enlargement of his business, in which he possesses to-day the largest trade in this whole Northwestern country. He constantly keeps on hand a complete line of agricultural implements.

In 1874 Mr. Hoefling was married to Miss Ida Saltman of Buffalo city, Wisconsin, a daughter of Emil Saltman. Five children have blessed this union, all daughters—Elfa, Orma, Neoma, Wilma and Laura.

In politics Mr. Hoefling has always affiliated with the republican party, believes in its principles, and has at all times supported its mandates. He is a prominent member of the Order of United Workmen, and is a leading member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. Hoefling manages his large business personally, to which is due its extensive increase, and he employes from three to six men continually. In all matters of public interest Mr. Hoefling has always proven himself worthy of the confidence of the people, and in every way has performed his part in building up the financial and social interests of Fergus Falls and vicinity His capacity for detail and for the management of affairs is acknowledged to be par excellence. During the war, for some time—in fact from the fall of 1864 until the cessation of hostilities—he occupied a position on General Slocum's staff. At that time and ever since Mr. Hoefling has been a man of prominence in a business sense, and in every way and in all places in which he has lived.

HON. JOHN C. PYATT, attorney-at-law, is one of the leading members of his profession in Wahpeton, Richland county, North Dakota. He was born at Flemington, New Jersey, July 31, 1857, and is the son of King and Elizabeth (Laing) Pyatt.

The parents were natives of New Jersey, and were engaged in farming in Hunterdon county, that State. King Pyatt's parents were Dr. James and Elizabeth (King) Pyatt, natives of the same State. Elizabeth King's ancestors came from Scotland to America on the Mayflower and settled at Amboy, New Jersey. King Pyatt was a man of extensive influence and was prominent in the councils of the republican party, with which he affiliated. He held the office of county collector for many years in New Jersey. He had a family of seven children, five of whom are now living—Ellen, Emma, Sarah, Albert and J. C.

The subject of our sketch remained at home on the farm and at ten years of age was sent to the academy at Flemington, which school he attended until he was seventeen. He then commenced to read law with R. S. Kuhl, in Flemington, remaining in

that gentleman's office for four years, when he was admitted to the bar before the supreme court. For one year thereafter he engaged in the practice of his profession, and at the end of that time he struck out for the Great West. He engaged with a surveying corps, and worked for eight months on the survey of the Northern Pacific Railroad from Bismarck, Dakota Territory, to Helena, Montana Territory. May 1, 1872, he landed in Wahpeton, Dakota, where he engaged in the law business, being the first practicing lawyer in the place. He also opened a branch office in Breckenridge, Minnesota. In 1880 he was appointed deputy district attorney, and in 1881 clerk of the lower house of the Territorial legislature. The same year he was appointed county attorney. In 1882 he was elected to the Territorial legislature, serving two years. He was president of the city council during 1884-5, and at present holds the office of city attorney.

In 1883 Mr. Pyatt was wedded to Miss Sarah A. Rich, of Wahpeton, and daughter of Morgan T. and Elizabeth (Fredericks) Rich.

Mr. Pyatt has been a careful investor and has purchased several farms in Richland and Wilkin counties, the latter in Minnesota. In politics Mr. Pyatt is a republican and a warm defender of the principles upon which that party is founded. He is a man of excellent legal abilities and stands at the head of his profession in his town and county.

CASPER SAND, the well-known passenger conductor on the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad, is one of the most active and public-spirited citizens of Crookston, and a short sketch of his career is necessary in this connection.

Mr. Sand is a native of Norway, born June 30, 1851, and is the son of Hans and Olia (Anderson) Sand. He remained in the land of his birth, attending school until he had reached the age of sixteen years, when his parents brought their family to the United States with the laudable ambition of bettering their lot in this world. The old folks, with their four boys, on landing on the shores of this republic, came at once to the great and growing Northwest and settled at La Crosse, Wisconsin. Here the subject of our sketch, with his brothers, hired out their services to farmers in that vicinity. Fulfilling their duties while in that sphere, in the fall of 1869, by clubbing their savings, they were enabled to purchase a yoke of oxen and a wagon, and by the help of these came to Kandiyohi county, Minnesota, where their father had come the year previous and settled at Eagle Lake. The two elder boys took up claims close to their father's, but Casper was at that time too young. The country was then comparatively new, and as the boys could find no employment they were compelled to mortgage their oxen and wagon to find money to buy their winter's bread.

Early the next spring the subject of this sketch engaged the employ of the St. Paul & Pacific, now the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad Company, as a section hand, and remained in that capacity for about three years. In 1873 he was promoted to the position of brakeman on the Breckenridge division of the same road. He remained on that part of the Manitoba system until the railroad was completed to Glyndon and Fisher's Landing, when he was transferred to this part of the line, and after a month or six weeks spent as brakeman here was given charge of the train as conductor. At that time the train was only run every other day, spending the alternate days at the Landing. He continued to have charge of the train until the winter closed the river, when traffic was suspended. Mr.

Sand then returned to the main line and resumed his old position as brakeman, in which he continued until the opening of navigation the following spring, when he again took charge of the train on this division, and has remained here ever since. He is the oldest in service of any conductor on the Northern division, and there are but two older on the whole line. He has never missed a pay day since he first started as a section hand, nor ever had a "lay off," except at his own request.

On the 13th of February, 1878, Mr. Sand was united in matrimonial bonds with Mrs. Mary Harkness, *nee* Christianson, of Wilmar, and putting up a small house at Fisher's Landing, made his home with his wife there for about a year. At the end of that time he removed to Crookston, and, erecting a small cabin on the railroad right-of-way, resided there for another year, and then purchasing two lots in the city erected his present residence. In the spring of 1888, in company with his brothers, he established the Sand Bros.' meat market, which is carried on by his brothers, he still continuing in the railway employ.

In 1880 Mr. Sand induced his father and two of his brothers to leave Kandiyohi county and move to Marshall county, where they all took up claims, and, being the first settlers in the town, Sandsville was named in their honor. There they all in company carry on a large stock farm, controlling some 800 acres of arable farm land, besides nearly two sections of swamp land pasture.

Mr. and Mrs. Sand are the parents of three children — Cecil B., Carl H. and Olive M.

HIRAM T. EAMES is a member of the firm of Eames Brothers, proprietors of the city meat market and dealers in fresh and salted meats. Their business is located on the corner of Lincoln and Court streets, Fergus Falls, Otter Tail county, Minnesota. Mr. Eames is a native of Henderson county, Illinois, where he was born in the year 1852. He is the son of Obediah and Mary A. (Bigelow) Eames, both natives of New York City.

Mr. Eames' father was for twenty years engaged in the business of steamboating on the Mississippi river, after which he turned his attention to farming in Minnesota. Later in life he was engaged in the manufacture of barrels and barrel stock, having his business located in Red Wing, Minnesota, where he lived until his death, which occurred in 1881. The mother now lives in Red Wing. The father was a republican in politics and was an attendant and supporter of the Methodist Episcopal church. He had a family of seven children—Hiram T., Clara, now Mrs. Neudeck; Olivia, now Mrs. Taakar; Jessie, now Mrs. Nelson; Harry O., Paul and Blanche.

The subject of our sketch spent his younger days on the home farm in Goodhue county, Minnesota, in Hay Creek township, where his father was extensively engaged in farming. Here he received excellent training and experience, his father being a wealthy man and having in his employ from fifteen to twenty men. In 1873 Mr. Eames removed to Red Wing, where he worked in a meat market for his father, who was engaged in this business in that city for five years. The subject of our sketch, in partnership with another young man, purchased his father's business and continued running that for some time, when Mr. Eames became sole proprietor. He continued in this line in Red Wing until January 1, 1881, at which time he purchased his father's stave and barrel business and ran the same for three years. At this time he sold out his business interests in Red Wing and came to Fergus Falls, opening a meat business with a Mr. McKinstrey. For eighteen months this part-

nership was kept up, when, at the end of that time, Mr. McKinstrey sold out to Mr. Eames and the latter continued to run the business until November 1, 1888, at which time his brother Paul became junior partner. They do the most extensive business in the city.

In 1877 Mr. Eames was united in marriage to Miss Hattie Cox, daughter of James and Ann E. (Colwell) Cox, natives of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Eames have a family of three children—Maude E., Ray T., and Jesse F.

Mr. Eames affiliates with the republican party and is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity. He is one of the live, active business men of the city, and keeps three men employed. Their business is not confined to the retail line alone, but they do a large wholesale business, shipping stock to St. Paul and Minneapolis. Mr. Eames is a successful business man and is alive to everything that tends to build up the financial interests of Fergus Falls.

CHARLES PULLMAN, the efficient and accommodating hotel proprietor and livery man at Herman, Grant county, Minnesota, is a native of the State of Michigan. He was born in Niles on the 8th day of July, 1841, and is a son of Nathaniel and Nancy (Smallman) Pullman, who were natives of New York State. The parents of our subject were married in New York State on the 6th of March, 1828, and remained in that State until 1835, when they removed to the State of Michigan, where they remained for about ten years. In 1855 they removed to Iowa, and later settled at Colesburg, Iowa, where the father was engaged in the hotel business. From the latter place they went to Howard county, in the same State, where Mr. Pullman, Sr., engaged in the mercantile business, and was one of the earliest settlers in that region of the country. He had to have his stock of goods hauled from Dubuque, a distance of 125 miles. He moved from Howard county, Iowa, to New Oregon, Iowa, and there engaged in the same business until, finally, on account of old age, he gave up active life, and soon went on a visit to their son, our subject, where the mother died in 1884 and the father in 1887. They were members of the Baptist church, and were the parents of the following children — Frances, born November 25, 1831; Eveline and Emeline, twins, born in 1828; Theodore, born July 4, 1830; Elizebeth, born December 22, 1834; George, born March 4, 1837; Minerva, born October 22, 1838, and Charles, born July 8, 1841. Frances, Elizebeth, Minerva and the subject of this sketch are the only ones remaining. Frances is the wife of Dr. J. H. Bowers, of Wisconsin; Elizebeth married Dr. C. O. Paquin, of Pine City, Minnesota, and Minerva is now Mrs. J. H. Powell, of Appleton, Minnesota. Her husband was sheriff of Howard county, Iowa, for eight years, and is now engaged in farming.

Mr. Charles Pullman, the subject of this biographical sketch, spent his school-days principally in Michigan, and at the age of ten years moved to Howard county, Iowa, where he attended school until he was nineteen years of age. He then was employed by Mr. Johnson, of Rochester, Minnesota, and drove a "four horse Yankee notion wagon" through Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin. After working three years at this occupation, he went to Wisconsin, where he was superintendent of the stage route beween Durand and Eau Claire, for three years. He then removed to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he was employed as agent for the Minnesota Stage Company, for four years, the last two between Breckenridge and Winnipeg. At the expiration of the four years he removed to Grant county, Minnesota, set-

tling at Herman in 1873. At that time there was only one store in the village, and he at once commenced to handle wheat. From 1873 until 1877 he carried on this occupation and in connection ran a machine shop; he also operated a farm of 320 acres near the village. In the year 1881 Mr. Pullman opened up the hotel which bears his name, and in connection he runs a first-class livery stable. He has since carried on the dual business and is one of the best and most favorably known business men of Grant county.

Mr. Pullman was joined in marriage on the 8th day of December, 1873, to Mrs. Bertha Elmer, and this union has been blessed with the following named children — Viva F., born November 17, 1875; Nina, born September 28, 1877; and Minnie A., born November 4, 1882. Mrs. Pullman is a native of Wisconsin, born at Oshkosh. Her parents, who are now dead, were Germans, and the father was in the War of 1812. He was in the battle of Waterloo and also in the late Civil War, and a man of much more than ordinary ability. He was eighty-nine years old at the time of his death.

Mr. Pullman is a democrat in his political affiliations and is a member of the Masonic fraternity. The well-known Pullman of Pullman Palace-car fame is a cousin of our subject. Our subject has held the offices of school director and member of the village council, and is one of the representative men of Grant county.

ROBERT COULTER. No class of men nor family have done more toward the settlement, progress and development of the western part of Polk county and the Red River Valley, nor figured more prominently in the history of the progress of that county than the Coulters, and a well-known and highly respected member of this family is Robert Coulter, the subject of our present sketch, who resides on section 27, Huntsville township, Polk county, Minnesota.

Robert Coulter was born in Ontario, Canada, June 14, 1844, and is a son of Christopher and Elizabeth Ann (Lee) Coulter, who were natives of Scotland. He grew to manhood and received his education in the Province of his birth. Early in life a man's labor devolved upon him, and since that time he has been the architect of his own fortune, being a self-made man in every particular. He made his home with his parents, "off and on," as the expression goes, until after his marriage. In March, 1866, he came to Minnesota and located in Winona county. He was employed at working for farmers and lumbering in the woods. In 1871, in company with William Fleming and T. L. McVeety, he came to Polk county, Minnesota, and they made their way to Huntsville township. The party drove through with ox teams and were the first settlers in the western part of Polk county. Times were very hard with the pioneers for a time and they endured many hardships and disadvantages. At that time, during the winter the mails were carried on sledges drawn by dog teams; and when many of the old settlers did any traveling in the winter it was with dog teams. When Robert Coulter came here his earthly possessions in the live stock line consisted of an ox team and one cow, and during the first year he earned the most of his living with his gun and his traps. He has attended closely to business, however, and his excellent management and energy have placed him in excellent financial circumstances. He now owns 300 acres of land, which is under a high state of cultivation, forty acres of which is good timber land. He has a fine residence and other building improvements located in a substantial oak grove on the banks of Red Lake river, and

also owns a store building in Mallory village. A portion of that village is platted on his land.

Mr. Coulter was married on the 13th of April, 1869, to Elizabeth McVeety, a daughter of James and Jessie (McLane) McVeety. Their marriage has been blessed by the following-named children—James, Christopher, Anna, Ida, William, Laura and Jessie.

ALVA H. KIRK is the proprietor of the Park Roller Flouring Mills at Fergus Falls, Otter Tail county, Minnesota. He is a native of Broom county, New York, and was born in 1847. His parents, Henry and Fannie M. (Osborn) Kirk, were also natives of New York State. The father was a skilled boat builder and carpenter. He came west to Minneapolis in 1878 and commenced the manufacture of the "adjustable hinge" cracker box, of which he was the inventor. He was very successful in business and laid by a snug little fortune. He has now retired from active life, confining his attention mainly to the management of a block of buildings which he owns in West Superior, Minnesota. His father was Henry Kirk, whose native State was New York, where he was engaged in the business of farming.

The mother of the subject of our sketch died in 1861. Her father was Franklin Osborn, of New York. He was a man of excellent general business qualities and attained to considerable prominence in his native place. For many years he was a justice, devoting most of his time to cases in court.

The subject of this sketch remained at home attending school until he was fifteen years of age. One year later he enlisted in the Sixteenth Independent Battery, New York Volunteers, and served until the close of the war, being in a number of engagements, among them the seige and capture of Fort Fisher. After being discharged from further duty, he returned to his native State and entered the Binghamton Commercial College, from which institution he graduated in the fall of 1865. After his graduation he filled a position as clerk in one of the business houses of Binghamton for some time; then commenced work at mill-wrighting, following this business in the cities of New York, Boston, Buffalo and many other Eastern places. In 1871 he turned his face westward, coming to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he accepted a position as foreman with O. A. Pray, for whom he worked three years. He then entered the North Star Iron Works as draughtsman and foreman of the wood department, in which position he remained until 1878. After this, for seven years, he engaged in the mill furnishing business in Minneapolis. At the end of this period he sold out his business interests in that city, came to Fergus Falls and purchased what was then called the Farmers and Mechanics' Mill, now the Park Roller Mills. He has made this one of the most popular mills in the country, by putting in the patent roller process and adding all modern improvements. In capacity and for water-power this mill is one of the very best in all the Red River country. The mill is on the table-land just east of the main part of the city, and still within the city limits. Within a short distance stands his handsome residence, beautifully located on a rise of ground overlooking the Red river as it winds its way down the valley through the city of Fergus Falls, making as grand a picture as ever tempted the genius of an artist.

Mr. Kirk was wedded in May, 1872, to Miss Nettie M. Strong, daughter of C. D. Strong, of St. Paul, Minnesota. This union was blessed with three children, only one of whom is now living — Zoe S. Mrs. Kirk

died in 1878. Mr. Kirk's second marriage was to Mrs. Regina Brownlie, of Minneapolis, by whom he has one child living — Albert H.

Mr. Kirk is a prosperous, enterprising citizen and business man, and takes an active interest in the prosperity and growth of his city and county. He is one of the finest mechanics in the Northwest, and in the past ten years has taken out fifteen patents for improvements on mill machinery. In politics he affiliates with the republican party, and is at present president of the city council of Fergus Falls.

SWAN E. EASTLAND, one of Clay county's most thoroughgoing farmers and stock-breeders, has been assigned a biographical space in this volume, which treats of the personal life of those best and most favorably known in the Red River country of the North.

Our subject, a native of Sweden, was born in 1846, and is the only son of Erick and Mary Oleson, who followed farm life. The father died in 1858, and in 1869 the family came to America, settling in Goodhue county, Minnesota, where they bought eighty acres of land and remained for fourteen years. The mother died in 1887 in Goodhue county. In 1883 they moved to Clay county, purchasing 160 acres of land in Moland township, where they lived for three years, then moved into Moorhead, engaging in the meat business. He has since then farmed. He now has, upon his farm, sixteen head of cattle, five horses and a large number of hogs. He makes a specialty of breeding fine blooded swine, and has succeeded remarkably well.

He was married in 1871 to Miss Emma F. Johnson, daughter of Carl Johnson, a native of Sweden. They have a family of ten children — Ida M., Minnie A., Leonard P., Walter, Herman, Martin, Godfred, Arthur, Erick and Elof T. The name of the deceased child was Ernest A.

In his political views, Mr. Eastland is a firm believer in the principles of the republican party. He has frequently been pressed to hold office of a local nature. He was steward of the Poor Farm in Goodhue county, when a resident there, also held the office of assessor and district clerk, besides taking an active interest in all public matters.

The family all belong to the Swedish Lutheran church, Mr. Eastland being both deacon and treasurer of the church to which he belongs.

ADOLPH A. JUST, M. D., the only representative of the homeopathic school of medicine in the city of Crookston, Minnesota, located in that place in 1882, since which time he has been closely identified with its interests, and steadily continued in the practice of his chosen profession. As a man and a citizen he ranks high in the respect and esteem of the people of the community, and his skill and success in baffling the demons of disease and death have won him an enviable position and a large and daily growing practice.

Dr. Just was born in the county of Dodge, in the State of Wisconsin, November 23, 1851, and is the son of Carl and Helen Just, natives of Germany. His boyhood and youth were passed upon the farm of his father, and the foundation of his education was laid in the common schools of the district, "those rough cradles of learning, to whose halcyon walls the memory of so many of our eminent men revert in fond remembrance." At the age of seventeen he entered the State Normal School, at Mankato, Min-

nesota, his parents having removed to Blue Earth county and settled on a farm. Several years were passed in attention to his studies in that noble institution of this State. At the expiration of which, not having, as yet, decided upon his future course in life, he went to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he devoted some time to a course in one of the noted commercial colleges of that city. While there, as by an inspiration, came the desire to become a physician, and on reflection adopted the homeopathic school by conviction. Entering the Hahnemann Medical College, one of the noblest institutions of the kind in the country and one which confers distinction upon its graduates, he devoted the strictest attention to the studies of its curriculum. Anatomy, surgery, therapeutics and materia medica, with the Organum of Hahnemann, the founder of that school of practice, received from the young student a thoughtful and conscientious investigation. His graduation with a high class diploma from that institution in 1881, after a most vigorous examination, attests his industry in study and devotion to the principles of his profession which his after-life has not contradicted.

Returning to Blue Earth county, Minnesota, at the conclusion of his education, and locating at Good Thunder, he assumed the charge of the medical practice of Dr. A. C. Weilicke, of that place, and continued in his chosen profession there until June, 1882, when, with admirable foresight, he came to Crookston, and opened an office.

Voltaire has truly said that a physician is the most unfortunate of men, as he is expected to cure men, and keep them well, when they violate the very laws of their existence every day. This is as true to-day as it was of the time he wrote, as any practitioner can testify, making the medical profession no sinecure. But with a concientious regard for his mission, Dr. Just has bravely battled with this weakness of his fellow-man and met with great success in curing the ailments of his numerous patients. Pleasantly affable in the sick-room, with a conscious knowledge of the depths of his research and ability, he has won for himself a large place in the hearts of the citizens of Crookston and the contiguous country, and his merited success in the treatment of disease has brought him already a lucrative reward for his labors, as well as a satisfaction in the rectitude of his choice of a profession.

Steadily devoting his entire energies to the duties of his practice, the doctor has had no time to devote to any outside business or to political preferment, but pursues the "even tenor of his way" in the path he has chosen with admirable assiduity.

HARRIS K. HARRISON. The subject of this biographical sketch is a resident of section 25, Pomme De Terre township, Grant county, Minnesota, where he is engaged in a general farming and stock-raising business. He is a native of Wisconsin, born in Winchester, Winnebago county, on the 29th day of November, 1855, and is a son of Kittle and Helga (Langrud) Harrison, natives of Norway. The father of our subject emigrated to the United States in 1850 and the mother in 1851. They settled in Wisconsin, where they are still residing, engaged in farming. They are the parents of the following-named children—Rachel, Samuel, Ole, Kittle, Henry L., John and Harris K.

The subject of this sketch received his education in Winchester, Winnebago county, and attended school until he was sixteen years of age. From that period until he was twenty-one he remained at home and assisted his father on the home farm. He remained

in Wisconsin until 1883, and on March 25th of that year left for Minnesota, settling in Grant county, where he bought land on section 25, and where he has since made his home. His farm lies at the head of the beautiful sheet of water Lake Pomme De Terre, and comprises one hundred and sixty acres of well cultivated land, with good building improvements. He is engaged in a general farming and stock-raising business and is one of the most successful farmers in the township. In addition he is engaged in the carpentering trade, stone mason's work, etc., being a natural mechanic.

In November, 1876, Mr. Harrison was married to Miss Cornelia Johnson, and this union has been blessed with the following-named children—Hellena T., Carl J., Henry G. and Emma A. Mrs. Harrison is a native of Norway and came to the United States in 1869. Mr. Harrison has been supervisor of his township, also justice of the peace, school clerk, etc. He is one of the prominent and representative men of his township, taking an active part in all local affairs whereby the general welfare may be enhanced. He with his family belongs to the Lutheran church, of which organization he is secretary. In political matters he affiliates with the republican party and takes an active interest in that party's campaigns.

DAWSON BELL is the proprietor of the Headquarters Hotel, Wahpeton, Richland county, North Dakota. He is a native of West Virginia, where he was born September 25, 1829.

Mr. Bell's parents were James and Margaret (Vasbinder) Bell, natives of New Jersey. The father was a miller, and owned a large mill in Stark county, Ohio, where he died in 1838. Some time after the father's death the mother moved to De Kalb county, Indiana, and lived with her daughter, Margaret, until her death. The father's family numbered eleven children, all of whom lived to mature age, except one, who was drowned when two years old. Four of the children are now living—James C., Ephriam, Margaret, now Mrs. Coates, of De Kalb county, Indiana, and Dawson. James C. lives in Mason city, Mason county, Illinois, where for years he has been proprietor of a large hotel. For twenty years he was on the road, traveling for a Philadelphia house. Ephriam is engaged in the manufacture of brick in New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas county, Ohio.

Dawson Bell remained at home until he was fourteen years of age and received a good common school education. At that age he commenced work in a mill, but remained only a short time, after which he engaged in clerking for three years in the employ of his brother, a merchant at Ragersville, Ohio. From thence he went with his brother to Bell's Mills, Stark county, Ohio, where he remained eight years as clerk in the store. His father was the founder of this place and the proprietor of the Bell's Mills Flouring Mills, and in connection therewith carding and fulling was also done. The father was a wealthy man and prominent in business circles. Concluding his clerkship, the subject of our sketch, started a mercantile business of his own at Dundee, Tuscarawas county, Ohio, where he continued in trade for about three years. He then closed out his goods and returned to Bell's Mills, where, in partnership with George Hays and Wilson Lineroud, he bought a farmer's store. Running this for two years he sold out and went to Dover, Tuscarawas county, engaging in the mercantile business with his brother James C. for two years. At this time he went to the State of Minnesota, locating in Rochester, Olmstead county, where, for one year, he tried farming. In 1861 he traded the farm for a stock

of goods in Rochester, and with his brother-in-law, J. W. Everstene, engaged in business. Eighteen months later he sold out to Mr. Everstene, and Mr. Bell associated himself with Mr. George Head, with whom he continued in the mercantile business for seven years. In the spring of 1871 he sold out and removed to Fergus Falls, settling on the banks of the Red River, where he built what is now known as the Park Hotel, formerly the Bell House, and the first American hotel at that place. He ran the Bell House with fine success until 1884, when he sold and removed to Wahpeton in February, 1885. He purchased the Headquarters Hotel from D. H. Smith and has continued its proprietor ever since. The building is four stories high, is 85x105 feet and is fitted with all modern improvements. This house is known far and near as the leading hotel in this country and enjoys a steadily increasing popularity.

In 1855 Mr. Bell was wedded to Miss Margaret Fleck, a native of Somerset county, Pennsylvania, and daughter of Jacob and Catharine (Brown) Fleck, natives of Pennsylvania. Her father was one of the wealthy farmers of his State and reared a large family of fifteen children. Nine of these are living—Mrs. Sarah Hay, Mrs. Adeline Morrison, Mrs. Rebecca Everstene, Alexander, Mrs. Ann E. Messersmith, Mrs. Margaret Bell, Mrs. Priscilla Pollack, Mrs. Ann M. Brown and Mrs. Amanda Smith. Jacob Fleck came to Minnesota and settled in Rochester, Olmstead county, in 1857. He purchased a hotel and run the same for ten years, and then removed to Austin, Mower county, Minnesota. In that city he built the famous Fleck House in 1872, but he did not live to run the hotel himself, death carrying him away in 1873, and his son, Alexander, took charge of the house. In 1877 he sold out. The Fleck family have been one of high standing in society, and have all accumulated much wealth. Jacob Fleck was a republican in politics, and in both public and private life was esteemed by all who knew him.

Mr. and Mrs. Bell have a family of five children — Charles F., married to Miss Annie Davenport, by whom he has three children—Ida, Nellie and Grace; Calvin C., wedded to Nellie Allen, by whom there is one child — Alice; Lulu, now Mrs. Wallace; James D. and Catharine. All of the children reside in Wahpeton.

In politics Mr. Bell is a loyal republican, and was formerly an old line whig. He is a Mason and an Odd-Fellow, and is one of the leading citizens of Wahpeton. Mr. Bell is a model hotel proprietor. Every convenience of modern invention finds him a ready purchaser, if, by it, he can minister to the comforts of his numerous guests. His hotel is always full of travelers, who find a genial landlord, a bright, cheerful hotel, and a table loaded with the best viands the markets afford. Mr. Bell has interested himself somewhat in real estate here, and also at Fergus Falls.

FRED H. LAKE does an extensive business in real estate, loans and insurance at Fergus Falls, Minnesota. He is a native of North Easton, Massachusetts, and was born in the year 1855.

Mr. Lake's parents were Jeremy and Charity (Gleason) Lake, the former a native of the town of Jay, Maine, and the latter of Massachusetts. The father lived in Massachusetts for some time before his marriage, and for some years carried on a blacksmithing business, but has now retired, having accumulated a competency during his earlier years. They had a family of four children, two of whom are now living — Jennie, now Mrs. L. W. Church, of Great Bend, Pennsyl-

vania and Fred H. The mother died in 1860. The father was quite a genius in his way, and was the inventor of a number of patents. He is still living at a hale old age.

In politics he is a republican. Jeremy's father was John Lake, and his mother was Betsey (Johnson) Lake. Both of these were natives of Maine. The father was by occupation a farmer. They had a large family, numbering in all twelve children, of whom five are now living—John, Josiah, Jeremy, Arthur, and Lizie A.

The subject of our sketch remained beneath the parental roof, attending school until he was fifteen years of age, at which time he commenced to learn the silverplating trade at Taunton, Massachusetts. In 1877 he came westward, settling in Aurora, Illinois, where he worked for some time at his trade; thence he removed to Racine, Wisconsin, continuing to work at his trade, and remained until 1880. In this year he came to Fergus Falls, Minnesota, and accepted a position in the United States land office, as clerk, where he remained for eighteen months. At the end of this time, having, by his business qualifications, formed many acquaintances and opened the way for personal business relations, he established his present office, in which he has since continued.

He is the agent for the Minnesota Loan and Trust Company and other large loaning companies for this part of the State, and loans a large amount of money annually for these companies and for private parties residing in the Eastern States.

He has been a careful, conservative purchaser of lands in this and other counties, and is at present successfully carrying on the business of several farms in Otter Tail and adjoining counties. On these farms he is engaged largely in raising wheat. His business investments in the city have resulted quite favorably to his financial interest. He owns a number of tenement houses, and has a fine cottage on Union avenue, in which he now resides.

In 1883 Mr. Lake was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Miss Seba Briggs, of Alcove, New York, daughter of William S. Briggs. Mrs. Lake is a graduate of Fort Edward Institute, Fort Edward, New York. They have one daughter, now four years of age, whose name is Linnfred Eusebia.

In politics Mr. Lake affiliates with the republican party and takes an active interest in all things that pertain to its local welfare. He is a leading member of the Order of Knights of Pythias. Mr. Lake, in his business relations, has proven himself to be a careful, conservative man, and has gained the confidence of those with whom he has had business transactions.

JOHN KYED is a member of the firm of Sutton & Kyed, harness makers and manufacturers of horse furnishing goods, Alexandria, Minnesota. Mr. Kyed is a native of Denmark, and was born in 1840. His parents, John and Johanna (Back) Kyed, were natives of Denmark. The father is still living in Denmark, but the mother died in 1875. They had three children—John, Catherina, now Mrs. Marcusen, and Simon. The first, John, is the only one of the family who lives in America. The father was a soldier in the war between Schleswig and Holstein in the year 1848, 1849 and 1850. He was captured by the enemy at one time and held prisoner for twenty-four hours, but was then exchanged and returned to his own army. He performed valuable service during these three years of war. The father and mother belong to the Lutheran church.

John Kyed, the subject of this sketch, lived at home serving his parents until twenty-three years of age, when he was

drafted into the regular army of Denmark under the administration of Frederick VII. The next year, 1864, war was declared by Prussia and Austria against Denmark, and the subject of our sketch was in the first battle fought at Mesonde in Schleswig. The army of Denmark was victorious. Mr. Kyed was in Company Six Heavy Artilery, and held the rank of corporal. On the 18th of April, 1864, he was taken prisoner and held in durance for four months. This war ended in 1864, and during its continuance Mr. Kyed saw much severe service, being engaged in five of the severest battles. Previous to his capture, of which we have made mention, he was under heavy bombardment from the 28th of March until the 18th of April, when the whole fortification was captured and all the occupants, 4,000 in number, taken prisoners and kept in prison for a period of four months.

Mr. Kyed received seven years' schooling before he entered the service, and at fourteen years of age commenced working out for farmers, at which business he was engaged between the times of his active service in the regular army. After his service in the army he continued at farm labor until twenty-eight years of age, and in 1868 he left his native land and came to America, coming directly to Alexandria, Minnesota, where he commenced work for a farmer, with whom he continued for two years. In 1870 he took a homestead in the township of Alexandria, Douglas county. This was five miles from the village of Alexandria, and the farm contained eighty acres. On this land he built a log house, 12 x 16 feet, did considerable breaking, and continued improving it, living thereon until 1875. He then moved into Alexandria, and worked at anything he found to do for five years. In 1880 he started a dray business with one team of horses, following this line of work for eight years, during a portion of which time he ran two teams and employed one man. The 1st of November, 1888, he purchased a part interest in the harness business of Mr. Sutton, with whom he formed a partnership, and with whom he has been in business ever since. He owns his present neat residence on E street.

Mr. Kyed was married in 1871 to Miss Annie Matson, of Denmark, who was the daughter of Nelson Matson. Two children have blessed this union—John and Carolina.

Mr. Kyed is a representative citizen and is thoroughly interested in the financial welfare of Alexandria. He owns an interest in the Alexandria Manufacturing Company, has been a member of the village council for three years, and shows an increased activity in all matters pertaining to the growth of the business interests of his adopted town. In politics Mr. Kyed is a democrat. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F. and the Knights of Honor. He and his wife and family are members of the Lutheran church.

COL. WARREN ONAN, a highly esteemed citizen of Moorhead, Minnesota, who now lives a retired life, is a native of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, born July 20, 1818. His parents were James and Mary (Collins) Onan, natives of Ireland and Wilmington, Delaware, respectively. The father was a boot and shoe manufacturer the first fifty years of his life, when he turned his attention to farming in Cattaraugus county, New York, where he died in 1858. The mother died in 1868. They had a family of eight children, four of whom are now living—Charles, John, Marcus H. and our subject, Warren, who was the eldest of the children. James, the father, served for three years in the British navy, having been pressed into such service while on his way to America. He left home when he was twenty-one years old, purposing to seek a new home for his

father's family. James' father was Alexander, and after his son was pressed into the English army he came, with his family, to America. He settled at Dryden, Tompkins county, New York, where he bought a large tract of land and engaged in extensive farming; he gave to each of his children a large farm. His children's names were—Samuel, Alexander, Charles, John, James, Elizebeth, Mary and Sarah. James finally deserted the army at Rio Janeiro, going back into the mountains from where his ship lay anchored, and after hiding for three months took ship for America, stopped at Key West, Florida, about a year, then joined his father in Tompkins county, New York, where he remained a short time, then went to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he married, when, as before stated, he engaged in boot and shoe manufacturing; he also lived some time at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, then moved to Tompkins county, New York.

Our subject, Warren Onan, was reared to farm life and attended school until he was twenty-one years of age and then began farming for himself in the county in which his father lived. He continued seven years upon the place he bought when eighteen years old. He then sold out and went into the lumber business on the Alleghany river, which calling he followed until 1860. He then helped raise a company of 104 men, who were taken to Washington, District of Columbia, and made one of the ten companies which constituted the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth New York Infantry Volunteers. After going to Washington, District of Columbia, he designed returning home, but he found it was expected of him to remain and help "fight it out on that line." He consequently accepted the office of second-lieutenant. His regiment was taken into the Eleventh Army Corps, and after arriving at the city of Washington our subject was detailed as brigade quartermaster for the Second Division of said corps. He held this place a year, and was promoted to chief of ambulance and quartermaster of the Second Division, Eleventh Army Corps. After one year in this position, in September 1864, at Atlanta, Georgia, he was detailed as quartermaster and commissary of the Twentieth Corps hospital, which gave him the rank of colonel, which he held until the close of the rebellion. He was wounded in Georgia and had a severe attack of typhoid fever. He saw many hard-fought fields, participating in the historic battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wauhatchie, Chattanooga, Ringgold, Dalton, Kenesaw Mountain, and the battles fought *en route* to Atlanta, Georgia. He accompanied Sherman on his famous "march to the sea," and his—the Second Division—received the surrender at Savannah. After the war ended he came to Allegany, New York, and engaged in the oil business some three years, and was associate judge of Cattaraugus county, New York, for four years, and justice of the peace twelve years, coroner six years, besides many offices of a local nature. While he lived in Allegany, New York, he served as postmaster two years under President Pierce, and eight years under President Grant. It may be said that his home was in Allegany, New York, from 1846 until 1879.

In 1879, during the month of June, he came to Minnesota as agent for the New York Mills Land Company, settling at Moorhead, transacting business in Otter Tail county. He has been city justice of Moorhead for four years. After coming to Moorhead he took a soldier's homestead in Ransom county, Dakota. This he improved and still owns. He has done a general land business for the Northern Pacific Railway Company, and has identified himself with Moorhead in buying and selling property. He built on the corner of Sixth and Garoway streets, and owns two hundred acres of land in Otter Tail county, Minnesota.

He was married in 1842 to Miss Margret Austin, a native of Scotland, and a daughter of Adam Austin.

Mr. and Mrs. Onan are the parents of five children—Elizebeth, died when aged eighteen years; Elzora, now Mrs. Charles H. Sikes, of Dakota, who has one child—Maud; Vina M., died at the age of twenty-five; Clara C., wife of Charles W. McKay, died at Fergus Falls in 1888, leaving a family of three children—Grace, Blanche and Georgia; and Edward M., now married to Miss Ella Morris, who has three children—Samuel, Warren and Morris.

Our subject is a strong believer in republican principles, belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic, and also is a member of the Odd-Fellows Order at Tartville, New York. He is a thorough temperance advocate, also.

GILBERT GILBERTSON, one of the leading general merchandise dealers in the village of Ada, Minnesota, is the oldest resident business man of that flourishing place, having located there in the spring of 1880; at that early date there were but two stores there and some four or five residences.

Mr. Gilbertson was born in the kingdom of Norway, on the 28th day of June, 1850, and is the son of Gilbert and Marthe (Erikson) Gilbertson. He was reared and educated in his native land until he had attained his eighteenth year, when with a natural desire to the betterment of his fortune, he crossed the ocean to the United States. He located at first in Ossian, Winneshiek county, Iowa, but shortly after removed to the neighborhood of Decorah, and was employed in farming, on Washington Prairie, for two years. At the expiration of that period he entered the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, who were then building their branch from Calmar to Decorah, and was engaged in labor on the grade, and afterward as brakeman on the train that was graveling the road from Clear Lake to Algona. After laying off to do general harvest work during that season, and after a short spell of work afterward on the road, he returned to Decorah. In spite of the remonstrance of John McKey, the farmer for whom he had formerly worked, who wanted him to again enter his employ, he had formed the intention of entering mercantile life, so, armed with an excellent recommendation from the latter gentleman, he sought employment in some of the stores of Decorah. Making an engagement with the hardware firm of Finn Bros., he there learned the first principles of trade, and remained with them until the following harvest time, when, his salary being merely nominal, he left them to work in the harvest field. While waiting for an engagement, Mr. Gibson, of the firm of Gibson & Co., general merchants of that city, made him an offer of $15 per month salary and his board, for a year, and having really a desire to continue in that line of business, he accepted it, and entered their store as clerk. For six years he fulfilled all his duties there, being gradually promoted from one place of honor and trust to another, until finally, in 1877, he was placed in charge of a branch store, which they owned at Plymouth Rock, in the same county. Six months later, having accumulated some capital by his industry and economy, he purchased the stock where he was, and entered upon a mercantile career for himself.

The business being too limited in that locality, in the spring of 1880 Mr. Gilbertson sold out and moved to Ada, a new village in Norman county, Minnesota, but with full promise of future growth and importance. On his arrival in that place he purchased a lot and put up a suitable building in which to carry on business, which now forms part of his present store, and placing

therein a new stock, opened business. Here he has been ever since, and the only merchant of that time still resident in the place. He carries a full line of dry goods, ready-made clothing, boots, shoes, groceries and all the various articles that go to make up what is known as a general stock, and is doing the largest trade in that line in Ada.

Coming to America with no capital but a stout heart, a pair of willing hands and a strong determination to succeed in life, Mr. Gilbertson can feel justly proud of the result of his own efforts, which have raised him from poverty to comparative affluence, and a position among the heaviest merchants of Ada.

While devoted to his business Mr. Gilbertson has not neglected his duties as a citizen, or failed to take an interest in public affairs. In the fall of 1881 he took a prominent part in the division of Polk county, and in the organization of Norman county, although having no aspirations. When the village was incorporated in February of the same year, he was elected one of the first council. In his religious views he is a Lutheran, as most of his countrymen are, and was one of the original members that organized the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran church of Ada.

Mr. Gilbertson was united in marriage January 7, 1882, with Miss Alice H. Aaker, a native of Norway, and the daughter of Hans O. and Rachael Aaker, of Winneshiek county, Iowa.

JOHN OHLSSON, a prominent member of the farming community of the famous Park Regions of Minnesota, is a resident of section 18, Maxsville township, Grant county Minnesota. He is a native of Sweden, born in Lund on the 10th day of March, 1833, and is a son of Oluf and Kjerstin (Anders Datter) Jonson, natives also of Sweden. The father and mother of our subject spent their lives in their native land, the father dying in the city of Lund in 1851. They were the parents of three children whose names were —Andrew. Elne, and John, the subject of this biographical sketch.

John Ohlsson attended school in the city of his birth until he was eleven years of age. From this period of his life until he had reached twenty-one he was in attendance at the excellent schools of Malmo, in his native kingdom. While there he studied navigation for two years, and upon his leaving school he followed a sea-faring life. In 1862 he took charge of an inland steamboat in the northern part of Sweden, and after eight years of this employment emigrated to the United States. After landing on America's shores he went to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he remained fourteen months, in charge of a boarding-house. In 1871 he moved to Grant county, Minnesota, and located in Maxsville township, where he homesteaded 160 acres of land on section 18. He at once commenced to make improvements upon his place, setting out trees and cultivating his land. Since that time Mr. Ohlsson has added to his place until he now owns 270 acres of well-tilled land with the best of building improvements. He devotes his attention to general farming and stock-raising. In connection with his farm he operates a flouring-mill by wind power, and the two industries have placed him in the most desirable circumstances.

Mr. Ohlsson was united in marriage August 2, 1859, to Miss Johanna Hall, a native of Southern Sweden, and now the mother of three children—Olaf, Gustaf W. and Christena. Olaf is fireman on the St. Paul Division of the Manitoba Railroad. Mr. Ohlsson has held many offices in his town and county. He has held many local positions, such as justice of the peace,

assessor, etc., and was register of deeds for two years, and county auditor for a period of six years. In political matters he affiliates with the republican party. He is one of the representative men of his town and county, ever taking a deep interest in all public and educational matters. Mr. Ohlsson is a citizen of the utmost honor and integrity, highly esteemed by all who bear his acquaintance.

JAMES B. BLANCHARD, who now lives a retired life at Moorhead, Minnesota, forms the subject of this personal sketch. His birthplace was Dexter, Maine, and the date of that event was February 5, 1821. His parents were James and Susan (Johnston) Blanchard, natives of Maine, also. The father was a farmer, following the same until his death, in 1821. His foreparents were from France, on his father's side, and on his mother's side his grandfather was from Scotland, and his grandmother a native of Vassalboro, Maine. Johnston, the grandfather, was a soldier of the Revolutionary War, coming to America about the time the war was commenced. He drew a pension for such service, and died in the State of Maine, being over ninety years old, honored by all. The wife lived to be over ninety years old. They had a large family, all living to be old people. Both died at Milford, Maine.

Our subject was reared on a farm until fifteen years of age, receiving his education in the common schools. He was engaged in the lumber business in Maine until 1857, then came to Minnesota, spending the first winter in Minneapolis, where he was employed by the Washburn Company in building the famous dam across the falls. On the 3d of April, the following year, he went to Monticello, forty miles up the Mississippi river from Minneapolis, where he worked at cutting and sawing lumber, remaining until 1871, when he came to Moorhead with a two-horse wagon load of groceries and dry-goods, which he readily sold out from his wagon to the railroad people and few settlers. He camped out during his trip and sojourn there. At that date Moorhead consisted of two small tents. He remained there, however wild things appeared, and the following year, 1872, he was appointed sheriff, during the month of April, holding the same under his appointment for one year, and was then elected to the same office for four years. He was first in many things, as he was also appointed the first assessor. While he was sheriff he received the appointment of deputy United States marshal, and was made special agent to look after the whisky cases. He served for fourteen years in the capacity of marshal. He has been coronor, deputy coronor, and constable, besides various other local offices.

In 1862 our subject raised a company of soldiers at Monticello, Minnesota, consisting of twenty-five men, as volunteers, to go out and protect the settlers against the Indians, who were at that time in general warfare in the Northwestern country. He was made lieutenant of the company, and went to Forest City, Paynesville and Kingston, and had fortified headquarters at Maine Prairie. They were out some five or six weeks. A good deal has been said and written concerning exploits during the Indian outbreak, and much of it is false. As an instance of this, the following is related :

An article appeared, by way of a personal "puff," in the Minneapolis *Tribune*, in September, 1888, in which the exploits of Major Adams were told—what he had done during the Indian War, etc.; but the fact is, he was at his home, in Monticello, Wright county, Minnesota. Our subject was well acquainted with him, and vouches for the

statement that he was in nowise connected with that warfare, and that he opened his own house himself, and there provided lodgings and meals for very many persons. He left the family with these refugee settlers and went on to protect the remainder from invasion.

The date of Mr. Blanchard's marriage was 1843, when he was united to Miss Sarah M. Gerrish, a native of Maine and the daughter of George Gerrish. They have six children, three of whom are now alive—Charles A., married and living in California, in the lumber trade (he married Emma Powell, of Monticello, Minnesota, and they have one son—Albert); Ernest married Mary Miller, and is now in the real estate business at Minneapolis; Abner G. married Mary Williston (they have one child). Abner is a railroad man at Moorhead.

Mrs. Blanchard died April 7, 1868, and for his second wife Mr. Blanchard married Mrs. Minerva Norton, who was a native of Maine. Her parents were A. S. and Lydia (Staples) Gatchell. The father was a shoemaker, and settled in Black River Falls, Wisconsin. They had five children—Livonia, Minerva, Prince A., Ellen S. and Jeremiah. In 1854 Minerva married George B. Norton, a native of Maine, engaged in the lumber business. He came to Wisconsin in 1868, and to Stillwater, Minnesota, in 1870, where in a short time he was accidently killed by the falling of a tree. By this marriage there were five children born—Fernando W.; Carrie M., now Mrs. A. Rich, of Stillwater, whose husband is a lumberman (George, May, Frank and Bernice are their children's names); Albert; May, now Mrs. Lewis W. Clark, whose husband is city engineer of Stillwater. The other child's name is Lizzie E., who is spending her third year in the normal school at St. Cloud, Minnesota.

Mr. Blanchard is a republican in politics and belongs to the Masonic Order. He and his family all attend the Presbyterian church. It may here be stated that our subject has seen an eventful life and been a pronounced success in all his undertakings. Among other valuable property owned by him may be mentioned the two-acre plat north of the Grand Pacific Hotel in Moorhead. On this he has erected four houses, one he occupies and the remaining three he rents. He built the first wooden store building in Moorhead, and sold the first goods here from a wagon, as above mentioned, under which he camped. He has seen vast changes since pioneer days.

An interesting episode in Mr. Blanchard's life history is the following: While living at Milford, Maine, in 1838, he enlisted in the company called "Rackeree Boys," under Capt. Stover Rines. This was the first company to proceed to the northern part of Maine, where trouble existed between the United States and England concerning the international boundary line. The affair was known as the "Aroostook War." Mr. Blanchard served about two months when the drafted men took the place of the volunteers. He received $1 per day for the time served. The trouble was settled by arbitration by Ashburton and Webster.

Mr. Blanchard has always taken an active interest in public affairs. While living in Wright county he was elected to the office of county commissioner. He also served on the school board of the high school of District No. 1.

FATHER SEBASTIAN SCHELS, pastor of the Catholic church in the village of Barnesville, Clay county, Minnesota, is a native of Germany. He was born in Bavaria, on the 7th day of August, 1855.

Father Schels remained in his native land, attending the different educational institu-

tions of that country, until he was eighteen years of age. In 1874 he emigrated to the United States and settled in Pennsylvania, where he entered the St. Vincent College, in Westmoreland county, which institution he attended for five years. At the expiration of that time he removed to Atchison, Kansas, where he attended the Atchison College for three years. After completing his course in that college, he went to St. Cloud, Minnesota, where he attended the College of St. John, for two years. On the 29th of June, 1884, he was ordained at that college and for the next three months was traveling through different parts of Europe. After his return to the United States, he took charge of a congregation at Rush City, Chisago county, Minnesota, where he remained two years. He built a church at that place, and materially improved the charge. In August, 1886, Father Schels removed to Fergus Falls, Minnesota, where he located and took charge of three missions, Barnesville, Elizabeth and Fergus Falls. In the fall of 1887 he moved to Barnesville, where he was stationed and has since resided. He erected the present parsonage, enlarged the church and refitted the Catholic school at that place. The church has a membership of over 100 families, and the school employs three teachers and is in a prosperous condition. The original church was built by Rev. Bowen, now of Sauk Center, who had charge of the Barnesville congregation for three years. The subject of this sketch is a man of the highest character and honor, and is one of the most powerful pulpit orators in the Red River Valley.

JACOB J. FREY was one of the first settlers in Otter Tail county, Minnesota. He is at present engaged in the wholesale and retail butcher business, located on Lincoln avenue, Fergus Falls, Minnesota.

The place of Mr. Frey's nativity was Wurtenburg, Germany, where he was born on the 28th day of March, 1846. He is the son of Jacob and Elizabeth Frey. The father was a farmer by occupation and had a family of five children.

Mr. Frey received his early education in his native land, and at the age of fourteen years commenced to learn the butcher's business, at which he served some two years. After completing his apprenticeship he continued in this same line of work until he was twenty-two years of age. At this age he came to the United States and first settled in Oseo, twelve miles from Minneapolis. While there he was engaged in butchering and also in taking care of horses, remaining in that line for about one year. In 1869 he came to Elizabeth, Otter Tail county, Minnesota, and settled on 160 acres of Government land. He commenced improving this farm, building a log house 14x20 feet, and remained improving this place for perhaps six months. Thence he removed to Austin, Mower county, Minnesota, where he engaged in working at his old trade. After six months in Austin he went to St. Paul, where for three months he worked at the same business. Next he returned to Elizabeth, Otter Tail county, Minnesota, where he again engaged in work on his farm, remaining there for a few months; he then started out with a Government corps of surveyors, surveying land in the Northwest. After five months spent in the Government employ he then returned to his farm, which he continued to improve, occupying a portion of his time in cutting rails. Six months later he commenced driving stage from Fergus Falls to Benson, and after some time spent in this line of work, engaged in the grocery business at Elizabeth. He continued in this business from November until the next June, at which time he sold out and again turned his attention to surveying for perhaps four months.

At this time he came to Fergus Falls and engaged in butchering, which he has continued most of the time since. He has the oldest butchering establishment in the city, and constantly keeps at work from four to six men. In 1880 he purchased his office and store, and later has made other fortunate investments of property in the city. He owns a fine residence on Lincoln avenue, also one on Union avenue and on Lakeside drive. In the latter place he now lives. He owns a farm of 120 acres, half of which is within the city limits. In politics Mr. Frey is an independent, affiliating with no particular party, but at all time supporting the man he thinks to be best adapted for the position. He does a large and growing business in buying and selling cattle. He is one of the leading and most enterprising citizens of Fergus Falls.

In 1874 Mr. Frey was united in marriage to Miss Serena Osmanson, a native of Norway. Four children have blessed this union —Jacob A., May, Catharine and Clara.

MOSES P. PROPPER is a farmer by occupation, and lives in the city of Wahpeton, Richland county, North Dakota. He is a native of Otsego county, New York, where he was born June 20, 1840. His parents were Nelson and Ruth (Graves) Propper, natives of New York.

The father was a hotel proprietor for some years in New York State, and in an early day removed to Genesee county, Michigan, where he engaged extensively in farming. He remained in Genesee county until his death, which occurred in 1880. The mother is still living in Michigan. They had a family of twelve children, eleven of whom are now living — George N., Abram, Daniel, Laura (now Mrs. Bevis), William, Moses P., John, Frederick, Erastus, Louisa (now Mrs. J. C. Carpenter) and Morgan.

The subject of our sketch spent a portion of his younger days on the farm, and a part of the time in the village, receiving a good common school education. For about two years he was engaged in the livery business at Fentonville, Michigan. In 1865 he came West, locating in Yankton, Dakota, where for two and one-half years he held the position of superintendent of the Crow Creek agency. After this he entered the Government employ as one of a surveying corps, and continued at that business for perhaps two years. In 1871 he removed to Richland county, Dakota, where he located land on the present site of Wahpeton. He owns 460 acres, about half of which is under cultivation. He built his present fine residence in 1885, and has surrounded himself and family with all the comforts that modern improvements can give.

February 24, 1875, Mr. Propper was married to Miss Sarah Thompson, of Genesee county, Michigan, daughter of John and Tryphosa (White) Thompson, natives of New York. Her father was a mason by trade, but engaged largely in farming. In an early day Mr. Thompson came with his family to Michigan, and in 1881 removed to Dakota, where he died in 1882 at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Propper. The mother is still living in Michigan. Mr. Thompson had a family of seven children, six of whom are now living — Mary, Thomas, Sarah (now Mrs. Propper), Frances (now Mrs. Case), Belle (now Mrs. Moody) and Harry. Mr. and Mrs. Propper have one child— Maud S.

Mr. Propper is one of the prominent business men of the town and county and has held numerous offices of responsibility in county affairs. In 1874 he was appointed to the office of sheriff of Richland county, and held it until the next election when he was elected thereto. For nine years he was connected with that office as sheriff or deputy.

For two years he was chief of police in Wahpeton. In politics Mr. Propper affiliates with the republican party. He is also a member of the Masonic and I. O. O. F. fraternities. He has been highly successful in all his business ventures and has accumulated considerable property. He possesses excellent business abilities and holds the esteem of his fellow-townsmen.

FRANK JEROME, one of the wealthy and influential citizens of Crookston, Minnesota, is one of the earliest settlers of that portion of the far-famed Red River Valley, having made his appearance in this locality on the 15th of May, 1872. He is what may truly be termed a self-made man, having been the unaided architect of his present comfortable fortune, and after years of toil deserves the ease he takes in these latter days.

Mr. Jerome was born in Montreal, Canada, January 24, 1848, and is of Gallic ancestry, the original settlers and possessors of the soil of that Province, and is the son of Peter and Escalictic (Stamour) Jerome. Receiving his education in the city of his birth, at the early age of fifteen our subject entered upon mercantile life as a clerk in a store and remained at home until early in June, 1869, when he came to the United States, landing in St. Paul, Minnesota. Having come to stay, the next day after his arrival he took the oath of allegiance to our Government and took out his first papers of naturalization. For some six months he was employed as clerk and salesman in a boot and shoe store in St. Paul, but at the end of that time, as the rate of wages was higher, and he was young and vigorous, he bravely shouldered a pick and shovel and found work on the construction of the Lake Superior railroad and followed that employment for a time. In the spring of 1871 he commenced as cook for a gang of graders on the construction of the Northern Pacific Railway and followed them to the Missouri river. Having now accumulated a little capital, in the fall of the same year he returned to the second crossing of the Crow Wing river and put in a small stock of general merchandise and erected a hotel—such as was used in those days—a primitive bark shanty. There he remained until April, 1872, when he gave up the venture and removed to Glyndon, where he entered into an engagement with the contractors on the railroad to act as cook at Buffalo river, three miles north of Glyndon and was there until the middle of May, following. In company with P. G. and A. J. LaChapelle and Charles Clouth, he then came with a team to where the survey of the railroad crossed the river, about a mile and a half east of the site of Crookston, and having hired the surveyor to put them across the stream, the party took up claims and then returned to camp. Two weeks later they all returned to this county and erected log cabins, which they finished with sod roofs, upon their respective claims. These were the first houses, rough as they were, put up on Red Lake river.

Mr. Jerome commenced farming at once, and has lived upon his place ever since his first location. In the year 1882 he opened a meat market in Crookston, which he carried on until 1886. The village growing, in the summer of 1884 Mr. Jerome surveyed and platted some seventy-eight acres of his farm, which adjoined the city and river as Jerome's addition to Crookston, which in the following year he disposed of to other parties, only reserving one block upon which stands his residence. In 1886, with true public spiritedness he erected the St. Louis Hotel at a cost of $9,000, and furnished it at a cost of $4,000. This edifice is a handsome three-story brick building, the main part

being 31x60 feet on the ground and the "L" 22x28 feet. After running the hotel a few days Mr. Jerome rented it, and has done so ever since. He is also the owner of the livery barn and grounds adjoining the hotel; a building and lot on Broadway, now occupied as a meat market; two houses and twelve vacant lots on Hunter's avenue, and some sixty acres of his farm adjoining the town.

The subject of this personal history has always taken a deep interest in the growth and welfare of Crookston and has done his share toward its development and upbuilding. He was first elected a member of the city council in 1885, and has filled that position ever since, his constituents re-electing him his own successor each year in appreciation of his services in their behalf. He devotes his time to his large interests in the community, the supervision and management of his farm and his official duties, and finds in them the necessary outlet for his superabundant energy and activity.

Mr. Jerome was united in marriage with Miss Georgiana Wilkins, October 15, 1873. The lady is the daughter of D. J. Wilkins, who took up a claim here in 1872, but now a stock-raiser at Livingstone, Montana. Mr. and Mrs. Jerome are the parents of six children, named as follows—Daniel P., George E., F. X., Cora G., Arthur and Rosalie.

BRENTON H. PHINNEY, one of the prominent and influential members of the farming community of the Red River Valley and Park Regions of Minnesota, is a native of Wisconsin. He was born in Dodge county, on the 8th of July, 1857, and is the son of Lindley M. and Elizabeth M. (Tupper) Phinney, natives of Nova Scotia. The parents of our subject were married in their native land and remained there twelve years afterward. They then removed to Dodge county, Wisconsin, where they staid until 1862, when they went to St. Croix county, Wisconsin, and remained there seven years. At the expiration of that time they went to Grant county, Minnesota, and settled in Pellican, Lake township, where the father homesteaded 160 acres of land. They continued to reside there until 1888, when they moved to Herman Village, Grant county, and retired from active life. They are sympathizers with the Presbyterian church and are excellent citizens highly esteemed by all. The father was county coroner for Grant county for twelve years and also justice of the peace for some time. They are the parents of the following-named children — Mary E., now Mrs. John Houston; Williminah, the wife of George F. Burns, of Pellican Lake township; Maggie A., married to W. D. Brackin, of Traverse county, Minnesota; Agnes M., married to Mr. George I. Hinkley, of Herman, Grant county, Minnesota; Frankie J., now the wife of Mr. J. A. Palin, of Lisbon, Dakota Territory; Charles H., who is married to Miss Hodgson, of Grant county, Minnesota, and the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Phinney, the subject of this article, spent his boyhood days principally in Grant county, Minnesota, and in that region attended school until he entered the Minneapolis Business College, at which he completed his course in 1883. During his attendance at this college he was engaged in handling stock on his own account, buying and selling horses and also engaged in the machinery business at Herman, with his brother, under the firm name of Phinney Brothers. Since the time of leaving college Mr. Phinney has been engaged extensively in general farming and stock-raising on his fine farm in Maxsville township. The farm lies about three miles from the village of Herman and comprises 1,800 acres of well-improved land, with the best of building

improvements. He has a fine grove of fifteen acres of maple, box elder; cottonwood, etc. He deals in Durham and Polled-Angus cattle and owns 100 head. His horses are of the English Shire, Norman and Hambletonian stocks, and his is one of the most extensive stock farms in the county. Mr. Phinney is one of the representative and influential citizens of Grant county, always taking an active interest in all public and local affairs. In political matters he affiliates with the democratic party and takes a deep interest in the party's campaigns.

THOMAS L. McVEETY, a prominent and successful farmer residing on section 26, Huntsville township, Polk county, Minnesota, is one of the "old timers" and pioneers of the Red River Valley. He is one of the most substantial and highly respected farmers of that locality, and justly ranks as one of the truly representative citizens of Polk county. His many years of residence here have made him well and favorably known and he holds the respect and esteem of all. He was born in Ontario, Canada, on the 15th of June, 1850, and is a son of James and Jennette (McLane) McVeety, who are noticed at length elsewhere in this ALBUM. Thomas McVeety received his education and was reared to manhood in the Province of his birth. He remained at home until he was about fifteen years old, and since that time has depended upon his own resources and efforts. After leaving home for about three years he was employed at lumbering and also worked on the Mississippi river. At the expiration of that time he went to Winona county, Minnesota, and two months later went to Eau Claire, Wisconsin; where he secured work in the woods. After spending some six months in that manner he returned to Winona, and shortly afterward went to Minneapolis. From there he went to work on the Northern Pacific Railroad, between Brainerd and Duluth, as that road was then being graded. For three months he was employed there, and then went to Gull Lake, and worked in the woods for J. Blanchard during the winter of 1870–71. In the following spring, in company with William Fleming and Robert Coulter, he came to Huntsville township, Polk county, Minnesota. They drove through from Winona county, Minnesota, with ox teams. They were the first settlers in this neighborhood, and during pioneer days they were obliged to endure many disadvantages and hardships. Upon his arrival Mr. McVeety took a homestead on section 26, Huntsville township, where he has since lived. He now owns 400 acres in all, 160 acres of it, however, are located in Dakota. The farm is well improved, and is one of the most valuable in the locality. He has comfortable building improvements, and is in excellent circumstances, all the result of his own successful management, together with his energy and industry.

Mr. McVeety was married in Ontario, Canada, January 15, 1879, to Miss Mary Ann Burns, a daughter of Walter and Mary Ann (Roberts) Burns. Their marriage has been blessed with the following children—Jessie A., May E., Maud and Lawrence W.

JACOB KIEWEL is one of the leading citizens of Fergus Falls, Otter Tail county, Minnesota, where he is engaged in the brewery business. Mr. Kiewel is a native of Prussia, Germany, where he was born in the year 1846. His parents were John and Elizabeth (Ash) Kiewel, natives of Prussia. The parents emigrated to America in about 1856, settling first in St. Paul, Minnesota. For many years in his native land he followed his trade, which was that of carpenter and

builder, but on coming to this country he began to turn his attention to farming. After remaining a short time in St. Paul, he removed to Carver county, Minnesota, where he purchased land and where, for ten years, he engaged in farming. At the end of this period he removed to St. Cloud, Minnesota, where he became an extensive farmer and stock-raiser. Here he made his home until his death in 1871. He was a consisten member of the Catholic church and was universally respected. In politics he affiliates with the democratic party, and, being a man of wealth and large influence, took a prominent place in the affairs of the county in which he lived. His family numbered eight children—Angeline, now Mrs. Artz; Jacob John, Katie, now Mrs. Lare; Mary, deceased; Lizzie, now Mrs. Madevet; Peter and Theresa.

The subject of our sketch received his education in Germany and in Minnesota, while living with his parents. His early days saw much hard work on his father's farm and working on the river, boating. In 1867 he turned his steps westward, and in 1868 concluded to locate in Otter Tail county, Minnesota. He became the pioneer of Carlisle township, where he settled on 160 acres of wild prairie land. He helped organize the township and was appointed justice of the peace, but refused to qualify. He continued his residence there until 1872, improving his farm and erecting fine buildings thereon. In the fall of that year he removed to Moorhead, Minnesota, where for about three years he engaged in the butcher business, returning at the end of that time to his farm in Otter Tail county. He remained on the farm about three years and then removed to Alexandria, Douglas county, Minnesota, where he engaged in the hotel and butcher business. After eleven months in that place, in the year 1880 he went to Fergus Falls and purchased a large brewery. This plant was destroyed by fire in 1883, Mr. Kiewel sustaining severe financial loss, there being no insurance on the property. That same summer he bought one acre of ground nearer town where he rebuilt his brewery and where he now carries on the business, constantly employing five men. He owns a beautiful residence property, there being two acres of land laid off in beautiful grounds.

An important feature in the history of Mr. Kiewel is the fact that he was an active participant in the famous Sioux Indian outbreak. He enlisted and served all through the frontier movements. The command with which he was connected went Northwest from Mankato—and he saw the refugees and those massacred in the regions of Lake Shetek and Big Stone—and on to Fort Thompson and return. On this expedition they were attacked three times by the Indians.

In 1871 Mr Kiewel was united in matrimony to Miss Rosa Niggler, of Minnesota. By this marriage there have been eight children—John, Charles, George, Frank, Fred, Benjamin, Lizzie and Louise.

Mr. Kiewel has by dint of perseverance and hard labor built up a fine business. His farm and other projects too have been managed most successfully and have all proven good investments. Politically, Mr. Kiewel believes in the principles of the democratic party and is a member of the Trueden. In every way he is one of the foremost business men of the city and is deeply interested in its financial welfare and commercial prosperity.

GUSTAF A. LINDQUIST is the present treasurer of Otter Tail county, Minnesota, and resides at Fergus Falls. He is a native of Smaland, Sweden, and was born on the 30th day of October, 1837.

Mr. Lindquist's parents were Jonas and Kate (Nelson) Lindquist, both of whom were

natives of Sweden. Mr. Lindquist senior was a glass cutter by trade and also did considerable farming, continuing in these occupations in his native country until he came to America in 1868. His first settlement was made in Chisago Lake, Chisago county, Minnesota, where he purchased 100 acres of land, remaining on this farm until October, 1869. At this time he sold his farm and moved to Parker's Prairie, Otter Tail county, Minnesota, where he took a homestead of 160 acres. He has continued improving on this farm and is at present residing thereon. He has a family of six children—Gustaf A., Caroline, now Mrs. J. G. Nelson, Peter N., a farmer by occupation, Charlotte A., now Mrs. P. O. Nelson, Frank A., a farmer, and Christina, now Mrs. A. Oleson, The father and family are all members of the Lutheran church. Mr. Lindquist senor is a prominent citizen of the town in which he lives, and is a republican in politics.

The subject of our sketch was reared on the farm until seventeen years of age, and received a common school education in his native land. At seventeen years of age he engaged as a clerk in a general store, at which business he continued until he left Sweden in 1867, in which year he came to America, settling in Chisago county, Minnesota. For four months he attended school at Sunrise City, after which he returned to Sweden, remaining six weeks. At the end of this time the entire family came to America. His trip to Sweden was made for the purpose of assisting his family in migrating to America. They all settled in Chisago county. In 1868 Mr. Lindquist came to Otter Tail county with his brother-in-law, John G. Nelson, looking for a location. They located their claims on the 17th day of August, 1868, on what is known as Parker's prairie, each taking 160 acres of land. On the 18th of September Mr. Lindquist moved upon his land, built a log house, and continued improving the farm until 1882. Prior to this, in 1881, he was elected to his present office, that of Treasurer of Otter Tail county, which office he has continued to hold up to the present date. While residing in Parker's prairie he held the office of town clerk for three years, was justice of the peace for two years, and held the position of chairman of the board of supervisors for one year. He was also assessor for one year, and in 1880 was census enumerator for three townships. For two years he held the office of deputy tax collector for Otter Tail county. Mr. Lindquist has made a marked success in farming, having added to his original homestead a tract of sixty acres. He has a fine farm with excellent improvements, and of late years has been turning his attention very largely to fine stock. In politics he is thoroughly republican, and has always taken a deep interest in the workings of his party. He has proven himself a valuable factor in making the township and county what they are to-day.

In 1871 Mr. Lindquist was married to Mrs. Johanna Leffler, a native of Sweden and daughter of Swen and Christina Nelson. Her father came to America in 1853, settling in Chisago county, Minnesota, and engaging in farming. On the breaking out of the war he enlisted in a Minnesota regiment and was sent South. He died in a hospital in 1864. Mr. and Mrs. Lindquist have a family of eight children — Fred Leffler, a stepson; Albert J., Carl O., Henry E., Walter A., Emily C. E., and Hilma and Hilda, twins.

Mr. and Mrs. Lindquist are leading members of the Lutheran church. Mr. Lindquist has been very fortunate in his business investments, owns a number of city lots, and has a fine residence in which he lives on Vasa Avenue. He is one of the substantial and prosperous citizens of the town and county.

SIMON D. SIMONSON, the proprietor of the Key City Hotel of Moorhead, Minnesota, is a native of Waukesha county, Wisconsin, born May 3, 1849. He is a son of Daniel and Enga (Tufta) Simonson, natives of Norway. They came to Wisconsin in the early settlement of that State, and at that time were both single. The father's early years were spent in his native land, on a farm, coming to America when he was twenty-two years old and located in Wisconsin, taking up 120 acres of land from the Government—the same being wood land. This has all been cleared off, except about twenty acres. There he still lives, in his old age, on the same tract of land taken up when a young man. It is here he was married, and here his family have been reared and cared for. This spot is indeed a sacred one to the family, for around it linger fond memories of other, earlier days. The father is about seventy years of age; the mother died in 1856. It may be still further said of the father that he is a member of the Lutheran church and one of the prominent and wealthy men of Waukesha.

Our subject, Simon D. Simonson, was reared on his father's farm and received a common school edcation, remaining at home until seventeen years of age, then worked at the lumber business in the big woods of Michigan; he also did farming. He came to Clay county, Minnesota in 1878, having lived the two years previous in Fillmore county, being engaged in the saloon business at Lanesboro for a time. He came to Fargo, Dakota Territory, where he worked as a common laborer for about two years, then went to Clay county and took up land in Morken township—a tree claim and homestead, each 160 acres in size. After having lived on and improved his land two years he came to Moorhead and kept the Western Hotel, on Front street, following this five and a half years, until 1888, then took the Key City House, where he is now located. He is doing a large hotel and saloon business and commands commercial trade as well as local boarders.

Mr. Simonson was married in 1880 to Miss Annie Ramstad, a native of Norway and a daughter of Lars Ramstad. Mr. and Mrs. Simonson have four living children — Henry, Clarence, William and Oscar. Mrs. Simonson died February 6, 1888. Politically our subject is a democrat, and he is accounted among the representative men of his county as well as the city of Moorhead.

NELS O. PAULSRUD, the present able and efficient sheriff of Polk county, Minnesota, is one of Crookston's most valued ard respected citizens. Strict integrity in the discharge of his official functions and his industry, energy and excellent abilities have raised him in the estimation of the community to a high point.

Mr. Paulsrud is a native of Norway, born amid its wild and rugged scenery, July 22, 1847, and is the son of Ole and Else (Johnson) Nelson. He received in early youth the education which is the birthright of every Norse child. When he was about eight years of age his father was carried by death to that land "from whose bourn no traveler ever returns," and our subject remained beneath the parental roof with his mother, on their farm, until he was sixteen years old, when he assumed a part in life's battle. For six years he was employed in farm labor in the land of his birth, but in 1869 he sought on the free soil of this republic the chance for advancement and financial competency denied him in the home of his ancestors. Crossing the stormy Atlantic, on landing on American shores he started for Minnesota, and settled at Zumbrota, Goodhue county. For the succeeding three years he made his

home there, but in the fall of 1871 removed to Wilken county, with the intention of taking up a homestead in that part of the State, but after spending one winter there concluded to come to the far-famed Red River Valley. Accordingly setting out with his wife and family in the wagon, which was drawn by patriarchal oxen, and attended by a small herd of other cattle, he reached Polk county, Minnesota, in May, 1872, and settled in the town of Hubbard. At that time the population of the entire county consisted of but some twenty-five families, most of whom had settled along the Red and Sand Hill rivers. Mr. Paulsrud at once took up a claim, upon which, by his own labor, he put up a log cabin, 12x14 feet in area, finishing it in the course of a week. His family thus being protected from the elements, after breaking up a small piece of ground for a garden, he went to work freighting with his team, to support his wife and children. Through poverty and the hardships ever attendent upon life in a new country, he and his family pushed on toward the goal, laboring on his farm, gradually raising themselves in the world and surrounding themselves with comforts until January, 1887, when he removed to Crookston. His original farm, which by industry and hard work he has increased to 360 acres, and upon which he has a neat and tasty modern residence and comfortable outbuildings, he still retains and carries on.

Mr. Paulsrud has been identified with the official life of the county to a gratifying degree since coming here. In 1875 he was first elected treasurer of the town of Hubbard, and held that position for three years. At the expiration of that period he was elected chairman of the town board, the township then embracing all the territory now known as Hubbard and Vineland, and when the latter was set off and organized, in 1882, still retained that office in the former, which he did until 1885, when he was honored with the postion of justice of the peace in and for that town. In the fall of 1886, having met with the favor of the people of the county, who admiring his upright independence of spirit, so characteristic of his race, he was elected to the post of sheriff of the county, and was nominated and elected his own successor in 1888. Always identified with the republican party, Mr. Paulsrud has always been a consistent supporter of the principles of that organization, and in the discharge of the duties devolving upon him in his office has tempered justice with leniency and mercy. As a man and a citizen he stands deservedly high in the estimation of the people of the county, and is regarded as one of the leading men in the community.

Mr. Paulsrud was united in marriage, in Norway, January 10, 1868, with Miss Betsey Amundson, a native of that kingdom, and is the parent of the following children — Olaf Albert, Emma C., Gina Bertha, John Arnt, Edwin Julius and Nicholay Bernard.

SVEN JORGENS. In examining the biographies of many of the prominent members of the farming community of Grant county, Minnesota, it will be noticed that the Norwegian race furnishes many of the most industrious, thrifty and frugal citizens of this section of the State. The subject of this biographical memoir is a native of Norway, born on the 18th of March, 1858, and is a son of Jorgen Svenson and Aslong (Thovsen), whose biography appears in another part of this ALBUM.

Mr. Jorgens spent his younger days in the land of his birth in attending the common schools of that land. At the age of twelve years he came with his parents to the United States, and, after landing, moved at once to Red Wing, Goodhue county,

Minnesota, and attended school for a number of years. He then removed to Grant county, Minnesota, where he completed his education at the age of twenty-one years. During this time he had worked out a good deal and made his own way and depended largely on his own efforts. He now owns a beautiful farm of 240 acres in Pomme De Terre township, on section 31, where he is engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He has a well-improved farm with neat and commodious buildings. He is one of the successful and prominent farmers of Pomme De Terre township and is highly esteemed by all who bear his acquaintance.

Mr. Jorgens was united in marriage in 1880 to Mrs. Olson, a native of Norway and the widow of Kittle Olson. Her former name was Miss Rashild Amundson and she was married to her first husband in 1878. They came to the United States and settled in Becker county, Minnesota, where he died. After his death she removed to Grant county, Minnesota, met our subject and was soon after married to him. She passed away from the scenes of earth and to her reward March 5, 1887, leaving a large circle of friends, her bereaved husband and the following-named children to mourn her loss —Samuel, Alice, Clara, Jorgen and Rashild. Our subject, with his family, belongs to the Lutheran church and is an active sympathizer of the same. He is a member of the republican club in Elbow Lake, Grant county, and takes an active interest in all local affairs.

ANTON MIKSCHE is one of the leading business men of Wahpeton, Richland county, North Dakota, and has a large trade in the general merchandise line. He is a native of Austria, where he was born July 10, 1839.

Mr. Miksche's parents were Anton and Mary (Penjen) Miksche, both natives of Austria. The father was a leather merchant and contractor for Government bridges throughout the province in which he lived. The father died in 1860; the mother is still living and a resident of Austria. They had a family of five children, three of whom are now living—Anton, Mary and Leo.

The subject of our sketch spent his younger days in school in his native country, and when seventeen commenced to learn the leather business, remaining away from home for a period of three years. At the end of that time he engaged in the manufacture of leather, in which business he continued until 1867, when he emigrated to America, settling first in Chicago, Illinois. He went to work for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, at $1.75 per day, and followed this employment for several months, until he had saved $150. He then purchased an outfit of Yankee notions, and peddled them through Illinois until 1868, when he came to St. Paul, Minnesota, and continued peddling until January 1, 1869. He then purchased a house and forty acres of land at St. Martin, Stearns county, Minnesota, and engaged in the mercantile business, starting in with a capital of $200. He ran this business for about eighteen months and then sold out, realizing about $2,000. At this time he removed to Elizabeth, Otter Tail county, Minnesota, where he purchased a store and stock of goods for $3,000. Within a few days after this trade was consummated the grasshoppers came in swarms and settled all over the country. Hard times came apace and in three years Mr. Miksche had lost all his hard-earned means and was in debt over $5,000. He continued the business, however, and better times came at last, and those he had helped during the grasshopper raids returned the favors and he got on his feet again. In 1877 he opened a branch store at Manson, Min-

nesota, but this was not a success, so he returned to Wahpeton, North Dakota, in 1878, and his partner's son conducted the business. In 1882 Mr. Miksche moved his family to the last named town where he has since resided. Again ill fortune came upon him in the shape of the loss of a young son, Anton, two years old — the child was drowned in a barrel of water. During the next year he lost three children by diphtheria — Marcus, Sophia and Matilda, and three other children were dangerously sick. In 1884 his daughter Annie died under painful circumstances. His daughter Mary was to be married and the wedding day dawned. The invited guests arrived and everything went merry as a marriage bell, when, suddenly, the daughter Annie was taken sick and died the same night. There was a funeral instead of a marriage, and the wedding did not take place till a month later. The lines, in this regard, have fallen in many bitter places for Mr. Miksche.

On moving to Wahpeton Mr. Miksche at once took charge of his business, and has met with unbounded success. He built the second store in the village, and has built several other buildings. He is a large landholder and owns thirteen hundred acres of land in the county. He has improved his land with good houses and barns, and has two farms, on each of which there are five acres of timber, planted by his own hands. He is an extensive horse and cattle grower and has some fine blooded stock — Hambletonian and Red Clyde horses, and Durham and Jersey cattle. In his business lines he has been very successful, and some years has taken in as high as $40,000.

In 1861 Mr. Miksche was married to Miss Mary Foks, of Austria. Three living children are in the family — Frank, Leo and Mary. Frank was married in 1884 to Paulina Marsh, by whom he has one son—Anton. Mary married Matheias Kreker by whom she has had two children—Matheias and Marcus. Leo is with his father as his book-keeper and buyer.

Mr. Miksche is one of the foremost citizens and has always been one of the moving spirits in town and county matters. Being eminently successful in the management of his own finances, his advice and counsel is sought by his friends, who have honored him with many positions of trust and responsibility. In Minnesota he was postmaster for twelve years; has been a member of the city council since its organization and was elected president of the same in 1888, besides holding many other minor offices. He has been president of the St. John's Society. In politics Mr. Miksche is a democrat and, with his wife and children, belongs to the Catholic church. He is at the head of the mercantile business at Wahpeton and as a progressive citizen has no peer.

CHARLES L. LEWIS is at present the county attorney of Otter Tail county, Minnesota, with headquarters at Fergus Falls, the county seat of said county. Mr. Lewis is a native of Ottawa, Illinois, and was born on the 8th of March, 1852. He is the son of Hon. Samuel R. and Ann (Harley) Lewis who were natives of Pennsylvania.

Samuel R. Lewis came to Illinois when fourteen years of age with his parents, who were Jehu and Rachel Lewis, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. He was a farmer by occupation, and on coming to Illinois settled in Putnam county. He had a family of three children—Joseph, Elizabeth and Samuel R. Jehu Lewis, the grandfather of the subject of our sketch, died in Putnam county, Illinois. The grandmother died in Ottawa, La Salle county, of that State. The Lewis family is of Welsh and English

descent. Hon. Samuel R. Lewis was reared on a farm in his early life, and has followed that occupation ever since. He is now located at Ottawa, Illinois. He is an extensive farmer, and deals largely in blooded stock, principally horses. From 1856 to 1860 he held the office of treasurer of La Salle county, and from 1879 to 1883 was State senator. He had four sons—William R., a farmer living in La Salle county, Illinois; Edward C., early in life a lawyer, but for the last ten years engaged in raising blooded stock, horses and cattle; Charles L. and Samuel M., a farmer who runs the home farm. The father's family being in good circumstances, the children were all well educated. The father is still living, is a republican in politics, and is one of the prominent men in that party in the State of Illinois.

Charles L. Lewis, the subject of our sketch, remained under the parental roof until he was eighteen years of age. Up to this time he had attended school during the winters and worked upon the farm during the summer months. On reaching the age of eighteen he attended the high school at Ottawa, Illinois, for one year, after which he spent four years in the University of Chicago, then two years at Oberlin College in Ohio, from which institution he graduated in 1876. He then spent one year at home on the farm, after which he read law in the office of Judge Charles B. Lawrence, of Chicago, continuing his reading through the years 1878 and 1879. In 1879 he was admitted to the bar in Chicago, and in the fall of that year moved to Fergus Falls, Otter Tail county, Minnesota, where he tried his first case in a justice's court. During the year 1882 he was associated with M. R. Tyler. This partnership was dissolved in 1883. Mr. Lewis has followed his profession with good results throughout his entire career in Fergus Falls. In 1880 he was elected clerk of the school board, which position he held for three years. He was elected county attorney in 1884 and re-elected in 1886, being the present incumbent of that office. He is one of the stockholders and a director in the Otter Tail Flouring Mill; is president of the Fergus Falls Electric Light and Power Company. He has made numerous investments in real estate in the city and county, owning several valuable farms and considerable village property.

Mr. Lewis has always been a stanch republican, was a delegate to the Chicago convention in 1888, and was one of the supporters of the present president of the United States. He has been an important factor in local and State politics and has been a delegate to the State convention several times.

Mr. Lewis was married in 1880 to Miss Jennie D. Moore, the daughter of Charles D. Moore, of Minneapolis. Three children have blessed this union—one daughter and two sons. Their names are---Laura, William M. and Charles L., Jr.

The subject of our sketch has been very successful in all his business and professional transactions in Fergus Falls. He has been prominent in politics, careful in his profession, and has rendered valuable aid in all that has tended to the improvement of his adopted city. He owns a fine cottage residence which he built in 1880 in the western part of the city. His property is beautifully located on a rise of ground overlooking the city.

DR. G. VIVIAN is one of the leading physicians in the city of Alexandria, Minnesota. He came to this place in 1869, and is the oldest physician now a resident of Douglas county. When he settled here there were only two other physicians in the county, since which time these two have gone away or died. Coming to the county

in an early day the Doctor has had ample opportunity to see the growth and improvement that has taken place, and has himself been a factor in the building up of the city and county.

Dr. Vivian is a native of Wales. He was born on the 7th of March, 1839, and is the son of Nicholas and Marguerite (Godfrey) Vivian, the former a native of England, and the latter of the island of Serk, one of the British possessions. The grandfather's name was Nicholas, and the grandmother's, Eleanor (Duncan) Vivian, both of whom were natives of Cornwall, England. The grandfather was a geologist and an expert miner, and in that capacity visited many of the different countries in Europe. He raised a large family, lived to a ripe old age and died in England. Much of his early life was spent in the British navy. The father of the subject of our sketch was a civil and mining engineer and followed this business throughout most of his life. He came to America in 1847 or 1848 and settled in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. His profession called for considerable travel, and while engaged in it he visited and was employed in many parts of the United States. He came to Alexandria, Minnesota, in 1869 and died there in 1880. Dr. Vivian's mother died in Michigan in 1864. There were only two children in this family, one of whom died in early childhood, and the other is the subject of this sketch.

The Doctor spent his younger days at a school in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, commenced the study of medicine at Ontonagon on Lake Superior, in 1856. Here he remained for five and a half years, in the meantime attending the University of Michigan for two terms, and graduated in 1862. He also attended Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City in 1875 and 1876 and received a second diploma. He commenced the practice of his profession on Lake Superior, in Ontonagon county and soon afterward removed to Keweenaw county where he remained until 1869. During this time he held the position of mining surgeon for several copper mines. In 1869 he came to Douglas county, Minnesota, settling at Alexandria, where he has since been engaged in active practice. The Doctor belongs to the Minnesota State Medical Society and is also a member of the American Medical Association. In the government of the county he has held several positions of trust. He was coroner and county physician for some ten years, and in the first few years of his residence here was overseer of the poor; and for fifteen or sixteen years was United States examining surgeon for pensions. He was also employed by the Manitoba Railroad Company as their physician and surgeon, having held that position while the road was building and ever since. Dr. Vivian is known all over Douglas and the adjacent counties, and his professional trips have extended for a radius of over fifty miles from Alexandria. This applies more especially to an early day when such trips were generally difficult and sometimes dangerous. He has purchased land and improved it, and set out the first and only vineyard in this vicinity. He built and owns his office opposite the Letson House, and also a modest residence on Eighth avenue and D street.

Dr. Vivian was married in 1861 to Miss Clara E. Merryweather, of Lake Superior, Michigan. They have five children living—the eldest Frederick G., being one of the editors of the Alexandria *Post;* Marguerite C., Mary C., Ellen A. and Clara A.

Dr. Vivian holds the office of postmaster of Alexandria, and is a member of the Minnesota State board of corrections and charities. He was first appointed to the latter position by Governor Hubbard and re-appointed by Governor McGill. He is a member of the Episcopal church.

In politics the Doctor has been and is now a democrat, liberal in all things and free from partisan bigotry. He has many friends among the republicans, as shown by the grand test—votes—having obtained large majorities in towns almost entirely republican.

WILLIAM W. CAMPBELL. A good citizen is not only he that is obedient to the laws, discharges his elective franchise and adds to his own material fortune, but rather he that helps build up the community in which he lives, seeking the welfare of his fellow-men, and ever ready with purse or personal endeavor to advance the interest of the town or village, where he makes his home. In this sense of the word, perhaps, there is no one in the village of Ada that has earned the title of one of its best citizens, more than has the gentleman whose name heads this memoir.

Mr. Campbell is a native of Cattaraugus county, New York, born February 22, 1832, and is the son of James and Maria (Jaques) Campbell. At the early age of thirteen he was left an orphan. Three years later, in company with his brother, James V., the two being the only ones left of a family of eight children, he started for Wisconsin, and on reaching that State, took up claims in Portage county. That section of country, then a part of the vast wilderness of the Northwest, had been but a short time before an Indian reservation, but had been bought by the Government. The land had not been opened for settlers, and but a small part of it was, as yet, surveyed. On the piece of land on which he had settled, Mr Campbell opened up a farm, and there made his home until November, 1861, when, fired with a holy patriotism and a lofty desire to defend the principals of the republican form of government, he left his wife and family and all the ties of home, to enroll himself among the heroic "boys in blue" that sprang to the defense of country and flag. Enlisting in Company E, Eighteenth Wisconsin Infantry, he was mustered into the United States service in the early part of 1862, at Milwaukee, and remained with the regiment in that city until March 30, when the command was ordered to St. Louis, where they expected to go into camp and drill in the manual of arms, they having, as yet, no experience in that respect. On their arrival in that city, however, their officers, being afraid that the regiment would not receive their share of the glories of the war, reported the command as ready for duty, and they were at once forwarded to the front, arriving at Pittsburg Landing on the afternoon of April 4th. After unloading their equipage they moved a few miles from the Tennessee river and went into camp, having no suspicion of an attack from the enemy. During the night the rebels formed their line of battle in front of the unsuspecting federals, and before daybreak, attacked the sleeping camps. Then followed the sanguinary conflict, known to history as that of Shiloh or Pittsburg Landing, the annals of which have been most fully written. During that direful and bloody day, Mr. Campbell, who was color bearer, and in the first charge of the rebels the entire color-guard, eight men, were shot down except himself, so starting with the colors to the rear he soon found himself surrounded by his comrades, who had been compelled to fall back.

The regiment passed through that awful baptism of fire, being in the battle all day, and as night was about falling, after having lost their colonel and most of the field staff and line officers, in one fierce charge the rebels swept off some 2,200 prisoners, among whom were about 250 of the Eighteenth Wisconsin. Mr. Campbell was one of the

unlucky ones, and with his fellow prisoners was marched to the rear of the rebel lines, and were camped that night in a plowed field, with nothing to eat. Just a week since they had left the quiet North. The following morning they were marched through the mud and rain to Corinth, and there loaded into box cars so thick that they could scarcely move, and could not sit down, and taken to Memphis. On their arrival in that place, on the 8th, they were placed in an old stone warehouse, but were not given anything to eat, notwithstanding the fact that they had been without food since the 5th. On the next morning, after being furnished with some crackers and raw corn meal they they were again placed on the cars and taken to Mobile, and from that point to Tuscaloosa, on barges, arriving at the latter place on the 16th. There some 400 prisoners were put into close confinement in an old paper mill, without blankets and with nothing to eat except corn bread and putrid mule meat. They were under the charge of the afterward notorious Captain Wirz, who was tried and hung at the close of the war for cruelty to prisoners at Andersonville, and who gave orders to the guards to shoot any prisoner who put his head out of the window. Here the unhappy men were compelled to stay for six weeks, enduring many hardships and privations, under which many of them sunk into untimely graves. They were then sent to Montgomery, Alabama, but three weeks later were taken to Macon, Georgia, where Mr. Campbell was kept in confinement until October 9th. While there he employed his time in making rings and trinkets from bones, which, finding a ready sale among their guards, procured provisions of a better quality, and delicacies for his sick comrades. During their incarceration in that place some 250 of their number died, succumbing to the heartless treatment of their inhuman captors. After suffering untold hardships, on the 17th of October Mr. Campbell was taken to Richmond, Virginia, and exchanged, and on his arrival in Washington was forwarded to St. Louis in the latter part of December. Procuring a furlough of thirty days, he went home to recuperate, and on the expiration of his leave rejoined his regiment at Lake Providence, Louisiana. He remained in that locality until March 31, 1863, and from then until the middle of May the command was on the move up and down the river in the neighborhood of Vicksburg. Coming on the rebel forces near the city of Jackson, they chased them through the streets of that place, capturing some artillery and small arms, and went into camp in that city. On the 15th of March he participated in the battle of Champion Hill, where some twenty-five of his regiment bit the dust, but took a number of guns and 1,500 prisoners. The command to which our subject belonged lay for forty-eight days in front of Vicksburg, so close to the rebel works that their sharpshooters could hit the gunners when the latter attempted to load their pieces. On the 4th of July he took part in the ceremonies attending the surrender of Vicksburg, being one of those on duty that day, guarding prisoners, etc. Being a prey to rheumatism, our subject remained at Vicksburg until September 27th, when, with the regiment, he went to Memphis and there went into camp. On the 17th of October they were again put on the march and continued in active duty until winter. During this time he participated in the battle of Mission Ridge and Lookout Mountain. His regiment led the charge, crossing the Tennessee on pontoon boats, and in the charge on Mission Ridge.

During the winter Mr. Campbell served as one of the provost guard at Huntsville, Alabama. In the spring of 1864, he veteranized and marched with Sherman throughout the campaign that ended at

Altoona Pass, Georgia, participating in all the engagements that marked its course. Three companies—D, E and F—were left to guard the railroad bridges, but while here Mr. Campbell, with the whole attachment, was again captured by the rebels, under Hood, and sent to the prison-pen at Andersonville. On his arrival at that point, in company with some of the Andersonville prisoners and all of the new ones, he was taken to Millen, Georgia, and there incarcerated for several months. As some of the sick prisoners were about to be paroled, the examining physician informed Mr. Campbell that he would pass several others as nurses if they would pay him $50 apiece, and, having secreted his money, he paid it over cheerfully and was transported to Annapolis, Maryland, under parole.

After a furlough of thirty days the subject of this sketch joined his regiment at Gainsboro, South Carolina, on the 3d of April, 1865, being the only representative of Company E in the regiment. At the close of the war, and after participating in the grand review at Washington, Mr. Campbell was honorably discharged in August, 1865, and went to Brown county, Illinois, where his family were then living, and with them returned to his old home. Purchasing some property in the village of Plover, he lived there for a few years, and then exchanged for a farm, where he carried on agriculture until 1874, where his wife died, after which, after spending a year in the village, at the solicitation of friends, he returned to the Empire State, where he made his home until 1878. While there his eldest daughter was married, and leaving his other children with her he started for the West, coming to Ada, Minnesota, where he settled. He had impaired his health in the service and during his double imprisonment, and being much incapacitated for work for some time, he was, financially, in bad shape. Arriving in Ada, February, 1879, he soon took up a claim within two miles of the village, put up a log cabin, and made such improvements as he could, and then hired out in the town at whatever work he could find to do. That fall he started a small restaurant, with a capital of $27.50, which he had borrowed, on the site of Thompson's billiard hall. This venture proved an amazing success, and by Christmas he returned to New York and brought on his children. He continued in the restaurant business until the fall of 1881, when he was appointed agent for the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company's lands, and devoted his attention to them for the next four years. He invested quite largely in village property, putting up good, serviceable buildings to rent to such as could not buy, in which to do business, drawing a number of merchants to this place, and selling lots at a low figure to induce settlers. He has ever striven to increase the town's advantages, and takes a front rank among its active and public-spirited citizens. He has met with but one serious loss, a livery barn and his own three horses, but has generally succeeded well in a monetary point of view, and is ranked among the well-to-do members of the community.

Mr. Campbell was married in 1854, to Miss Mary Squire, of Frankenfield, Cattaraugus county, New York, who died, leaving three children.

Our subject is an active and prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic, of Ada.

DANIEL W. KREIDLER. Among the prosperous and influential members of the farming community of the Park Regions is the gentleman whose name heads this article, a resident of section 12, Maxsville township, Grant county, Minnesota. He is a native of Pennsylvania,

born in Butler county, December 25, 1842. and is the son of Daniel and Susannah (McCollough) Kreidler, also natives of Pennsylvania. The mother died in that State in 1854, and in 1856 the father moved to Wisconsin where he remained one year, then removing to Stillwater, Washington county, Minnesota. In 1858 he settled in Rockford township, Wright county, Minnesota. The father died in August, 1873. They were in Wright county all through the terrible Indian outbreak of 1862–63. Twice they were driven off the farm by the Indians. Once the father took the family to Minneapolis, and at another time to Rockford, leaving everything until the scare was over. The parents had a family of the following children — John, Maria, Samuel, Mary A., Daniel W., George, David C., and Joseph. Anna, John and Maria are dead.

Daniel W. Kreidler, the subject of this biography, spent his school days principally in Stillwater, leaving the school-room at the age of seventeen. From this period until he had reached the age of twenty-one he helped his father on the home farm. On the 22d of August, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, Eighth Minnesota Infantry, Twenty-eighth Army Corps, serving until July, 1865, when he was honorably discharged at St. Paul, Minnesota. He was under Captain Heartly and afterward under the command of Captain Brookings. He was with General Sully on his expedition across the plains, battling with Indians. He was in the battle of Cedar, which lasted sixteen or eighteen days, and in various battles and skirmishes in North Carolina. After his discharge Mr. Kreidler settled in Wright county, Minnesota, where he engaged in farming until 1880, when he moved to Grant county, Minnesota. He pre-empted a tract of land comprising 160 acres, on section 12, Maxsville township, and has since resided upon it, engaged in general farming and stock-raising.

Mr. Kreidler was married on the 21st of August, 1867, to Mrs. Rounds, formerly the wife of Jerome Rounds, deceased. By her first husband Mrs. Kreidler had two children —Charles and Anna. The fruits of the second marriage have been the following-named children—Frank, Luna B., Adelbert, David D., Iva W., Della I., and Kittie M. Mr. Kreidler is one of the representative men of his township and is an active worker in all public enterprises, whereby his town or county may receive benefit. He is a man of the utmost honor and integrity and his word is as good as a bond. In political matters he affiliates with the republican party and takes an active part in all that party's campaigns.

OLE E. FLATEN, one of the most prominent business men, and the leading photographer at Moorhead, Minnesota, is a native of Norway, born November 6, 1854. His parents were Erick and Mary (Gilbertson) Oleson, also natives of Norway. The father was a farmer and still resides in the old country. Their family had ten children, nine of whom are still living. Eight of the number are in America—Jannie, Ole E., Gilbert, Erick, George, Ove, Ole B. and Annie. The other two children are named Mary and John. The parents are devout members of the Lutheran church, and educated the children in a fair manner in Norway.

Our subject, Ole E., was reared to farm labor in Norway, remaining at home until fifteen years of age. The next three years he worked for himself away from home on a farm. When the three years were up he came to America, settling first in Goodhue county, Minnesota, arriving in 1872. The next six years of his life were spent off and on at farm work in that county. He went to Northfield to learn the art of photograph-

ing, and in 1878 went to Minneapolis to finish his study in that profession. He remained there for ten months, and in 1879 came to Moorhead, Minnesota, in the interest of his preceptor, John Oleson, and started a photographic gallery, where he is now located. He operated the business on percentage for seven months, then formed a partnership with J. L. Skrevseth and purchased John Oleson's interest in the business. This firm lasted about two years, and then the business all came into the hands of our subject. The art gallery is on the corner of Fourth and Front streets, and is 30x70 feet, two stories high, equipped with all the latest modern improvements for doing first-class work in all branches. He has a large business, many coming over from the city of Fargo to get work executed at this gallery. He has made a financial success of his business, as is evinced by the property he now owns. He built a fine residence on lots adjoining his gallery in 1881.

Mr. Flaten was married in 1885 to Miss Clara Schow, a native of Norway and the daughter of Martin Schow. This union has been blessed by two children—Emil L. and Mamie D.

In politics our subject is a democrat. He belongs to the Odd-Fellows Order, and is one of Moorhead's most popular, thorough-going men.

SIDNEY F. PACKARD. Prominent among the business men of the Red River Valley and Park Regions of Minnesota, is the gentleman whose name heads this article, the agent for the Minneapolis and Northern Elevator Company, at Barnesville, Clay county, Minnesota. He is a native of Iowa, born in Frankville, Winnesheik county, on the 1st of February, 1860, and is the son of Lafayette and Amelia (Doty) Packard, natives of New York.

Mr. Packard remained at home attending school until he was fifteen years of age. At that period in life, he was thrown upon his own resources, and for three years worked out among the farmers during the summer and attended school in the winter. He then secured a position in a general store as clerk and worked at that until 1883. In the spring of 1883 he removed to the Red River Region and located at Fargo, Dakota Territory, where he made threshing his business until 1884. In 1884 he took charge of the elevator at Larimore, Dakota Territory, where he remained one year. In 1885 Mr. Packard removed to Barnesville, Clay county, Minnesota, where he has since remained in the employ of the Minnesota and Northern Elevator Company. In addition to his business in the elevator, he deals in wood and coal, owning the only "coal market" in the village.

Mr. Packard was married on the 29th of December, 1886, to Miss Maggie Clone, a native of New York, and the daughter of John and Kate Clone. Mr. Packard, since his residence here, has taken an active interest in all matters of a local nature, and is an active business man of the village. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity of Barnesville, having joined the Pierson Lodge A. F. & A. M., in 1885. Mr. Packard affiliates with the republican party and is one of the rising young business men of Clay county.

KNUTE O. HARRIS is the manager and treasurer of the Otter Tail Flour Mills, located at Fergus Falls, Minnesota. He is a native of Norway, and was born June 15, 1836.

Mr. Harris is the son of Ole L. and Caroline (Thompson) Harris, natives of Norway. Throughout his life the father engaged in farming, leaving the old country in 1850, he

came to America and settled in Dane county, Wisconsin. In 1854 he removed to Adams county, in the same State, where he settled upon eighty acres of Government land. He died in 1860; the mother died in 1862. They had a family of ten children, five sons and five daughters; only four of the children are now living — Thomas O., now in Redwood county, Minnesota; Esther, now Mrs. William Oleson, of Red Wing, Minnesota; Martha, now Mrs. Lee, of Columbia county, Wisconsin; and Knute O., whose name appears at the head of this article.

The subject of our sketch was reared on the home farm, receiving a comparatively good education in his native county, Norway. He came with his parents to America in 1850, and the first employment he engaged at here was to work with a threshing machine crew at 25 cents a day. He continued to work at farming for about seven years, after which he went to work in the pineries on the Wisconsin river, which lines he followed for four years. During this time he had laid up considerable money and he now purchased an interest in a flouring mill at Arkdale, Wisconsin. After remaining four years in this business he sold out and turned his attention to speculating in beef, pork and other articles, and in 1871 came to Fergus Falls, Minnesota. Here he opened a flour and feed business, and in connection therewith purchased furs and hides. Afterward, with George E. Hammer as partner, he engaged in the hardware business for a period of eight years. He then sold his interest in the hardware business and engaged in handling machinery, principally for the Plano Machinery Company. He continued in this line until 1886, and in 1887 accepted his present position. He has been very fortunate in his real estate investments in the town and vicinity; owns some land, and is engaged in raising horses. He owns several fine houses and lots in the city of Fergus Falls.

Mr. Harris was married in 1863, on the 23d of November, to Miss Berta Johnson, a native of Norway, daughter of John and Susanna (Peterson) Johnson. This union has been blessed with seven children — Ole J., Charles S., Selena S., Alfred, who died in Wisconsin; Alfred, Eugene and Bertram.

Mr. Harris is a man of business qualities, and has been honored in various ways by his fellow townsmen. He has been a member of the city council, and is at present receiver of the United States land office at Fergus Falls. He built a fine residence on Union avenue in 1883, in which he has placed all modern improvements, fitting up his grounds with ornamental trees, making a beautiful and commodious home. In politics he affiliates with the democratic party. He with his wife and children are members of the Lutheran church. Mr. Harris is connected in a business way with many financial enterprises in Fergus Falls, and in every way has proven himself a valuable and important factor in the business improvement of Fergus Falls and vicinity.

JOSEPH W. BLANDING, county surveyor of Richland county, North Dakota, is also an attorney-at-law, with headquarters at Wahpeton, the county seat. He is a native of Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, where he was born March 10, 1819. His parents were Joseph and Elizabeth (Moxley) Blanding.

The parents were natives of Connecticut, where the father was engaged in tilling the soil. He died when about thirty years old. His father was Joseph Blanding, a native of Massachusetts and a farmer by occupation. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War and was of French descent. The parents of

our subject had but two children, himself and James, now dead. The mother was the daughter of Jonathan Moxley, a native of Connecticut. He was a ship carpenter by trade and served in the Revolutionary War. He was a member of what is sometimes called the Hard-Shell Baptist church.

The subject of our sketch was reared on the home farm and received his education at the Franklin Institute at Hartford, Pennsylvania. When seventeen years of age he commenced teaching school and made that his chief occupation for ten years. He then came West and settled in Lancaster, Grant county, Wisconsin, where he was a surveyor for several years for the Government, and for ten years held the office of clerk of the court. He occupied a prominent place in the affairs of that town and county, and held the position of justice of the peace for some time, as well as being president of the village council for several years. He was also county surveyor, and was engaged somewhat in land speculation. In May, 1872, Mr. Blanding came to Richland county, Dakota, and at that time there were but three or four persons living in the vicinity of where Wahpeton now stands. He purchased 800 acres of land of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, now joining the city limits. He at once commenced making improvements on his farm, built a house the same year, and broke up fifty acres of land. He has now between 300 and 400 acres under cultivation, and has good, comfortable buildings. Mr. Blanding has been a leader in the affairs of the county. He was the first county attorney, being also one of the first commissioners at the organization of the county, in 1873, and having been the first and only county surveyor, being the present incumbent of that office. He has surveyed all the additions to Wahpeton, save the first one, and has also laid out and platted eight other towns, two of which are in Wilkin county, Minnesota. Mr. Blanding is a stanch defender of the principles of the republican party, and had the honor of casting his first presidential vote for William Henry Harrison. He is a leading member of the Masonic fraternity. He has been identified with the best interests of Richland county since its first settlement, and in every way he has been the friend of improvement and prosperity, and while his official record is without stain, so his private life and business connections have been of such a high character as to make him one of the most highly respected men in the town and county.

STANHOPE L. COLLINS, who is engaged in carrying on the livery and sale stable at Crookston, Minnesota, as well as the sale of mowing machines, self-binding reapers and threshing machines, is one of the early settlers of Polk county, and a leading business man in the community in which he lives.

The subject of this sketch was born in Bellevue, Jackson county, June 9, 1858, and is the son of Myron and Elizabeth (Miller) Collins, of that village. His early youth was spent in attendance upon the schools of his native town, in which he received the elements of an excellent education. In the fall of 1876 he entered Bayles' Business or Commercial College, at Dubuque, Iowa, where, following the full course, he acquired a thorough knowledge of book-keeping and all business forms and transactions. The following spring he accepted the position of book-keeper and cashier in a large farm implement establishment in the town of his birth, in which he remained until the summer of 1879. In the latter year he came to Polk county and took up a homestead claim of 160 acres of land in the town of Euclid,

and, having a cash capital of $450, hired some eighty acres of the prairie sod broken, and put up his claim shanty. In the fall of that year he returned to his home in Iowa, and during the winter, by close application and prudential economy, acquired sufficient money with which he purchased a team, which his father, who was engaged in shipping horses to this part of the country, brought here for him. Early in the spring of 1880 our subject came here and settled on his farm, and putting in a crop of wheat on the eighty acres of land he had had broken the previous year, commenced breaking the balance of the land, and when that was finished, taking contracts for breaking for other parties. By industry and energy, which are inherent in his nature, he found that from the proceeds of the sale of his crop in the fall and the result of his labors that he had cleared some $1,200 in cash. He remained, engaged in agricultural pursuits, upon his farm until the fall of 1881, when selling out he removed to the village of Crookston, and in company with D. C. Terry, he put in a livery stable. His father was engaged in the purchase of horses in Iowa and shipping them to this part of the country for sale, and in 1883 put up the livery barn now occupied by Mr. Collins as a place in which to put his own stock as well as to accommodate his son and his partner, and into this building the latter moved their stock as soon as it was completed. In 1886 the subject of our memoir purchased the interest of his partner and ran the business until the spring of 1887, when he formed a co-partnership with George H. Tunell, but in the following fall, again bought out that gentleman, since which time he has been alone in the management of the business, and is doing an extensive trade.

In 1882 Mr. Collins purchased and placed in his stable a handsome hearse, the first and only one in this portion of the Red River Valley, and is thus enabled to properly attend to all funerals. His stock is valued at some $4,500, all of which has been accumulated entirely by his own energy, industry and attention to his business, and he occupies a prominent place in the business circles of the city. In addition to his livery he devotes considerable attention to the sale of agricultural machinery in the way of mowers, reapers, self-binders and threshers, and has met with a merited success in this direction. A man of sterling integrity, excellent business tact and indomitable energy, his success in life is already insured, and he merits and receives the fullest esteem and respect of the whole community in which he lives.

Mr. Collins was united in marriage, December 7, 1886, with Miss Minnie Mentzel, of Polk county, and this was the first ceremony of that character in Fanny township, of this county. They have two children.

HARTSON F. WOODARD is a member of the law firm of Clapp & Woodard, with offices at Fergus Falls, Otter Tail county, Minnesota. Mr. Woodard is a native of Canada and was born in 1847.

Mr. Woodard's parents were Captain Orlin and Eliza M. (Thompson) Woodard, the former a native of Canada and the latter of Massachusetts. The father was engaged extensively in farming and also in stock-raising and the dairy business. His father was Samuel Woodard, a native of Canada and of English descent, by occupation a farmer. Samuel Woodard was a soldier in the Canada militia and served in the War of 1812; and Orlin, the father of the subject of our sketch, was a soldier in the Canada militia in 1837. Eliza M. Thompson's father was Franklin Thompson, a native of Massachusetts. He was engaged extensively in farming, and in early life moved to Northern Vermont, where

he remained until he died. He reared a large family of children and held many positions of trust in the county in which he lived. He was one of the prominent men of that place and was of Scotch and English descent. Samuel Woodard reared a large family of children, and was one of the early settlers of the province of Quebec, Canada. Orlin, his son, reared a family of seven children, six of whom are now living, one having died in infancy. The names of these children are as follows — Louise E., now Mrs. J. I. Kimball; Orlando H., a merchant in Boston, Massachusetts; Oscar B., a merchant at St. Albans, Vermont; Susan M., now Mrs. G. W. Miller, of Otter Tail county, Minnesota; Harriet E., now Mrs. G. C. Clement, of the same county, and H. F.

The subject of our sketch spent his younger days at home, attending school, receiving an academic education. He was admitted to the bar in Franklin county, Vermont, at twenty-one years of age, and remained in the practice of his profession in that county for five years. Leaving that place he removed to St. Croix county, Wisconsin, where, for eight and one-half years he engaged actively in the practice of his profession. In February, 1882, he came to Fergus Falls, Minnesota, and formed a partnership with M. E. Clapp, now the attorney-general of Minnesota. This partnership has continued until the present time. While living in St. Croix county, Wisconsin, Mr. Woodard was prosecuting attorney for three years, and while living in Fergus Falls has been the attorney for the Fergus Falls National Bank.

Mr. Woodard was united in marriage in 1871 to Miss Eunice E. Whitney, of Franklin county, Vermont, daughter of Alloway Whitney, and extensive farmer of that State. Mr. and Mrs. Woodard have been blessed with one child, a girl, whose name is May A.

Attorney Woodard has been eminently successful in the practice of law since residing in this place. In all ways he has proven himself a careful, painstaking lawyer, an expert trier of cases, and a man whose sound judgment has made him many business friends. He has been a life-long republican, and has at all times been a stanch supporter of the principles promulgated by that party. For the last five years he has held the office of chief of the Fergus Falls fire department. He purchased a fine residence in which he now lives on Junius avenue, Fergus Falls—a beautiful home, fitted with all modern improvements. Mr. Woodard is one of the leading citizens of Fergus Falls and vicinity, and has a large and increasing practice.

JOSEPH WARD REYNOLDS, attorney-at-law, and also editor and proprietor of the Herman *Enterprise*, is one of the most prominent citizens in the western part of the State. He was born, June 20, 1859, near Millbrook, Canada, his parents being farmers. He lived on the farm until ten years old, when he removed with his parents to Battle Creek, Michigan. He received his education there, and resided there until 1878, when, having finished the preparatory course for the Michigan University in the Battle Creek high school, and received diploma as a graduate in the classical course, he came to Minnesota, and taught school at Minneapolis for one year.

In 1879 he came to Norris, was examined by a duly appointed committee, and admitted to the bar June 20, 1880, upon the day of majority.

Since then he has practiced law at Herman. He was county attorney of Arrant county from 1881 to 1883, since when he has never been a candidate for any office, and holds no official position now except as attorney for the State and certain settlers in respect to railroad land grants; has farmed

continually since residing at Herman, most of the time on a very extensive scale, and now owns and cultivates several improved farms. His next older brother is a physician at Battle Creek. Another brother is a merchant at Dallas, Texas. The third, a lawyer at Elkhart, Indiana. The mother is now living at Dallas, Texas. One sister is residing at Battle Creek.

Mr. Reynolds is the present proprietor and editor of Herman *Enterprise*. His law practice extends over the State, and frequently takes him to Dakota, and he is recognized as one of the most successful lawyers in the western part of the State.

JOHN COULTER, a farmer residing on section 27, Huntsville township, is one of the oldest settlers and one of the most prominent and highly respected citizens of Polk county, Minnesota. He has taken an active part in all public and educational affairs, and is recognized as one of the leading and most substantial citizens of the locality in which he lives. A man of the strictest integrity, untiring energy and enterprise, he stands high both as a neighbor and an exemplary citizen.

Mr. Coulter was born in Ontario, Canada, on the 15th of April, 1847, and is a son of Christopher and Elizabeth (Lee) Coulter, who were natives of Scotland. John Coulter was raised and educated in the Province of his birth. He began a life of hard work when he was quite young, but did not leave home for good until he was about twenty-six years of age. In the fall of 1866 he came to Winona county, Minnesota, and remained for about one year working on a farm for a man named James Robinson. He then went to Eau Claire, Wisconsin, where he engaged in the lumber business and remained until the spring of 1872. During the summer of that year, 1872, he came to Polk county, Minnesota, and secured work with McCormick, Griggs and Walsh, at logging on Red Lake river. The same fall he returned to Canada, and in the following January again went to Wisconsin to follow lumbering. On the 4th of July, 1873, he made another move and on that day he landed at Grand Forks. He came at once to Huntsville township, and for $15 he purchased a squatter's right for a piece of land and entered it as a pre-emption. The railroad company "beat" him out of that place, and he then purchased land where he now lives. He now owns one of the most valuable farms in the county, comprising in all 620 acres. For 120 acres of this he paid $23.26 per acre, and for the balance $15 per acre. His buildings and other improvements are a credit to the township, and are located in a large oak grove on the banks of Red Lake river.

Mr. Coulter was married at Grand Forks on the 23d of July, 1873, to Miss Catharine McVeety, a daughter of James and Jessie (McLane) McVeety. Mr. and Mrs. Coulter are the parents of the following-named children—Jennette E., Christopher C., James A., Elizabeth, John L., Cora E., Mabel M. and William Alfred.

ELMER ADAMS, editor of the Fergus Falls *Journal*, is one of the best known newspaper men in the Park Regions. He is a native of Waterbury, Vermont, born December 31, 1861, and is a son of Daniel K. and Annie (Hale) Adams. The parents were also natives of Vermont. The father, who was originally an iron manufacturer, came to Minneapolis in 1879, and engaged in contracting and building, and still makes that city his home. The parents had a family of four children, who are now living—Dayton, Elmer, Wilbur W. and Alice.

Elmer Adams, whose name heads this article, finished his education at the Minnesota State University, graduating from that institution in the Class of 1884. He came to Fergus Falls on the 17th of February, 1884, and became the editor of the Fergus Falls *Daily Telegram*. In March, 1885, the *Telegram* was consolidated with the *Journal* and Mr. Adams became editor of that paper, and has since retained that position. The weekly has a circulation of 2,300, and the daily a circulation of 650. The office employs about twenty-two hands.

Mr. Adams is a gentleman of wide information, and a thorough newspaper man. He is recognized as one of the most forcible editorial writers in the northern part of the State.

THOMAS S. MORRISEY, the junior member of the firm of Morrisey Bros., of Crookston, proprietors of the foundry and machine shop of that place, is a native of Halifax, Nova Scotia, and was born February 13, 1855. Four years later he was taken by his parents, Edward and Martha Morrisey, to Prince Edward's Island, where he was reared to manhood. In his youth he drew his education from the schools of that portion of the Dominion, and in early manhood assisted his father in his foundry and machine shop, thus acquiring a full knowledge of that business and becoming thoroughly proficient in all of its branches. At the age of twenty years he left home and was in the employ of his brother at Summerside, in the same island, where he remained about a year, and from there removed to St. John, New Brunswick. Eight or nine months he stayed in the latter place following his trade, and then started on a tour through the United States. After spending a short time in Boston, New York and other points East, he went to Tennessee, and, after seeing a considerable portion of that State, engaged at his trade in St. Louis, Missouri. A year later he returned to New York where he rejoined his brother, James E., and remained there about a month. At the end of that time he again started West, going to Colorado, where, after visiting the various cities and towns, he entered a mining claim at Kokomo, and after remaining in that locality for some time, went to Texas and spent several months in looking at the country. The climate of that portion of the South not agreeing with his health he removed to Little Rock, Arkansas, and after several months to St. Louis. From the latter city he came to Minnesota, and, at Willmar, rejoined his brother James, who had located at that place. With him he remained until the 4th of November, 1880, when he started South once more and was employed for some months in the construction of a Government steamer at Mound City, Illinois. From there, after a visit to Northern Missouri, he settled in Beardstown, Illinois, where he remained until the following fall, and then returned to his boyhood's home. Returning to Beardstown, he was there united in marriage with Miss Adeline Benjamin, and lived there until May, 1882, when he again came to Willmar, Minnesota, and entered into partnership with his brother, with whom he has since remained. At that time they removed to Crookston, and founded their present place of business, and he has been a resident of that city ever since. A sketch of their business, etc., is given in connection with that of his brother and partner in the pages of this volume, to which the reader is referred.

[Since the above was written, in the fall of 1888, Mr. Morrisey sold his interest in their business at Crookston to his brother James E. Morrisey.—EDITOR.]

CHRIS HOLBECK, the gentlemanly proprietor of the Farmers' Hotel, situated on the corner of James and Broadway streets, Moorhead, Minnesota, will form the subject of the biographical sketch herewith subjoined.

Mr. Holbeck is a native of Denmark, born February 14, 1845. His parents were Nels and Karn (Oleson) Holbeck, natives of Denmark, also. They emigrated to America in 1870, settling in Otter Tail county, Minnesota, where they took a homestead of forty acres. The mother died in 1873, and the father in 1887. They had a family of four children—Chris, Kastena, Jens P. and Nels.

Chris, who is the person specially to be treated of in this connection, was reared on his father's farm, and obtained a good common school education. When eleven years of age he went out to work on a farm and herd cattle, for which he received his board and clothes. He remained there for seven long years, and then went into a city, where he worked at whatever his hands could find to do. He followed this for six years. The first two years he received but $50 per year, and during the third and fourth years his wages amounted to $100 per year, while the last two of the six years' service he received $212 per year. Having seen a pretty hard time in his native land, he thought well to come to America, so in the spring of 1868 he left his native land and crossed the ocean. He came to Winona, Minnesota, and went to work on the Southern Minnesota Railway. He then spent some time in Wisconsin and Iowa, working at haying and harvesting during the summer and fall of 1868. He then purchased a claim of 160 acres in Otter Tail county, Minnesota, which he improved, and while doing so worked out and remained on the same until 1875, raising grain, cattle and horses. He then exchanged his farm for another, two miles distant; this he kept two years, when he sold in 1878 and came to Clay county and took a pre-emption in Worken township; this he improved and remained on seven years, and then traded the farm for the hotel he now operates in Moorhead, together with a store building adjoining.

Politically, he is an independent voter. He was treasurer of Worken township when he lived in that precinct, and was elected alderman from the third ward in the city of Moorhead in 1888.

He was married in 1870 to Miss Karn U. Jensen, daughter of Jens Larson, natives of Denmark. The father was engaged in butchering in that country until 1883, when he came to America, remained one year and returned to his native place, and there died in 1884. The mother died in Minnesota in 1887.

Mr. and Mrs. Holbeck belong to the Lutheran church. Their family consists of five children—Herman, Agnes, Walter, Dagmer and William. Mr. Holbeck is an upright man, a good citizen, and has the respect of all who know him.

GEORGE G. HENAULT, the leading dentist of Northwestern Minnesota, and the adjoining portion of Dakota, is a resident of the city of Crookston, born in Canada, October 31, 1853. He is the son of George H. and Ruth Henault, and is of French extraction. In early youth he received his education in the schools of his native land, and a the age of thirteen entered the dental office of his uncle, Dr. L. Clements, at Kingston, Canada, where he served an apprenticeship at the profession for a period of three years. When sixteen years of age, abandoning, for a time, the practice of dentistry, he engaged as a salesman in a large dry goods emporium in the same city, and followed that line of business as a clerk

or salasmen until he had attained the age of twenty. Having come to the determination to pursue the study of dentistry, he again resumed his place with his uncle and devoted some four years to the mysteries and science of that difficult profession. After fully conquering all its intricacies, for a period covering some six years the Doctor was not engaged in any permanent employment, but in 1882 came to Faribault, Minnesota, where another uncle, S. T. Clements, was located in the pursuit of dental surgery, and entered into partnership with that gentleman. He remained in that city making many friends, and acquiring a more thorough knowledge of his business until May 1885, when, appreciating the wide field for his future efforts that lay in the great and growing Northwest, he came to the Red River Valley in search of a promising point. On looking the country over he located in Crookston and opened his rooms, rightly foreseeing its future prosperity and growth. Here he has rapidly won golden opinions for himself and attained a high position, both as a professional man and as a citizen. The absolute rectitude of his life, the integrity of his motives, and the energy and public-spiritedness of his character has exalted him in the opinions of his fellow-citizens, while his thorough knowledge of his profession and his easy and affable manners have brought him a large and lucrative business, which is extending every day.

JACOB OLSON. Among the most thrifty and industrious farmers of the famous Red-River and Park Regions is the gentleman whose name heads this article, a prominent agriculturist of Grant county, Minnesota, residing on section 5, Erdahl township. He is a native of Norway, born on the 12th of July, 1829, and is a son of Ole Nelson and Marit (Jacobs Datter) Nelson, natives of Norway. The father of ou subject devoted his life to farming, and died in his native land. The father and mother of Jacob were the parents of the following named children — Nels, Ole, Jacob, Carrie, Julia, Mary (deceased) and Mary. Nels, Jacob and Mary are still living.

Jacob Olson, the person of whom this article treats, spent his boyhood days in the land of his birth, and left the sch ol-room at the age of sixteen years. He then learned the shoemaker's trade and followed the same until 1856. In 1856 he emigrated to the United States, and in June landed on America's shores. After landing he went to Decorah, Iowa, and remained there until 1859, working a farm on sharcs. He then went to Fillmore county, Minnesota, where he remained until 1868, engaged in farming. In 1868 Mr. Olson removed to Grant county, Minnesota, and settled on his farm in Erdahl township, section 5, which he had homesteaded in 1866. He has since resided there, engaged extensively and successfully in general farming and stock-raising. He is one of the most successful farmers in the county, and was the first settler in the township of Erdahl.

Mr. Olson was united in marriage July 24, 1856,to Miss Anna Anders Datter, a native of Norway. Their marriage has been blessed with eight children—Betsie, Anna,Christena, Isabelle, Ole, Andrew, Jacob and John. Betsie is now Mrs. Johnson. Anna is married to Mr. Holt and the remainder are single. Mary, who was the wife of Mr. Anton Holt, died at the age of twenty-eight years. Mr. Olson, with his family, belong to the Lutheran church, and has held the offices of trustee and treasurer of that organization. He has held the offices of school director, school treasurer, chairman of the board of supervisors, etc. In political matters he is an adherent to the principals of the republican party. He is one of the repre-

sentative men of the county, and is highly esteemed by all who know him. Mr. Olson was one of the three appraisers who appraised or fixed the values on the State and school lands in Grant county.

DR. J. E. METCALF, dentist and doctor of dental surgery, is located at Fergus Falls, Otter Tail county, Minnesota. He is one of the leading dentists of this place, and has built up an extensive practice. The Doctor is a native of Orleans county, Vermont, where he was born on the 17th of August, 1859. He is the son of Johnathan and Didania (Bickford) Metcalf.

The father was a miller by occupation and owned a large mill in the State of Vermont. He came West in 1865 and settled in St. Charles, Winona county, Minnesota. Later he removed to Clairmont, Dodge county, and thence went to Fergus Falls, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1884. The mother died on the 14th of December, 1887. They had a family of ten children, three of whom are now living—Orpha P., now Mrs. Randall; Eugenia, and the subject of our sketch.

The Doctor spent his younger days on the farm, attending the district school until eighteen years of age. At that time he commenced the study of dentistry at St. Paul, in the office of Dr. Connance. In 1881 he removed to Fergus Falls and continued his study under the direction of Dr. Pholen, of that city. In October, 1883, he commenced to practice his profession at Detroit, Becker county, Minnesota, where he remained in active work for about one year. At the end of this period he returned to Fergus Falls, where he has since remained, doing an excellent business.

Dr. Metcalf was united in marriage in 1884 to Miss Carrie Ford, the daughter of Patrick Ford, of Conneautville, Pennsylvania. Two children have blessed this union—Raymond F. and William C.

Mrs. Metcalf's parents were Patrick and Mary (Ward) Ford, the former a native of Ireland, and the latter of England. Her father's occupation was that of a molder, and later in life he became an extensive farmer in Pennsylvania. He came to America in 1849, and settled in Conneautville, Crawford county, Pennsylvania, where he purchased a farm of 160 acres. Here he engaged in farming, and continued his residence until his death, which occurred in 1886. The mother is still living, and resides on the home farm in Pennsylvania. They have a family of ten living children—Mary, now Mrs. William Dorathy; Margaret, now Mrs. P. B. Henretta; Rosa and Anna, twins (Rosa now being Mrs. William Haggarty, and Anna, now Mrs. Moses Crapes); Lizzie, now Mrs. Boatman; Thomas C., John W., Mrs. Metcalf; Ella, who lives with Mrs. Dr. Metcalf; and Sarah, now Mrs. William Steele. Mrs. Metcalf's father was one of the wealthy prominent men of the county in which he lived. He was a democrat in politics, and for some years held the office of mayor of Conneautville, and also held the office of justice of the peace. After he retired from active business life he held various offices of trust. He was a man who took great pride in raising fine stock, and owned the famed horse called Blazing Star, a race horse which sold for $1,000. He had many other very fine specimens of blooded stock. He died at the age of seventy-five years. He was a man loved and respected by all who knew him. His son Thomas C., is superintendent of the largest salt works in Michigan; and John W., another son, is at present engaged in managing the home farm. While the father was engaged in the foundry business he held the position of foreman in a large foundry at Conneautville, for twenty years.

Mrs. Metcalf is a member of the Catholic church, and is a lady who holds the esteem of a large circle of friends in Fergus Falls.

The Doctor's office is located on Lincoln avenue. In politics Dr. Metcalf is a loyal Republican, having affiliated with that party for many years.

JOSEPH A. COLBY is engaged in the livery business in Alexandria, Minnesota. He is a native of Erie county, New York, and was born on the 6th of April, 1820.

Mr. Colby's parents were Jonathan and Hannah (Cooper) Colby. This family has been noted for its loyalty to the country, indeed, every male member in every generation has served his country more or less in the wars which have been inflicted upon this land. Mr. Colby's grandfather, Ezekial was born in New Hampshire, and moved to Vermont, whence he came to the State of New York, settling in Erie county in 1808. He served as a soldier in the Revolutionary War. On coming to Erie county, New York, the country was wild, and they were among the very first pioneers who settled in and began the improvement of that county. Jonathan, the father of our subject, served in the War of 1812, and for honorable service attained the rank of lieutenant and finally received a colonel's commission.

Hannah Cooper, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was the daughter of Joseph Cooper, who was born in New Hampshire, and came to Erie county where he settled in 1810. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and was in the famous battle of Brandywine. He held a captain's commission during the entire service.

Jonathan Colby's family numbered eight children, three of whom are now living in Erie county, New York, and two in Douglas county, Minnesota.

Joseph A. Colby, of whom we write, received his early training on a farm, remaining in that business until he was seventeen years of age. At that time he came west, spending a short period in Indiana, whence he went to Chicago. Here he remained three years, at the end of which time he returned to Aurora, Erie county, New York. Desiring to better prepare himself for life's duties, he commenced a course at the Aurora academy, where he studied for two years. He then engaged in the study of law, entering the law office of his brother-in-law, P. M. Vosburgh. Then he engaged in the mercantile business, forming a partnership with C. J. Hamlin, running for a time what was known as the city store. His firm had three branch stores, also, and did a large business for a number of years. Mr. Colby continued in this line from 1844 to 1856, at which time he sold out and came west, settling in Hastings, Minnesota. Here he engaged in farming, and also in the wheat business. Still later he engaged in the grocery trade, until the breaking out of the war in 1861. At this time he turned his attention to raising volunteers to enter the union army. He helped to recruit a company of troops with Marshall, of St. Paul, and this company was finally consolidated and called Company K, Eighth Regiment Minnesota Volunteers. This company came west to Alexandria, Douglas county, and built a stockade, where they remained in the service until 1863.

In this year the company was disbanded, part of them going with General Sibley's command and part with General Sully. During this time Mr. Colby was on duty at St. Paul, purchasing for the Government different supplies. He bought horses with saddles and bridles and necessary trappings He was in the service of the Government for four years. In 1856 Mr. Colby came to Alexandria, settling on a farm five miles

south of the village on the shores of Lake Mary. He took about 400 acres, and engaged in farming until 1882. However, prior to this time, in 1875, he moved his family into Alexandria, where he engaged in the livery business, also running a stage line to Morris, Parker's Prairie and Pomme de Terre. During this time he worked up quite a business, employing, continually, four or five men. The stage line business was kept up by him until he was virtually frozen out by the advent of the railroads. He has made considerable money in buying and selling horses. He bought the livery building, which he now occupies, in 1880, keeps twenty horses, and supplies tourists with teams during the summer months. He owns a good residence on H street, where he now lives.

Mr. Colby was married in the year 1843 to Miss Cyrena H. McKillips, of Erie county, New York. They have now three living children — Frank, Rosa and Fred. Frank Colby was married in 1865 to Lizzie Thomson, by whom he has had three daughters — Rosa, Lena and Abbie. Frank enlisted in the Third Minnesota Regiment of Volunteers in 1861 as a private, rising to the rank of corporal. He served in the war until its close, losing his health from exposure and hard service. He is now a resident of Alexandria. Rosa, now Mrs. Truax, formerly Mrs. Stone, was first married to Mr. Stone, by whom she had one child — Archie. In 1876 she married Mr. Truax, by whom she has had two children — Joseph and Thura. Fred married Miss Anna Siples in 1867, by whom he has had one child — Arthur. Fred Colby is a resident of Hastings, Minnesota, and is agent for the St. Paul and Milwaukee Railroad Company.

Joseph A. Colby has been identified with the interests of Douglas county for many years, coming here in an early day, and becoming one of its first citizens. He helped to organize the county in 1866, and for years held the office of justice of the peace in Lake Mary township. He also held the office of town clerk for three years, and was connected with the board of school directors. Mr. Colby affiliates with the republican party in politics, and with his wife and family belongs to the Episcopal church of Alexandria.

WILLIAM L. COE, who has charge of the elevator at Ada, belonging to the Red River Valley Elevator Company, is one of the most popular citizens of that village. He is a native of Durham county, or shire, England, the son of Joseph and Ann (Grice) Coe, and was born November 27, 1844. In the year 1854, when he was about ten years of age, he crossed the wide Atlantic with his parents and for about a year resided in Virginia. From there the family removed to Michigan and two years later to Wisconsin. While a resident of the latter State the Civil War broke out and the government was threatened with subversion. Among others, August 27, 1861, the subject of this sketch enlisted in the First Wisconsin Battery of Light Artillery, and was mustered into the service of the United States at Racine, September 16th, following. After waiting about two weeks the command was ordered to Cumberland Gap, Tennessee, where it was attached to the corps of General A. J. Smith. Acting to the north and rear of Vicksburg, the battery helped open the blockade to that place, and participated throughout the entire siege of that fortified city, losing some three men. This small loss is surprising, as the battery was close up to the rebel works, and the section of which Mr. Coe was a member, not more than eighty yards from

the line of their entrenchments, from May 18th, until the surrender of the place, July 4th. From that place Mr. Coe went with the command to Jackson, Mississippi, to force the position held by General Joe Johnston, and after the latter had evacuated that city proceeded with the corps to which the battery was attached, up the Red river to reinforce General N. P. Banks. Mr. Coe participated for five weeks in that ill-judged expedition, which, but for the assistance carried him by General Smith, would have resulted in the entire destruction of General Banks' army. On returning to the Mississippi river Mr. Coe was sent with the battery to New Orleans, where he was stationed until the fall of 1864, when, his time having expired, he was discharged and returned to his home.

From the latter he came the same fall to Winona, and in 1865 engaged in the wheat business in which he has been ever since. The last six years previous to his coming here was spent in Minneapolis, four years in the employ of the Millers' Association of that city and two years in that of the Red River Valley Elevator Company. In 1886 he came to Ada in the interest of the latter company and has been a resident here ever since. Mr. Coe takes an active interest in all G. A. R. matters and is the present commander of William Ketchum Post, No. 62, of Ada, and is a member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity.

He is, socially, one of the most popular citizens of the village, and one of its most active and public-spirited business men. He stands high in the estimation of his fellow-citizens as a straightforward business man, enjoying a high degree of respect and esteem.

Mr. Coe was married September 10, 1875, to Miss Rose Durkee. Her father was a speculator and farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Coe are the parents of three children, as follows — Clarence Hector, Harry Victor and Ella Belle.

CHARLES B. KLOOS, a respected and industrious husbandman of Grant county, Minnesota, is a resident of section 24, Maxsville township. He is a native of Germany, born in Maintzler, in the town of Grossherzogthum Hesser on the 20th day of February, 1848, and is the son of Henry and Thoratea (Keller) Kloos, natives of the same kingdom. The father came to the United States in 1859 and settled in Carver county, Minnesota, where he died March 27, 1881. His occupation through active life was farming. There was a family of seven children, named as follows—Catharine, Henry, Ludwig, Elizabeth, Charles, John and Daniel. Daniel died in Carver county, Minnesota, in his sixteenth year. Ludwig died in the late war. He was taken prisoner and confined in Andersonville prison, where he died from cruel treatment and starvation.

Charles B. Kloos, the subject of this biographical review spent the younger days of his life in attending school in his native land, and at about twelve years of age came with his parents to America's shores. After a voyage of forty-two days the family landed in New York City, from which place they went to St. Paul, Minnesota. After remaining there for six weeks they moved to the farm which the father had purchased in Carver county. Charles, our subject, attended the high school in St. Paul, and after completing his course there, attended a commercial college. During the interim which separated his high school attendance and his course at the commercial college, he was employed in a steamboat office, to which position he was reinstated after leaving the business college. This position he held for twelve years and after leaving he removed to Grant county, Minnesota, where he bought 640 acres—all of section 23, Delaware township. After improving 250 acres of the farm, building a good house and barn, he sold the entire tract of land, in 1882. Mr. Kloos

then bought his present place on section 24 in Maxsville township. He bought 80 acres, homesteaded 80 acres and took a tree claim of 160 acres. Since then he has added to his property until he now owns one of the most desirable farms in the county, comprising 650 acres, all well improved. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising and has the best of building improvements.

Mr. Kloos was married July 29, 1875, to Miss Margrette Eichmitter, and they have been blessed with the following-named children—Anna, Lewis, Willie (deceased), Ora and Cora (twins), Prettyman and Mabel. Mrs. Kloos is a native of Minnesota, born in Carver county January 4, 1856, and educated there. Mr. Kloos is one of the representative men of the town of Maxsville, and has held the offices of justice of the peace, school clerk, etc. He, with his family, belong to the Lutheran church. He is a man of the utmost honor and integrity, and is highly esteemed by all, both as a neighbor and an exemplary citizen.

GOWEN D. FRANCIS, the photographic artist of Crookston, Minnesota, and one of its prominent business men, is a native of Enfield, Penobscot county, Maine, where he first saw the light on the 19th of April, 1861. When three or four years old his parents, Elias R. and Mary Francis, moved to Lincoln, where he enjoyed the advantages of the excellent educational institutions of that town until he had reached his eighteenth year. At that time he attended Eastman's Commercial College, Poughkeepsie, New York. On completing the course of that institution he went to the "Centennial State," Colorado, whither his parents had gone while he was in college. About one year after arriving in Silver Cliff, Colorado, he entered the photograph gallery of Charles E. Emery, where he learned the mysteries of the photographic art. He closely pursued this business in that place until 1884, when he removed to Miller, Dakota, and there established a gallery of his own. In the spring of the following year, however, he removed to Crookston, and followed his profession for a year or so in the establishment of H. J. Kertson. After a visit to his Colorado home, which extended over a period of six months, on returning to Crookston, Mr. Francis purchased the business and outfit of his former employer, and has conducted the establishment ever since.

Mr. Francis is a thorough master of his art, and the work turned out at his gallery is the equal to the best in any of the larger cities, and the finish superior to many. In addition to the mechanical part of his business he carries in stock a full and complete line of picture-frame molding, and is prepared to furnish frames in any quantity. He makes a specialty of enlarging and reprinting old and faded photographs, making them as good and fresh as new.

The subject of this sketch was united in marriage, at Crookston, Minnesota, with Miss Ella Adams, of Miller, Dakota, on the 9th of September, 1885.

HENRY F. EDWARDS, who is proprietor of the City Dairy at Moorhead, Minnesota, finds place in this work for a biographical sketch, which, from the best data possible to collect, the writer has been able to formulate the following bit of personal history, concerning a highly respected business man and citizen.

He is a native of St. Lawrence county, New York, born in 1853. His parents were George and Charlotte (Mears) Edwards, natives of England and Vermont, respectively.

The father came to America in 1840, settling in New York State, where he engaged at boot and shoe making, continuing the same until his death, which took place in 1878. He had a family of eight children, five of whom are now living—Henry F., Sarah J., Agnes E., Charles H. and Lillie C. The father was a republican in his politics. He had been a British soldier for seven years, being drafted in for life, but made his escape after seven years.

Our subject, Henry F. Edwards, remained at home until twelve years of age, up to which time he attended the common schools. At that age he engaged at work on a farm, attending school winters, and followed this for twenty years. He followed farm life in the East until he was twenty-nine years of age, having bought him a good farm when he was twenty-five years old—the place being in his native county. In 1882, he sold the farm and came to Fargo, Dakota, where he purchased a dairy and continued to operate the same for a year where it was, and then moved the plant to Moorhead, Minnesota, where he is still situated. His brother, Charles H., was his partner until 1888, when he purchased his interest. Mr. Edwards was married in 1888 to Miss Annie E. Chase, from Michigan. Her people were L. G. and Sarah (Menzies) Chase. The father was born in London, England, and the mother at Detroit, Michigan. The father came to America when he was eighteen years of age, following farming and fruit growing. He now resides at Manistee, Michigan. They had a family of eleven children, six of whom are now living — Edgar, Louisa, now Mrs. Thomas Solley; James, Charles, Annie E., now Mrs. H. F. Edwards, and Edwin. The father is a republican and a man who is full of public spirit. The mother belongs to the Church of England.

Our subject believes in the principles of the prohibition party, and is an upright man who deals square with every one. His place of business is on the east side of the Manitoba railway track and south of the Northern Pacific line. He keeps fifty cows and sells his product at wholesale, to parties in both Fargo and Moorhead.

ASOLEM, the subject of our present article, is the editor and publisher of the Fergus Falls *Ugeblad*, the only Scandinavian journal published in the Park Regions. Mr. Solem was born near Trondhjem, Norway, on the 27th of April, 1850. His parents were Ellef and Inger (Lerine) Solem, farmers, who still live where our subject was born, although they were natives of other parts of that kingdom. A. Solem was the oldest in a family of two sons and four daughters. When our subject was a boy—from seven to eleven years of age—he was sick a good deal, having an ailment in one of his legs which confined him to the bed for months at a time every year. He therefore could not go to school very much, but was a great reader and studied all the books he could borrow. In 1868 he secured a loan of $100 and attended a seminary for teachers not far from his native town, and graduated from this institution with honors, receiving an excellent testimonial. While attending school, during the first year, he was sick for several weeks with rheumatic fever, which proved a serious set back to him. Early in 1871 he went to the northern part of Norway, near Tromso, and began teaching the children in a family, which vocation he followed for five years. Besides that he secured a position much like a county treasurer in this country, but his salary was very small as compared with the salary for such an office here. He had paid his debt and commenced to think of going to school again. He got another loan—$500—and

went to a school for engineers and architects in Trondhjem. The course was three years, and when that time was up he came to America in September, 1879. He had relatives here at several places, but did not know where, except that some lived in Ottertail county, Minnesota, and there he came early in October. He was well received by his relatives, but had a hard time getting some thing to do. To work in some office with drawing and the like was what he wanted, but could get nothing of the kind. He then worked at anything he could get—on the farm, in the school (Norwegian), in the store, and as carpenter, but felt he was not in the right place, and was rather low spirited. He was not a very great hand on this kind of work either. After having been here nearly a year everything seemed to go right against him, and he had a hard time of it. But late in the spring 1881 there came a change all through. In the spring of 1880 his betrothed came over from Norway, and they were married in the fall of the same year. In the spring of 1881 they moved to Fergus Falls, Minnesota, and he offered to take any kind of work, but could get nothing until he finally was offered a place setting type in a newspaper office which had just been opened. It was something entirely new to him, but he thought, "it must be steady work, if he could learn." This was a Norwegian paper, but it was rather hard to get what little money he earned, and therefore, after about half a year, he went to the Fergus Falls *Journal* and got a job there. He asked the privilege of setting by the 1,000 (ems) as with the other paper, and that was granted. This was in January or February, 1882. He was a rather poor hand at the type case yet, and his English was just as poor. He made small wages but gradually came to realize that he was outgrowing his former ideas of being an architect, and that some sort of a printer loomed up in its place. It was quite a change. About five years of hard school work seemed almost lost, and he had started on something entirely new. He worked in the *Journal* office till after New Years' Day, 1883, when the proprietor of the *Journal* bought the Norwegian paper he had worked on before, and which had now been suspended. Being a little modest, he refused to be its editor, but Mr. Underwood, the owner of both papers, would not listen to this, and Mr. Solem finally had to yield. Fortunately, however, at about this time another man offered his services, and glad was Mr. Solem to be relieved of the responsibility. After this our subject worked as foreman on the paper, and, in fact, for some time did everything that belonged to the mechanical department. But the paper did not pay, and was then sold to a stock company, Mr. Underwood, however, retaining a controlling interest. Still it did not prove a financial success, and Mr. Solem concluded that could he get full control of the paper, edit it himself and reduce the expenses, the enterprise could be made a success. Accordingly he secured a loan, and in July, 1884, purchased the office, and is now editor and sole proprietor. He is meeting with merited success and the paper has now an extensive circulation.

JOHN WEST is the popular landlord of the hotel which bears his well-known name in the busy and active village of Barnesville, Clay county, Minnesota. He is a native of England, born in Warickshire, on the 7th day of October, 1847, and is the son of Richard and Mary West, natives of England. The parents of our subject emigrated to the United States in 1854, and settled in Michigan, where they have since remained. They are the parents of the following named children—Thomas, Sarah, Caroline, Annie, Robert, George, William and John, our subject.

John West, the subject of this biographical sketch, remained in his native land until he was seven years of age, and at that period he came to the United States with his parents. After landing he settled in Michigan at the village of Sturges. He remained there, attending the common schools of that place, until he was about fifteen years old. In 1862 he entered the employ of the Great Western Railroad Company, and remained with them for over twenty-three years. Eighteen years of that time he was an engineer, and on the 1st day of November, 1883, he removed to the State of Minnesota and settled at St. Paul. There he secured a position as engineer on the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba line, and made a regular run from St. Paul to St. Cloud and to Willmar. This route passed through St. Cloud, and while stopping there on the 14th of April, 1886, a day of horror, never to be forgotten by those who were there and passed through the danger of that cyclone, which spread desolation and ruin over that fair city. Our subject barely escaped with his life. He was in bed and hearing the approaching storm, got up, partially dressed, and just stepped through the door leading to another room, when the house was caught up in the vortex of the whirlwind and completely demolished. Mr. West was hurled through the air, and although carried over fifty feet, received no serious injury. The lady of the house was whirled up into the air, carried a short distance, and was slightly injured, while the lady and her servant, with whom Mr. West was boarding, were instantly killed. Mr. West received severe wounds and bruises on account of which he was unable to do any work for six weeks. He then took his old position as engineer on the road, but found himself too much disabled to do service in his old line, engineering. He therefore removed to Barnesville, Clay county, Minnesota, where he purchased his present property and engaged in the hotel business. He has since resided there engaged in the business, and is one of the most popular and highly esteemed hotel men in the Red River Valley.

Mr. West was united in marriage in July, 1868, to Miss Rachel Penman, a native of the State of New York. This union has been blessed with the following named children—William R. and Bert W., who are living, and three others deceased.

Mr. West takes an active interest in all matters of a local nature, pertaining to town or county. In political matters he affiliates with the democratic party. He is one of the representative citizens of the county; a man of the highest honor and integrity; his word is considered as good as his bond.

HON. WILLIAM E. PURCELL is a leading attorney of Wahpeton, Richland county, North Dakota. He is a native of Hunterdon county, New Jersey, where he was born August 3, 1858. The parents of the subject of our sketch were Joseph and Johannah (Dugan) Purcell, natives of Ireland. They came to America in 1853 and settled at Flemington, New Jersey, where the father engaged in farming.

The younger days of the subject of this sketch were spent at work on the farm. He received a good common school education, and in 1876 commenced the study of law in the office of Hon. John N. Voorhees, of Flemington, New Jersey, continuing his studies until 1880, when he was admitted to the bar, and in the same year removed to Wahpeton, Richland county, North Dakota, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1884 he was elected county attorney, and in 1886 entered upon the duties of city attorney of Wahpe-

ton. In 1888 he was appointed United States district attorney by President Cleveland, his field of duties taking in the entire Territory. There are eight districts in Dakota, and Mr. Purcell, as district attorney, must visit them all to attend to the legal duties of his office. This necessitates a vast amount of travel and absence from home. He is a member of the board of education and a member of the agricultural board of North Dakota. In politics Mr. Purcell affiliates with the democratic party, in defense of whose principles he often takes the stump. He has been successful in a financial way, and owns a thousand acres of land and considerable city property in Wahpeton. Mr. Purcell is a lawyer of excellent legal attainments, and is highly respected by his fellow-townsmen. Having thoroughly prepared himself for his profession, he has risen to be the leading attorney in the county. His brother, Richard R., who has been studying law with him for some time, was admitted to the bar in 1888, and is still in his office attending to legal matters during his absence on district business.

ANDREW GUNDERSON, one of the enterprising farmers of Clay county, Minnesota, has, through hard labor and frugality, situated himself in the midst of a fine comfortable home at Moorhead.

He was born in Norway, March 16, 1821. His father was Gunder Christofferson, a farmer, who had four children — Christoffer, Jeris, Andrew and Annie. The parents were faithful Lutherans, and died in the land of their birth.

Our subject, Andrew, was raised at home to farm life and duties, but when sixteen years old he went to work on a farm with his brother, where he remained for eighteen years. Then he was married, and worked five years on what is known as the Soldier's Home. He then came to America, in 1872, stopping in Cass county, Dakota, where he worked on the railroad six months, after which he came to Moorhead, which at that time only presented some four or five houses, the balance of the places of inhabitation being mere shanties. He found work in the round house, across the river from Moorhead in Fargo, for six months. He then put in several months at any kind of labor that he could find to do — not being afraid of hard labor, he always found some sort of employment. He purchased a lot and built the house in which he now lives, and also pre-empted a quarter section of land, six miles out from Moorhead, in Oak Park township. He improved this and then bought an equal amount which adjoined the former piece.

The date of his marriage was November 1, 1863; he married Miss Mary H. Feltmann, a native of Norway, and the daughter of Peter Feltmann. Her mother's name was Martha Nelson. Her father was a sea captain, and also farmed in Norway, in which land they both died. Mr. and Mrs. Gunderson's children now living are — Matilda, who is a clerk in Sharp's dry goods store at Moorhead; and Annie, who is a student in the high school at Moorhead.

In politics Mr. Gunderson is a republican, thinking that the true theory is not to tie one's faith to party, but see that good men are placed in office.

ALEXANDER H. DUNLAP, M. D., one of the brightest ornaments of the medical profession of the city of Crookston, Minnesota, is a native of Canada, having been born at Pembroke, in the province of Ontario, September 14, 1857, and is the son of John and Julia (Ellis) Dunlap. In his earliest youth he sought his education in the ordinary primary schools, and after that at the Kingston preparatory college. In 1876,

at the age of nineteen, having come to the determination to adopt the medical profession as a life's work, with that intention he matriculated at the celebrated McGill Medical College, located at Montreal, than which there is none better on this continent, and after diligently pursuing his studies, both in surgery, therapeutics and materia medica, was finally graduated with honor at the commencement in March, 1882.

The young doctor on looking around him for a location in which to settle, where his talents and training would be of benefit to himself and humanity, felt that in the newer countries of the West he would find a greater field for his efforts, and therefore in September following his graduation, after resting during the summer, he came to the far-famed Red River Valley, and perceiving the growing importance of the then flourishing village of Crookston, he settled in that place. Opening an office for the practice of the profession to which he had devoted his attention, and hanging "his banner on the outward walls," that all might know that he was a disciple of Galen and master of the healing art, commenced practice. By strictly attending to the duties devolving upon him, a conscientious discharge of the obligations laid upon him by his profession, and his close study of the cases submitted to his care, he has built up a most excellent, extended, and lucrative practice. Although the youngest member of the medical fraternity in the city, Dr. Dunlap already occupies a prominent position therein, and is regarded in an estimable light by his coadjutors in the profession.

The Doctor is an active and zealous memmer of the Masonic fraternity, having been made a Mason in Crookston Lodge, No. 141, A. F. & A. M., with which he still continues to be connected. He is also a member of Hiram Lodge, No. 78, A. O. U. W., of Crookston.

Dr. Dunlap is as yet a single man, not having assumed the yoke matrimonial.

GILBERT OLSON, one of Grant county's most highly respected citizens, is residing on section 22, Erdahl township, where he is carrying on an extensive farming and stock-raising business. He is a native of Norway, born on the 28th of July, 1836, and is a son of Ole Munson and Guri (Gilbertson) Munson, natives also of the kingdom of Norway. The father, who was a farmer, died at the advanced age of ninety-two years. The mother died in 1885, at the age of seventy years. They were the parents of the following named children — Anton, Gilbert, John, Ole, Ingebar, and one who died in infancy.

Gilbert Olson, the subject of this memior, spent his early days in attending the excellent common schools of his native land. When he was fifteen years old, he left the school-room and learned the shoemaker's trade. In 1854, or when he was eighteen years of age, he emigrated to the United States, and after a voyage of seven weeks, landed at Quebec, Canada, where he was forced to remain for some time on account of sickness. As soon as health permitted, he removed to Wisconsin, between Waupon and Fond du Lac, where he was again assailed by sickness and confined for six months. As soon as he had recovered his health, he engaged work of a farmer in that locality, and remained with him for two years. At the expiration of that time he removed to Madison, Wisconsin, where he remained about six months, then going to Whitewater, Walworth county, Wisconsin. He remained there until the outbreak of the Civil War, and in 1862 enlisted in the Twenty-eighth Wisconsin Infantry, entering as a private and being discharged as corporal. He was under Capt. E. S. Redington for three years and participated in the following battles: Helena, Arkansas; Vicksburg, Little Rock, Spanish Fort, Mobile and Pine Bluff, besides a great many skirmishes

and scouting expeditions. He was honorably discharged at Brownsville, Texas, August 25, 1865. After his discharge, Mr. Olson returned to Madison, Wisconsin, where he was paid off. He then went to Iowa, where he remained for one winter, and then left for Menominee, Wisconsin, where he worked in a saw mill for three years. At the expiration of that time he removed to Grant county, Minnesota. In 1870 he homesteaded a tract of land on section 22, Erdahl township, where he has since continued to reside, engaged extensively and successfully in general farming operations. His well-improved farm now comprises 320 acres of excellent land, and Mr. Olson is one of the oldest settlers and most highly esteemed citizens in Grant county.

Mr. Olson was married April 18, 1871, to Miss Anna Johnson, a native of Norway. Their marriage has been blessed with nine children—Gena, Oden (deceased), Malinda, Adolph, Josephine, Odena, Oden, Freeman and Axel. Mr. Olson has been supervisor of his township, school director, and held other offices of a local nature. Mr. Olson, with his family, belongs to the Lutheran church. In political matters he affiliates with the republican party. He is an honored member of the Grand Army of the Republic, holding a membership in Reynolds Post No. 51, of Alexandria, Minnesota.

RUDOLPH C. BURKHARDT, the general landlord at the Cleveland House, at Crookston, Minnesota, came to that city in January, 1880, and since that time has been identified with the growth and prosperity of the place.

The subject of this personal narrative was born at Marine, Madison county, Illinois, December 27, 1857, and is the son of Hon. Henry and Elizabeth (Burgher) Burkhardt. His father was a man of energy, industry and excellent business talents, and in 1859, with a view to the betterment of his fortune, removed to Wabasha, Wabasha county, Minnesota, where he embarked in business, carrying on a meat market, which he still continues. In the public life of that portion of the State he has been an important factor, having served for five years as sheriff of the county, and was elected, in 1886, to represent the district in the State senate. In 1878 he came to Crookston and purchased the lots and laid the foundation and plans for the present brewery, operated by Burkhardt & Co., but returned to Wabasha, where he makes his home.

Rudolph C. Burkhardt received from his parents full facilities for availing himself of the excellent educational advantages afforded by the place of their residence, and remained with them until 1880, assisting his father somewhat in his business. In the last named year he went to La Crosse, Wisconsin, and spent one term in the Commercial College, after which he came to Crookston, and had charge of the books of the brewery. In this employment he remained five years, at the expiration of which he purchased the Cleveland House and embarked in his present business. The hotel is a neat and convenient one of some eighteen rooms, and has a handsome bar-room and saloon in connection. Beside this property Mr. Burkhardt has considerable real estate in the city, and is one of the solid men of the city in a financial sense.

Mr. Burkhardt is an active member of Crookston Lodge, No. 79, I. O. O. F., and is the district deputy grand master of the order in this place. He was united in marriage, June 22, 1882, with Miss Bertha Boelker, of Mazeppa, Wabasha county, this State, and a native of Canada. They have two children—LeRoy and Raymond.

ALONZO BRANDENBURG is the present sheriff of Otter Tail county, Minnesota. He is a native of the city of Dayton, Ohio, and was born on the 1st of November, 1849.

His parents were Alpheus M. and Catharine Brandenburg, who were both natives of Dayton, Ohio. The father moved to Muscatine, Iowa, and while there was engaged in the mercantile business and followed the same until in 1858, when he went to Trempaleau, Wisconsin. Here he engaged in the mercantile business, in which line he continued for a number of years. He has now retired from active business and is still living at Trempaleau. The mother died in 1881. They had a family of six children, the following of whom are now living—Esther, now Mrs. Grover; Maria, now Mrs. Elkins; Mary, Alonzo and Oscar.

The younger days of the subject of our sketch were spent in attending school in Wisconsin. After completing his scholastic course, he then, for some time, clerked in a general store at Trempaleau. After continuing in this line for four years he went to Kansas where he remained six months. In 1870 he came northward, stopping at Troy, Winona county, Minnesota, where he clerked in a hotel for some time. In the spring of 1871 he came to Fergus Falls, Otter Tail county, Minnesota, and at once turned his attention to the manufacture of lime. He burned the first lime at Fergus Falls, and followed that business for one year. He then learned the trade of plastering, in which business he continued for four years, taking a great many contracts for that kind of work, and employing continually from four to six men. He then engaged in selling agricultural machinery, and followed that business for eight years, and in 1881 was elected sheriff of Otter Tail county. His first term was under the old law and lasted three years. Since that date, every succeeding two years, he has been re-elected to the office of sheriff. Mr. Brandenburg has been a man of considerable prominence in local politics, and has been honored in many ways by his fellow citizens. He was the first marshal of the city, holding that office for two years, and for some years was alderman of the third ward. In the business improvements of Fergus Falls he has proven himself to be a progressive citizen. He has built four dwelling houses besides his own residence on Cavour avenue. He is one of the directors of the Citizens' National Bank, and is a stock-holder in the Otter Tail flouring mill. In politics he is a loyal republican, having affiliated with that party for many years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is one of the solid and substantial men of the city and county.

Mr. Brandenburg was married in 1874 to Miss Alice Faber, of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Brandenburg is the daughter of George M. Faber.

HARRY M. WHEELOCK, the local editor of the Fergus Falls *Journal*, was born at Fredonia, New York, on the 14th of June, 1859. His parents, Theodore and Eva (Jennings) Wheelock, were natives, respectively, of Massachusetts and Connecticut. The father is now a resident of St. Paul. The mother died at Duluth in 1880. The parents had a family of two sons —Harry M. and Leland L.

Harry M. Wheelock, our present subject, received his education in the Normal School at Fredonia, New York, and at an early age began learning the printer's trade—"the art preservative of all arts." After finishing his apprenticeship he worked at his trade in various portions of the East and West. In 1882 he came to Fergus Falls, Minnesota, and aided in the establishment of the *Daily Telegram*. For two years he was connected

with that paper, and then in company with Capt. J. D. Wood established the *Democrat*. A few months later he became connected with the Fergus Falls *Journal*, and is now local and associate editor on that paper. From his many years experience in active newspaper work he understands the business thoroughly, and is rated as one of the best newspaper men in the Park Regions.

Mr. Wheelock was married, in 1882, to Miss Josephine A. Buck, of St. Paul.

JOSEPH B. HODGSON, who is engaged in the collection and agricultural implement business, at Herman, Grant county, Minnesota, is one of the most intelligent and best posted citizens of his locality. A genial, well informed and courteous gentleman, he has made many warm friends, and is highly regarded both as a business man and an exemplary citizen.

Mr. Hodgson is a native of Minnesota, born in Dakota county, on the 5th of April, 1857, and a son of Thomas and Charlotte Lenora (Corran) Hodgson. His parents were natives of England. They were married in the land of their birth, and at an early day came to the United States, locating at Galena, Illinois. From there they removed to Dakota county, Minnesota, in 1854, and there the father died in 1874. He was a member of the Methodist church, and man of high christian character. The widow has lived in St. Paul since 1882, being now about 74 years of age. Thomas Hodgson and wife were the parents of seven children — five boys and two girls—all of whom grew to manhood and womanhood—Kate, Susan, Edward J., Thomas C., William, James, and Joseph B. Kate became the wife of B. H. Phinney, and died in 1887. Susan is the wife of C. H. Phinney, one of Grant county's leading farmers. Edward J. married Miss Mary Staples, and is now a lawyer in St. Paul. Thomas C., is a resident of Delaware township, Grant county. He held the office of county superintendent of Grant county for many years, and is now one of the State grain inspectors. William is an attorney at Hastings, Minnesota. James is a lawyer at Benson, Minnesota.

Joseph B. Hodgson, whose name heads this article, grew to manhood in his native county. He received a good practical education, and supplemented this with a thorough course at the St. Paul Business College, finishing his studies in 1881. After leaving college he clerked in his brother's law office for two years and then came to Herman, Grant county, Minnesota, and since that time has devoted his attention to the machine business, and also to collecting.

Mr. Hodgson is a capable and careful business man, and a gentleman of wide general information. During his residence in St. Paul, for nearly a year, he was a reporter on the *Minneapolis Evening Journal*, being connected with the St. Paul department. In political matters he is a republican, and has always been an active and zealous worker for the success of that organization.

JOHN A. HANNAH, a well-to-do and successful farmer residing on section 28, Nisbet township, Polk county, Minnesota, is one of the leading citizens of the locality in which he lives. He was born in Ontario, Canada, on the 11th of April, 1851, and was a son of William and Charlotte (McDonald) Hannah, who were also natives of the same Province. Both of the parents are now deceased. They had a family of thirteen children, eight boys and five girls—John A., William, Maggie, Isabella, Dan (deceased), Rose Ann (deceased), Charles Albert, James, Ellen Alice, Henry, Lottie, Allan (deceased), and Andrew Ernest. William married

Isabella M. Brownlee (deceased), and is living in Nisbet township with Andrew and Ernest, their sister Ellen Alice keeping house for them. Maggie married Alexander Kelley, and they are living in Michigan. Isabella married John Bilfer, and they are still residents of Ontario. The youngest sister, Lottie, lives in Ontario with her brothers James and Henry. Rose Ann married Kenneth McCharles, and died, leaving two children—Bertie, a girl, and William. The girl lives with James Hannah and the boy is with an aunt of his mother's.

John A. Hannah, the principal subject of our present sketch, was reared and educated in the Province of his birth, receiving the same training as to industry and integrity which is characteristic of the race from which he springs. At an early age he began work, and while still living at home for about eight years he worked in the lumber camps and on the river. In 1877 he was married, and remained in his native land until the following March (of 1878), when he came to Polk county, Minnesota, and selected a home near the village of Fisher, where he has since lived. He took 80 acres as a pre-emption, and a tree claim of 160 acres, so that he has a good-sized farm. His improvements are comfortable and tasty, and the farm is under a good state of cultivation. Mr. Hannah is rated as one of the most substantial citizens of the locality in which he lives; he is a man of the strictest integrity and is highly esteemed, both as a neighbor and an exemplary citizen.

The date of Mr. Hannah's marriage was March 23, 1877, and he and his wife are the parents of the following-named children—William J., Mary R., Lottie M., Robert L. and Nettie E. Mrs. Hannah was formerly Miss Jennette Brownlee, a daughter of Robert and Mary (Dunlap) Brownlee. She was born in Ontario, but her parents were natives of Scotland.

ROBERT J. McNEIL is one of the leading harness makers of Alexandria, Minnesota. He is a native of Canada, and was born February 8, 1857.

Mr. McNeil is the son of Robert C. and Mary (McCallum) McNeil, the former a native of New York, and the latter a native of Canada. Robert C. McNeil was a harness-maker by trade, and followed this business through most of his life in Canada and in Elk River, Minnesota, to which place he came in 1867. He remained in Elk River for two years, and in 1869 came to Alexandria, settled on lands within the village limits and lived there until his death in 1874. Mrs. McNeil, the mother of the subject of our sketch, died in 1875. Mr. McNeil opened the first harness shop in Alexandria. His establishment was known from Alexandria to Fort Gerry, and for many miles around in the vicinity of these places. People came from the fort and from long distances to buy harness of Mr. McNeil, in whom they had much confidence. Mr. McNeil continued in the harness business until his death. He enjoyed the esteem and confidence of his fellow townsmen, was road supervisor for some years, and helped to lay out the road running to Hudson township. The father had a family of nine children, six of whom are now living—Robert J., Elizabeth, now Mrs. C. T. Robards; Walter, William, Frank and Cora, the last adopted by Mr. Sims, a leading hardware merchant of Alexandria. Mary died at the age of eighteen and two others, boys, died in childhood.

The subject of our sketch received his education in Alexandria, and after leaving school he worked at the printing business for nineteen months for W. E. Hicks, who then owned and edited the Alexandria *Post*. He then learned the harness business of his father and uncle, W. L. McCallum, and opened a shop of his own in 1878. He located

his shop on Main street, from which place he has not removed, but has continued business in the old stand from the first. He purchased his present business building in 1881. He has the pioneer shop of the village, his father having established the business in 1869. Mr. McNeil keeps from two to four men employed all the time, and has a large business, and also carries a large stock of horse furnishing goods.

Mr. McNeil was married in 1879 to Miss Alice E. Hill, daughter of Lewis Hill, of Alexandria. Four children have blessed this union—Walter H., Edwin C., Edna and Nina. Mr. McNeil is one of the enterprising business men of the village and county, is interested as a stockholder in the Douglas County Bank and Alexandria Manufacturing Company, owns over 400 acres of land, and is otherwise financially interested in the welfare of city and county. He is independent in politics, is an Odd-Fellow, and is also a member of the Knights of Honor fraternity.

JAMES D. PARK, who follows blacksmithing at Moorhead, Minnesota, is the subject of the following sketch:

He is a Canadian by birth; was born August 24, 1844, and is the son of William and Ann (Dinwoodie) Park, natives of England and Scotland, respectively. The father was reared at Carlisle and the mother near Glasgow. The father was a farmer and he came to Canada in 1842, engaging in farming, until his death, which took place in 1870; he left a wife and nine children. The mother still lives in Canada, near Chatam, with her son Henry, who is one of the seven children. They are named — Jane, afterward Mrs. Sutherland, deceased; Andrew, now in Idaho Territory; Elizabeth, Mrs. Taylor; Agnes, Mrs. Riddell; Isabella, deceased; James D. and Henry and John, twins. The father was a drummer boy at the battle of Waterloo. He belonged to the English church, while his good wife belonged to the Presbyterian church.

Our subject was raised on a farm, receiving a common-school education. When he was thirteen years of age he went to learn the trade of a blacksmith, but only worked at it a year with the first man, and then went to Ogdensburgh, State of New York, in 1858, serving full three years. He then worked from that time on until 1863, when he returned to Canada, working there until 1866. After spending a short time in New York State he again went back to Canada, remained a while, but in 1868 went to San Francisco, California, where he remained for three years and a half. After his trip to the Pacific coast he returned to Canada, but shortly came to Fargo, Dakota Territory, arriving in 1879, and took a claim of 160 acres. He improved and resided on this land for two years, then came to Moorhead, where he purchased a shop and home residence.

He was married, in 1865, to Miss Derretta Weston, a native of Canada, and the daughter of John Weston. Mr. and Mrs. Park have a family of eight children, six of whom are now living — Rebecca, Ida E., William, John W. (deceased), James D., Andrew T. and Edward D.

Mrs. Park's parents were John and Esther Ann (Pitt) Weston, natives of England and Canada, respectively. The father came to Canada when a young man. When he was married he was doing an extensive business, raising horses, cattle and grain. He remained there until his death, January 17, 1869. The mother died August 3, 1877. They had a family of thirteen children, ten daughters and three sons — Mary, Mrs. Hutchcroft; Sarah, Mrs. Hutchcroft; Elizabeth Mrs. Burnside; Caroline, Mrs. Riddell; Jane, Mrs.

Riddell; Esther A., Mrs. Ranns; Adeline, Mrs. Froom; John; Derretta, Mrs. Park, and Rebecca, Mrs. Hutchcroft. Those deceased are Richard, George and Alice A. The father and mother were members of the church of England and were wealthy, influential people, who gave their children a liberal education.

Our subject is a democrat in his political belief. He belongs to the Odd Fellows, Knights of Labor and Druids. He is comfortably situated, having a fine house on Third street, which cost upward of $3,000, and is said to be the best residence on that street.

BUCKLEY D. CATLIN, contractor in brick, stone and general building, has his headquarters at Fergus Falls, Minnesota. He is a native of Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where he was born January 20, 1835. His parents were William and Sophia (Kelley) Catlin, the former a native of Connecticut and the latter of Vermont. His parents were pioneer settlers in Catlin Hollow, Tioga county, Pennsylvania. They were large farmers and stock-raisers, and the father lived to the ripe old age of ninety-four years. The mother is still living in her eighty-eighth year. The father was a democrat in politics. The grandfather was Jesse Catlin, a native of Connecticut, and by occupation a farmer. He lived to be one hundred and four years old, and his wife, Betsey Catlin, lived to the age of eighty-four years. Sophia (Kelley) Catlin was the daughter of Thomas Kelley, a native of Vermont and a soldier in the War of 1812. William Catlin, the father of the subject of our sketch, had a family of nine sons and four daughters, all of whom lived to mature age. Nine of these children are now living—Wells G., Wright B., William L., Buckley D., Merrit M., Robert W., Elmira M., Sophia and Menerva H.

The subject of our sketch remained at home, attending school during the winter months until thirteen years of age. At this early age he engaged in the lumber business, continuing in that line until twenty-eight years old, during a portion of this time being a jobber in the lumber business in Cameron county, Pennsylvania. August 18, 1862, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, in what was then known as the "buck-tail" regiment. He enlisted as a private, and was discharged as fourth sergeant at the close of the war. He saw much hard service, and was engaged in the following battles: Hooker's first battle, Gettysburg and all of the battles before Petersburg. He was in the Third Division, Warren's Fifth Corps, and Bragg's Third Brigade. After leaving the service he came to New York State and engaged in farming, which business he continued for four years. Then, in 1869, he came to Iowa, stopping at Clear Lake, where he remained eleven years engaged in dairying. In that city he built the Clear Lake cheese factory, of which he was sole proprietor. He built up an extensive business in that line, the factory being supplied by 300 cows, and after carrying on this business for three years he sold out. He purchased village property in Clear Lake and remained there until 1882, at which time he sold out and came to Fergus Falls, Minnesota, in which place he has continued to reside ever since. He has been engaged very extensively in contracting and building, and has run at times as many as forty men and sixteen teams.

Mr. Catlin was married February 8, 1863, to Miss Diana A. Cook, of McKean county, Pennsylvania, by whom he has three living children—Ella E., Albertus W. and Edward L. Ella E. is now Mrs. J. J. Ken-

dall, of Winona county, Minnesota. Her husband is engaged in the wholesale drug business. She has two sons—John C. and Guy. Albertus W. is now a United States naval cadet at Annapolis, Maryland, where he has been for three years. Edward L. is a student. The mother died in 1872 in Clear Lake, Iowa. Mr. Catlin's second wife was Laura M. Wells, a native of Fairfield, Vermont. This marriage took place in 1874, and the wife died ten years later in Fergus Falls, Minnesota. In 1888 Mr. Catlin was married to Rachel A. Perry, of the city of Rome, Oneida county, New York.

The subject of our sketch is a loyal supporter of the republican party, and belongs to the G. A. R., being a charter member of Stanton post, No. 73, Department of Minnesota. He built his fine residence, No. 114 Beach street, in 1884. Mr. Catlin is one of the prosperous, progressive citizens of Fergus Falls.

PETER RAMSTAD, the present register of deeds of Norman county, Minnesota, is one of the first of Ada's citizens, as well as one of the most popular men in that place. He made his appearance in the village in the spring of 1880, and commenced life there as a clerk in the store of G. S. Barnes & Co., of which his brother was managing partner. The following year, in company with his brother, L. L., he put up a store building, and in partnership with him entered into the general merchandise trade, under the firm name of L. L. Ramstad & Co. They continued to carry on the business until the death of the brother in 1883, after which, the estate being settled up, our subject operated the store under the name of Peter Ramstad & Co. In 1885 he gave up business entirely to attend to other duties.

During the winter of 1880–81, while the subject of the division and organization of the county was in agitation before the legislature, word came to Ada from the committee sent on there to look after their interests, that the name of Wheat was chosen for the new county. This appellation not being in consonance with the views of the leading spirits of the village, a few of them gathered together in the store of G. S. Barnes & Co., and the name of Norman was suggested by Anthony Scheir as a more suitable substitute. This seemed to strike the taste of those assembled and it was at once adopted, and the following day a petition to that effect was drawn up and circulated in their store, and by night had some two hundred signatures. It was sent to the committee at St. Paul, and the chosen name given the new county, which was ordered to be organized. At the first election the subject of this sketch was chosen chairman of the first board of county commissioners, and held that office for the year. After the death of his brother, Mr. Ramstad was appointed postmaster in his stead, and fulfilled the duties of that responsible position until the fall of 1886. Ever active in all that related to the home of his adoption he was elected a member of the village council, and at one time was the chairman of the board of supervisors of the town of McDonaldsville. In the autumn of 1886 Mr. Ramstad was nominated and elected to the office of register of deeds, of the county, and entered upon the discharge of the duties, thereof, in January, 1887.

The gentleman of whom this memoir is written is a native of Norway, born January 24, 1851, and is the son of Lars and Carrie (Wauge) Ramstad. His earlier education was obtained in the land of his birth, but at the age of twelve years he left his native home with his parents and came to the United States. The family settled in Vernon county, Wisconsin, where Peter remained, working on the farm and perfecting his education, until 1870, when, having a strong

bias toward a mercantile life, and feeling, intuitively, his talents in that direction, he commenced life as a clerk in a store in Eau Claire, Wisconsin, but, after a year or so spent in that employment, in 1872 returned to the paternal farm and contented himself there until 1880. While assisting in the agricultural pursuits there, he took an active and intelligent interest in political matters, as far as the town's interest was concerned, and served as treasurer of the township and clerk of the school board until he left there in 1880, when he came to Ada.

Mr. Ramstad was united in marriage, July 3, 1884, with Miss Christine Schriver, a native of Norway, and daughter of Nicholay and Netta (Reutz) Schriver. Mr. and Mrs. Ramstad are the parents of two children—Ibsen L. and Carrie V.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Ramstad are communicant members of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and takes an active interest in all religious work. He is one of the present board of trustees of the society of that denomination in Ada. Mr. Ramstad is also a charter member of the Knights of Pythias Lodge which was organized in that village in 1882, and was connected with the A. O. U. W. when it had an organization in the place. He is the owner of a fine farm of 520 acres of land, about 350 acres of which is under cultivation, to which he gives his personal attention, besides another farm of 200 acres, all lying near the village.

OLE J. QUALLEY, cashier of the First National Bank of Moorhead, is one of the most prominent business men in the Red River Valley, and is a self-made man in every sense of that term.

He is a native of Winnesheik county, Iowa, born May 31, 1852. His parents are Ole O. and Marken Qualley, natives of Norway. They came to America in 1847 and settled on Jefferson Prairie, Wisconsin, remaining for two years and then removed to Iowa, and there engaged in farming until 1881. At this date they moved to Grant county, Minnesota, where the father farmed two years and moved to Washington Territory, where he is still engaged in farming. The mother died in Winnesheik county, Iowa, in 1857. Our subject is the only child by that marriage. He spent his early days at home, working on the farm and attending school. He attended the Upper Iowa University six months; then he taught school and farmed for a while, after which he attended school at Marshall, Dane county, Wisconsin, for a term of three months. He also attended the Northwestern Business College at Madison, Wisconsin, for a year, graduating in 1873. In 1874 he taught in the college for three months and then returned home, accepting a position as book-keeper at Ossian, in a dry goods house, where he remained till coming to Moorhead, Minnesota, in 1877. Here he commenced book-keeping for John Erickson, dry goods dealer, remaining there fifteen months, then accepted a place in the First National Bank of Fargo, Dakota Territory, which place he held for two years and a half, when he accepted a position as book-keeper in the law firm of Benton & Darling, attorneys-at-law in Fargo. After ten months with them he accepted a position in the First National Bank of Moorhead as assistant cashier. He served as such one year. The bank had no regular cashier, however, and he did the business of that office. The next year he was duly elected as cashier of the institution, and is still in that position of honor and responsibility. He is also one of the stockholders of this banking house.

Politically he says he is a "born republican," but also a strong prohibitionist. He was married in 1877 to Miss Florence Glat-

hart, daughter of Mary (Long) Glathart, of Ohio. They are the parents of three children—Florence M., Mary E. and Earnest D. This worthy couple are members of the First Presbyterian church of Moorhead. Our subject has bought and traded for land until he now owns 480 acres; also has city lots upon which he has built. It is with much pleasure that one looks upon a successful business, more especially if he is a self-made man, as is the case of our subject. He is held in the highest esteem by all, both as an exemplary citizen and as a business man.

REV. E. J. LAWLOR, the able pastor of St. Mary's Catholic church, at Crookston, Minnesota, is but a late comer in that part of the State, but has already marked, with his individuality and energy, a portion of the community. The large and handsome church over which he presides, which has a capacity of seating some eight hundred people, was erected through his instrumentality and efficient labor.

Father Lawlor, who is of Celtic descent, was born at Ontonagon, Michigan, April 2, 1859. At the age of ten years he removed with his parents to Duluth, Minnesota. In 1875 he entered St. Joseph's College, at Ottawa, Canada, where he remained for about three years, but in 1878 matriculated at St. John's University, Collegeville, Minnesota, from which institution of learning he was graduated in 1881. Feeling called to the priesthood of his church, he pursued a three years' course in the philosophical and theological departments of his *alma mater*, and upon the completion of that period was ordained priest, on the 29th of June, 1884.

Upon joining the diocese of Northern Minnesota the subject of our sketch was given charge of St. Francis church, at Fisher's Landing, with the recommendation of his superiors to establish a new congregation and church in the growing town of Crookston. The congregation at the latter place, of mixed nationalities and several mother tongues, was divided in 1885, and Father Lawlor was placed in pastoral charge of the English-speaking Catholics of the community. From these elements the Father built up a fine church with a membership of upward of three hundred and fifty, and many of them are among the wealthier and more affluent people of the community.

Of a pure and irreproachable life, of easy and affable address and excellent abilities, Father Lawlor has conquered a prominent place in the hearts of the people of the community, who, without exception, of whatever church or creed, respect and honor him as a citizen and a Christian gentleman. His work here is but just commenced and life with him is yet close to its fountain head, and with his rare ability and scholarship, will, under the direction and fostering care of the Master he serves so faithfully, accomplish much good in the church. His many excellent qualities, his purity of life, yet modest demeanor, evince a rare disposition, and he is bound to reach a high rank in the church, if spared to fulfil his labors.

CHARLES C. PONSOMBY, chief train dispatcher and train-master of the Northern Division of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad, is a resident of the village of Barnesville, Clay county, Minnesota, and is one of the prominent and respected citizens of that locality. He is a native of New York State, born at Niagara Falls, on the 9th day of March, 1851, and is the son of Charles C. Smith and Abbie L. Smith, natives also of New York.

The early days of Mr. Ponsomby, the subject of this biographical sketch, spent his

younger days in obtaining an education, and from the age of fourteen on until seventeen, he attended college in Racine, Wisconsin. At that period in life he commenced for himself, and was employed by F. N. N. Finney, chief engineer on the Canada Southern Railroad, and our subject remained with him about six months. From the expiration of that time until 1880, Mr. Ponsomby was employed by various companies and in various places, chiefly engaged in clerical work. In the spring of 1880 he went into the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and was engaged as assistant chief train-dispatcher, located at Creston, Iowa. Later he was employed as chief train-dispatcher, which he held until 1881. In that year he accepted a position as train-dispatcher on the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba line, and located at St. Paul, Minnesota. His headquarters were afterward changed to St. Cloud, Minnesota, and then to Crookston, Minnesota. On the 17th of January, 1885, the division headquarters were removed from Crookston to Barnesville, and in May, 1885, Mr. Ponsomby was made train-master and chief train-dispatcher of the whole northern division of the Manitoba line. He has since filled the responsible position which he holds, and is one of the best and most reliable men in his line to be found in the Red River Valley or Park Regions of Minnesota.

Mr. Ponsomby was united in the bonds of matrimony on the 12th day of November, 1875, to Miss Carrie J. Decker, a native of the "Empire State," born at Dresden. The subject of this article is one of the leading citizens of the village of Barnesville, and has always taken an active interest in all matters pertaining to the county or village. At the time of the proposed organization of the new village, independent of the old Barnesville, our subject was one of the active participants in the act of securing a new charter and forming a separate corporation. He was a member of the board of councilmen of the "new town" and was the second president of the village board. He now holds the office of village recorder, and when the matter of forming a separate and independent school district was discussed, Mr. Ponsomby was a defender and did active work in carrying the matter through. The "old town people," as they are called, bitterly opposed both the creation of a new village and the school district, and at the outset the adherents of the movement had a great deal to oppose and hinder them. Mr. Ponsomby is a member of the Masonic fraternity. In political matters he affiliates with the republican party, and is one of the representative and esteemed citizens of Barnesville and vicinity.

The name of Ponsomby was given our subject by an act of the Minnesota legislature, changing it from Smith upon his application.

JASPER W. EARL, has a real estate and loan agency at Fergus Falls, Otter Tail county, Minnesota, which business he established in 1876. He is a native of Carthage, Hancock county, Illinois, and was born in the year 1849.

His parents were Harry and Eunice (Howd) Earl, who were natives of Camden, Oneida county, New York. The father, through many years of his life, followed the occupation of farming. For some time he followed this business in the State of Illinois, and in 1856 migrated to Minnesota, settling near Mankato. He is now living at Lincoln, Nebraska, engaged in the commission business. His father was John Earl, a native of Germany, who, on coming to America, settled in New York State, where he followed the business of farming. He reared a family of

nine children. The mother of the subject of our sketch was the daughter of Joel Howd, a native of one of the Eastern States, and by occupation a farmer.

The parents of the subject of our sketch reared a family of six children, four of whom are now living — Sarah, now Mrs. Denison; Cecelia, now Mrs. Hanson; Theresa, now Mrs. Kneutson, and Jasper W. The father was formerly a republican in politics, but has of late joined the prohibition party. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. The mother died August 12, 1887.

The subject of this sketch was reared on the farm, remaining under the parental roof until he was nineteen years of age. He received a good commons chool education, and also took a course in the Bryant and Stratton business college of Chicago, Illinois. After completing his course in this institution he was engaged as book-keeper for Lloyd & Hunter for two years. At the end of this time he went to Montana Territory, where he engaged in book-keeping for three years, and during this time was in the employ of Dahler, Armstrong & Co. He was also the first republican elected to office in Beaverhead county, Montana Territory—that of county clerk and recorder. In February, 1876, he came to Fergus Falls, Otter Tail county, Minnesota, where he opened his present business. He has been city clerk for one term and has held the office of alderman two terms.

In 1875 Mr. Earl was married to Miss Ophelia Stowell, of Faribault, daughter of Paschal and Minerva (Joslyn) Stowell.

Mr. Earl and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he is at present one of the official board of that society. In politics Mr. Earl is a prohibitionist. He has built up a large and lucrative business, and is one of the prominent and rising young business men of the city and county.

MILTON B. HAYS, the efficient chief of police of Crookston, is a native of Summit county, Ohio, and was born December 4, 1843. He is the son of Zopher B. and Melvina (Moses) Hays, who, when the subject of this sketch was about six years of age, moved with him to Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, where the latter grew to manhood. He received his education in the district schools of the home of his adoption, and assisted his father in the labor upon his farm.

In the spring of 1861 Mr. Hays, although but a boy, offered his services in defense of his country. Enlisting in May, of that year, he was soon after mustered into the service, at Madison, Wisconsin, as a member of Company I, Fifth Wisconsin Infantry, and in a short time was transferred to the seat of war in Northern Virginia, where the regiment was placed in the Third Brigade, Second Division, then under the command of Gen. W. S. Hancock. Early in the spring of 1862 he went with his regiment with Gen. G. B. McClellan to Yorktown, and followed him throughout all the campaign in the swamps of the Chickahominy. His "baptism of fire" was at the battle of Williamsburg, Virginia, and participated in all the engagements of the campaign, including the seven days' conflict at Savage Station, Fair Oaks, Seven Pines and Malvern Hill, and the final movement to Harrison's Landing, where their position was made terrible by the gunboats on the river. In August, the Fifth Wisconsin was ordered to a post near Fairfax Court House, where it went into camp and remained until after the defeat at Bull Run.

Mr. Hays remained with the gallant and widely-known regiment until the spring of 1864, having re-enlisted or veteranized, and participated in the conflicts at Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Rappahanock Station and others. During the second day

of the Battle of the Wilderness our subject was taken prisoner by the rebels and, while being taken to the rear, near Orange Court House, made an attempt at escape, but, being pursued and fired on, and one ball passing through the fleshy part of his leg and another in the hip, he was disabled and recaptured. He was sent to the rebel prison pen at Andersonville, and there, under the inhuman and unnatural Wirz, suffered, with thousands of other brave but unfortunate men, hardships and torments beyond the power of tongue or pen to portray. Hunger, exposure to the elements, filth and vermin were among the least of the many evils that caused the death of thousands of the "brave boys in blue." There he remained, often praying for death to relieve his sufferings, until the middle of October following, when he was transferred to the prison at Florence, South Carolina. In the dark nights of November, he determined to escape, and succeeding in getting out, he made his way to Savannah, tramping most of the time at night. On reaching that city he secreted himself and remained hidden for some fourteen days, when Gen. W. T. Sherman, with his column, entered the place. Reporting to that officer, and making a statement of the facts in the case, he was forwarded to Washington, and, after rejoining his regiment, was allowed a furlough to recruit his health. In the spring of 1865 Mr. Hays was again among the men that composed his well-known regiment—joining them in front of Petersburg, Virginia, and participating in the campaign that ended at Appomattox with the surrender of General Lee and the army of Northern Virginia.

At the close of hostilities Mr. Hays was discharged from the service, after remaining in arms some four years, three months and fourteen days. In the fall of 1865 he removed to Poweshiek county, Iowa, and, procuring a farm, entered upon agricultural pursuits. He remained in that part of the country until the fall of 1878, when he came to Crookston, Minnesota, and made arrangements to go into the livery business, letting the contract for the building now occupied by Thomas Bjorn, for that purpose, and then returned to Iowa. In the spring of 1879 he returned to Crookston with a number of horses, and that season devoted his attention to the barter and sale of that class of stock. At the same time he took up a claim of 160 acres of land within four miles of the city, which he still owns. In the fall of 1883 he was appointed chief of the Crookston Fire Department, and went to work to organize the necessary companies. This he accomplished, and articles of incorporation were adopted November 13th, of the same year, and he has held his connection with the original company ever since.

During the fall of 1880 our subject was appointed city marshal, and re-appointed to the same office in the spring of 1881. He was also elected city assessor in the autumn of the latter year. In the spring of 1887 he received the appointment of chief of police, and being reappointed in the spring of 1888 still holds that responsible office. Mr. Hays is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also of the Col. Cobham Post, No. 90, G. A. R., of Crookston.

On the 9th of July, 1867, M. B. Hays and Miss Anna E. Thompson were united in marriage. Mrs. Hays, who is an active and highly intelligent lady, has been closely connected with the schools of Crookston, as a teacher, since 1879, until the past fall.

RICHARD E. WHITE, a farmer and stock-raiser residing on section 30, Nisbet township, Polk county, Minnesota, is an old settler and a representative citizen of the locality in which he lives, and well

deserves creditable mention in a volume devoted to the representative citizens of the Red River Valley.

Mr. White was born in Ontario, Canada, on the 8th day of February, 1854, and is a son of Richard and Mary (Robinson) White. The father was a native of Canada, the mother a native of Ireland; they now live in Canada Richard E. White, our present subject, was reared and educated in the Province of his birth, receiving the same training and schooling that is common to the youth of that land. After he had attained the age of fifteen he began active labor—working in the pineries during the winter months, helping on the farm in the summer, and working on threshing machines in the fall. In 1877 he was married, and the same year went to Manitoba, remained a short time, and then returned to his original Canadian home. In the spring of 1878 he went to Polk county, Minnesota, and bought 240 acres of land on sections 30 and 31, in Nisbet township, and has since made that his home. He has since purchased thirty acres more on section 30 and 160 acres on section 33, so that he now has an extensive farm. His thrift and enterprise are made manifest by the comfortable building improvements which are a credit to the locality in which they are situated. His buildings are neatly painted, and are located in a valuable oak grove, on the banks of the Morais river. Mr. White is now in excellent circumstances, and it is all the result of his own efforts and management. He had accumulated a fair start in the world before locating here, but has since been, as a rule, very successful in all his business ventures as well as his farming interests. He is an intelligent, well-posted man, and is held in high esteem by all who know him. A man of the strictest integrity, his word is recognized as being as good as a bond.

The date of our subject's marriage was May 7, 1877. Mrs. White was formerly Miss Margaret J. Morrow, a daughter of John and Agnes (Geddes) Morrow, who are still residents of Ontario, Canada. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. White has been blessed with the following named children—Edmund R., Ida M., George L., John W. and Bert W. The family attend the Presbyterian church.

SEFF JACOBSON is the keeper of the county jail at Fergus Falls, Otter Tail county, Minnesota. Mr. Jacobson is a native of Norway, and was born on the 7th day of June, 1854. He is the son of Jacob and Maggie (Olsen) Jacobson, both of whom were natives of Norway.

The father was an extensive farmer in Norway, and was also overseer of an extensive wood lot. He was a member of the Lutheran church, and died in 1876. The mother came to America in 1877 and settled at Evansville, Douglas county, Minnesota, where she is now living with her son Amnis. In the father's family there were ten children, nine of whom are now living—Andrew, Ole, Martin, Seff, Amnis, Martemus, Olive, Martha and Annie. The subject of our sketch spent his early days at home attending the common schools. Until nineteen years of age he worked upon a farm, where he lived until his coming to America in 1873. On coming to this country he went at once to Michigan where he settled at Muskegon, being employed for about six years in a saw mill at that place. At the end of this period he came to Minnesota, settling at Fergus Falls, where he worked for George B. Wright, in the latter's saw mill, for two years. At the end of this time he obtained a position as watchman at the county jail, and after continuing but about a month in that place, was then appointed by Gunder Burtoldson, the sheriff, as jailor or keeper of the

Otter Tail county jail. This position he has held since 1882. He was also appointed deputy sheriff in 1882.

In 1880 Mr. Jacobson was united in the bonds of matrimony to Miss Anna Johnson, the daughter of John Johnson. Mrs. Jacobson is a native of Norway. This union has been blessed with one child — Mary.

Mr. Jacobson affiliates with the republican party, and is one of the representative citizens of Fergus Falls. In 1880 he purchased a lot on Junius avenue, and built a fine residence in which he now live.

ORIEL C. EATON, a real estate, loan and insurance agent at Herman, is one of the most capable and thorough business men of Grant county, Minnesota.

Mr. Eaton was born near Newark, Licking county, Ohio, May 27, 1851, and is a son of John F. Mary L. (Clark) Eaton. His parents were natives respectively of New York and Virginia. They settled in Ohio at an early day, where they were married. The father was engaged at farming during his early life, but later engaged in the hardware business at Marysville, Ohio. In about 1868 they came to Minnesota and settled at Medford, in Steele county, where the parents both died. John F. Eaton and wife were the parents of three boys and one girl—Oriel C., James H., William F. and Anna B. William is a hardware merchant at Wheaton, Minnesota; James H. and Anna B. are single, and Anna is a teacher in the High School at Herman.

Oriel C. Eaton, whose name heads this article, received his education principally at Marysville, Ohio, finishing his schooling at twenty-one years of age, the family in the meantime having removed to Medford, Minnesota. Upon attaining his majority, our subject, was employed for two years as a clerk in stores at Medford and Faribault, and at the expiration of that time, in 1878, he came to Grant county, Minnesota, and for the first two years devoted his attention to the sale of agricultural implements. Since that time he has carried on a loaning, real estate and insurance agency, and is recognized as one of the leading business men of the locality in which he lives. He is a man of the strictest integrity, a thorough and careful business man, and his word is recognized as being as good as a bond. He has always taken an active and prominent part in all matters of a public nature, and has held various local offices, such as member of the school board, village council, etc.

Mr. Eaton was married May 1, 1882, to Mrs. Senath F. Clarke, a native of Pennsylvania. She was formerly a school teacher, and has taught several terms of school in Grant county.

JOHN H. HANSON, of the firm of Hanson & Flaten, dealers in liquors, wines, beer and cigars, on Front street, Moorhead, Minnesota, came to America from Norway, which was his native land, and being one of the representative men of the Red River Valley Region, should be given space among the biographical sketches of other prominent men.

He was born December 20, 1861. His parents were both from Norway. His father was Hans Oleson, and he followed carpentering and contracting until his death, which took place in 1874. The mother died three years before the father. They had a family of eleven children, only five of whom are now alive—Paline, Mathea, Annie, Helmena and John H., our subject. John H. was reared on a farm and attended the common schools of that country. After his father's death, in 1875, he came to America, going

direct to Chicago, Illinois, where he worked for his brother-in-law, in a furniture shop, for six months. From that city he went to Crookston, Minnesota. After first visiting his sister, on a farm twenty miles from there, he returned to Crookston and did farm labor for a Mr. Sampson for about two months, getting $5 per month. He then went back to his sister's and remained for two months, attending school there. He went back and worked at $10 per month for Sampson, for two months, after which he took the position of clerk in a general store at Crookston, where he remained for a year. He then left the store and went on a hunting expedition on the Middle River, remaining there five weeks. After this successful trip he hired again to the same firm, for another year. He then went to Douglas county, spending six months there, and then to Grant county, where he worked a month for $12.50. His next trip was with Mr. Thompson from Otter Tail county to Fisher's Landing, with a drove of cattle. Then he went back to Crookston and worked on a farm for a Mr. Willson, for four months, after which he worked in his butcher shop in Crookston, where he had two fingers badly smashed, which laid him up all winter. In the spring of 1880 he came to Moorhead, and for two months he worked on a section to Crystal Springs. In July of the same year he went out with G. G. Beardsley on the Government survey, remaining until December 10th. He came back to Moorhead and chopped wood, five miles down the river, until spring. When spring had opened up he went to Montana, for the purpose of driving a team on grading, working on the line of the Northern Pacific.

He then took a contract in rock work, employing seven men. The job called for a cut of 200 feet, and he did well at the work he undertook. In the winter he went into the Big Horn tunnel and shoveled for three weeks. The same winter he drilled for two months, and then, in company with five others, took a contract in rock work for 1,200-foot cut, in which they employed fifteen men to assist them. Each partner made $10.80 per day, clear of expenses, and the work lasted for six months and ten days. After this job was completed he returned to Moorhead and rested for four months, but soon his energetic nature demanded work of him, so he engaged to tend bar for O. C. Dumas, with whom he remained five weeks. He then went with the firm of Johnson & Larson, where he tended bar a year. From that position he went to Casselton, Dakota, and there worked for Ed. Cram, at bartending. After a short time there he went back to Moorhead and hired to do the same business, as bartender for John Erickson, at the "Jay Cooke" Hotel. From there he went over into Fargo and started a saloon, which he operated twenty-one months. He went back to Moorhead and opened up a similar business there, February 28, 1888. His present co-partnership commenced in 1887, in Fargo.

He was married in 1886 to Miss Annie Thompson, daughter of Andrew Thompson, of Otter Tail county, Minnesota. They have two children—Millie B. and Ella H.

Our subject is a republican in politics, and one of the go-ahead men, who will push way to the front in whatever they undertake.

DR. THOMAS N. McLEAN, physician and surgeon, is a member of the firm of McLean & Duncan, practicing physicians of Fergus Falls, Minnesota. Dr. McLean is a native of Canada, and was born on the 4th of June, 1859. He is the son of William J. and Margaret (Nicol) McLean, the former a native of Canada and the latter of Scotland.

The Doctor's father is an extensive farmer and stock-grower, and is one of the prosperous and prominent citizens of his present place of residence. The grandfather and mother were Dr. John and Mary (Ferguson) McLean. He was a surgeon, and occupied that position in the royal navy of England for some forty years. He was a native of Scotland, and in about 1830 crossed the ocean and settled in Canada, where he lived until his death. Margaret Nicol's father and mother were Thomas and Janet (Richardson) Nicol, natives of Selkirk, Scotland. They were farmers by occupation, and came to Canada in 1830, there residing until their death. William J. McLean, the father of the subject of our sketch, had a family of five sons and two daughters—John F., Dr. Thomas N., David, Adam, Mary H., Janet R. and Archibald B.

Dr. McLean, whose name appears at the head of this sketch, was reared on the home farm until seventeen years of age. At this time he was sent to the Perth public schools, and later to the Perth college, from which institution he graduated in 1878. In that year he came to Montreal, and there studied medicine in the McGill Medical University, graduating therefrom in 1882. After his graduation he was appointed house surgeon of Montreal general hospital, holding that position for one year. In May, 1883, he came to the United States, locating at Fergus Falls, Minnesota, where he commenced the practice of his profession. He entered a partnership with Dr. Duncan, which has been continued until the present time. The members of this firm have been friends and colleagues for a long time, having studied together in the hospital of Montreal. They came to Minnesota at the same time and were admitted to practice in this State. The Doctor is vice-president of the Fergus Falls Building Association and is treasurer of the board of examining surgeons for pensions in this district. He also holds the office of surgeon for the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad Company. In politics he affiliates with the democratic party. He is a leading member of the Masonic fraternity, and takes a deep interest in the financial and social welfare of Fergus Falls. He has interested himself largely in landed property in the city and in the country adjoining, and has made numerous fortunate investments. Dr. McLean is well up in his profession, and is thoroughly posted in all the particulars of the many cases which come to his attention, and by his care and cautious practice and the many successes that have come to him in his professional life he has formed many warm friends.

AUGUST WALTERS, the managing partner in the firm of Burkhardt & Co., the proprietors and operators of the Crookston brewery, is one of the representative citizens of that city, and a man of influence in the county. He is a native of Brandenburg, Germany, born April 16, 1844, and is the son of John and Henriette (Lehmpol) Walters. He was reared in his own sunny land, the "classic Fatherland," and there received a portion of his education. But in 1859, with his parents, he crossed the wide Atlantic to the New World, to seek in a freer country the competence so hard to achieve in his own over-crowded native land. The family located in the State of Wisconsin, and their son, the subject of this narrative, remained with them about a year. At the age of seventeen, Mr. Walters assumed the duties of manhood and commenced the battle of life for himself. He had no capital except a courageous heart and a stalwart form, and he was not dismayed, but knew that under our peculiar institutions that they were better to a young man than money. He went to

work in a brewery, where he continued for about a year, when, in response to a call of the President for men to fill the ranks of the regiments then engaged in suppressing the unholy Rebellion of ruthless traitors against the Government, he enlisted, in 1863, in Company F, Ninth Wisconsin Infantry. After being mustered into the service of the United States, at La Crosse, he was forwarded with the regiment to Little Rock, Arkansas, and assigned for duty to the Seventh Corps, then under the command of General Reynolds. In the Southwest and along the frontiers of Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas and Nebraska the regiment did gallant and effective service, and with it Mr. Walters participated in all the marches, hardships, sufferings, skirmishes and hotly contested battles that marked its campaigns. On the 23d of February, 1866, he was mustered out at the capital of Arkansas and discharged from the service, on which he returned to the "Badger State," and received his final payment at Madison. Resuming his labors in a brewery in that State, he there made his home until the year 1873, when removing to Red Wing, Minnesota, he filled the position of foreman in the brewery there for six years. In the spring of 1879 Mr. Walters came to Crookston, and put up a part of the brewery building he now occupies, in company with Mr. Burkhardt, and has been occupied in carrying on the business as managing partner ever since, Mr. Burkhardt being a resident of Wabasha county, this State.

The brewery, which has been largely increased since its inception, has now a capacity of 40,000 barrels of beer per year, and consumes about 20,000 bushels of grain in the same length of time. A large exporting business is done in addition to the local traffic. The value of the plant, one of the best in this portion of the State, can not be less than $40,000.

Mr. Walters, who is a much esteemed member of Cobham Post, No. 96, G. A. R., of the city, is also connected with the A. O. U. W. and the I. O. O. F.

ERIK O. WOLD, a prosperous and esteemed citizen of Grant county, Minnesota, is a resident of section 12, Erdahl township, where he is carrying on an extensive farming and stock-raising business. He is a native of Norway, born on the 20th day of January, 1836, and is a son of Ole Gunderson and Olia (Erikson) Wold. The father, in his early manhood learned the blacksmith's trade and devoted a good share of his life to that avocation. The family came to the United States about the year 1862. Wisconsin was the State of their choice and they remained there for the period of about six years, where the father was engaged mostly at his trade. At the expiration of that time, in 1869, they came to Grant county, Minnesota, and located in Pelican Lake township. The father died there on the 12th of January, 1888, being eighty-two years of age. The mother died in April, 1866. In the family of the parents there were seven children—Gunder, Erik O., Mary, Betsy, Ole, and two others (twins) who died in infancy.

Erik O. Wold, whose name heads this article, spent his earlier boyhood days and received his education in the land of his birth, attending school until he was about fifteen years of age. He remained at home with his parents until he had grown to manhood, learning in the meantime the trade of a blacksmith, which he followed, in connection with his father for a number of years. In 1866 he came to the United States, and for about five years was engaged at blacksmithing in Rock county, Wisconsin. At the expiration of that time he came to Grant

county, Minnesota, and located in Erdahl township. During the following year, 1872, he homesteaded a portion of his present place on section 12 of that township. He now owns 280 acres in that vicinity, has good improvements, one of the largest barns in the township, and is rated as one of the leading and most reliable and substantial farmers in Grant county. He also owns some timber land in Douglas county. His present comfortable circumstances are entirely due to his own thrift, industry and economy.

In political matters Mr. Wold is a republican. He has always taken a commendable interest in all public and educational matters and has held various local offices, such as supervisor, school treasurer, etc.

Our subject was married on the 6th of December, 1860, to Miss Hermana Erickson, who was also a native of Norway. They have four living children, who bear the names of Ellen, Olia, Ole and Gunda. One child died in infancy. The family are exemplary members of the Lutheran church, in which organization Mr. Wold held the office of trustee for a number of years.

MRS. EMMA SAWBRIDGE is the widow of John C. Sawbridge, who died in 1882. She is a resident of Fergus Falls, Otter Tail county, Minnesota. Mr. Sawbridge was a native of England and was born in the year 1831. He came to America in 1856 and settled in Shakopee, Minnesota, where he lived until the breaking out of the Civil War. On the advent of this awful crisis he proved his love for his adopted country by enlisting in Company C, Hatche's battalion, Minnesota Volunteers. He continued in the service for three years, fighting the Indians on the frontier. On the close of the war he went to Alexandria, Douglas county, Minnesota, where he accepted a position as clerk in the United States land office. On the removal of that office to Fergus Falls, Otter Tail county, he retained his position and changed his residence to that city. He held his position until his death which occurred in 1882.

In 1852, at Leicestershire, England, Mr. Sawbridge was married to Miss Emma Robinson. Her parents were Jonathan and Emma (Agutter) Robinson, natives of England, and farmers by occupation.

Mrs. Sawbridge has one son, Charles J., married to Miss Mary Mercer, of the State of Massachusetts. He is engaged in the real estate business in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Mr. Sawbridge was a republican in politics and at all times held the esteem and respect of all who knew him. He held the office of justice of the peace at Alexandria and also at Fergus Falls. In 1879 he built a fine residence in the north part of the city on Whitford street where his widow now lives. He was an upright Christian gentleman and was a member of the Episcopal church, as was also his wife who is held in high esteem by the people of Fergus Falls.

DR. HARLOW J. BOYD, physician and surgeon, is a member of the firm of Vivian & Boyd, of Alexandria, Minnesota. Dr. Boyd is a native of Chautauqua county, New York. His birth occurred on the 30th of July, 1852.

Dr. Boyd was the son of Hollis S. and Mervana (Moore) Boyd, natives respectively of Vermont and Massachusetts. Mr. Boyd, the father of the subject of our sketch, was engaged in the business of farming for many years in the State of New York, to which place he came with his parents at ten years of age. In 1860 he came West and settled in

St. Croix county, Wisconsin. Here he engaged in farming and remained until 1868, in which year he came to Douglas county, Minnesota, and settled in the town of Hudson. Mr. Boyd was among the first settlers of the town of Hudson, and took up a homestead of 160 acres, put up a log house thereon, covered it with elm bark and lived, surrounded by hard times, for some years. But he kept steadily and sturdily at work improving the farm. He planted many fruit and ornamental trees, and later built a fine farm house and barn and other outbuildings. After many years of hardships he is now comfortably situated in his new house on one of the best farms in Douglas county. He was the first judge of probate in this county, was elected to this office in 1868, holding that position for four years. Mr. Boyd has been a justice of the peace for some years, which office he still retains. He enlisted in the Thirty-Seventh Wisconsin Regiment, Volunteer Infantry, but was rejected on account of physical disabilities. Mr. Boyd in politics is at present a prohibitionist, but was formerly a republican. He is one of the prominent citizens of the county, a thoroughly honest, upright citizen. He is one of the leading members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is known as a thorough Christian man. He is the father of six children, four of whom are now living—Henry L., Harlow J., Emma (now Mrs. Van Loon, of Hudson, Minnesota) and Herbert M.

Dr. Boyd spent his younger days on a farm, attending winter school at every opportunity. His early life was spent mainly at Jamestown, New York, River Falls, Wisconsin, and near Alexandria, Minnesota. He commenced the study of medicine in 1872 with Dr. Vivian, of Alexandria. After studying a short time with Dr. Vivian, who is one of the leading physicians of that city, he removed to Sherman, New York. where he studied with Dr. H. B. Osborn. He attended medical lectures in the Cincinnati College, Ohio, and was admitted house physician in 1877. He retained that position for one year, after which time he went to Columbus. Here he attended the Columbia Medical College, and was graduated in 1879. He then commenced the practice of medicine in Chautauqua county, New York, where he remained until 1886. At this time he came to Alexandria, Minnesota, where he has been in active practice since. He purchased an interest in the business of Dr. Vivian, with whom he has been in partnership ever since. Dr. Boyd is a member of the Chautauqua county (New York) Medical Society. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and also of the Order of the Druids. Dr. Boyd entered the happy state of matrimony in 1882, in which year he married Miss Lillian Rexford, a daughter of Lorenza and Rhoda Rexford, of Chautauqua county, New York. One son has blessed this union, Leon M. Mrs. Dr. Boyd was educated at the Jamestown Collegiate Institute. She taught school for some time in Chautauqua county, New York.

Dr. Boyd enjoys a large practice in the village of Alexandria and vicinity. He is known to be an able physician and a hard student in his profession. His worth is acknowledged in the fact that he is a physician and surgeon for the Manitoba Railroad Company, and he and his partner are the village physicians. In politics the Doctor is a stanch democrat.

L. RAMSTAD, deceased, one of the oldest and most prominent business men of the village of Ada, in his time, located in that place in 1877, being one of the firm of G. S. Barnes & Co., dealers in general merchandise. He was the managing partner and had full control of the establishment and

continued in that connection until 1881. During the summer of that year, in company with his brother, Peter, now register of deeds of Norman county, he erected the store building at present occupied by Andrews & Co., and the two brothers, under the firm name and style, opened a stock of general merchandise. He remained a partner in that establishment until the day of his death, July 14, 1883, and took a front rank in the business circles of the place. He was appointed postmaster of Ada in 1879, and fulfilled, to the utmost satisfaction of the citizens, the duties of that office until death.

Mr. Ramstad was born in the kingdom of Norway, in 1847, and was the son of Lars and Carrie (Wauge) Ramstad. He received in his native land the education to which every Norwegian youth is entitled, and at the age of seventeen, in search of a home and a competence, came to America. He settled in Vernon county, Wisconsin, where he remained until about the time the Northern Pacific Railroad was built, when he came to Minnesota and took a claim in Becker county. Not being content with farm life, and feeling that his abilities, which were of no mean order, were more in the direction of mercantile pursuits, he found employment in various stores as clerk, at Audubon, Lake Park and other places along the line of the railroad. While thus engaged he became acquainted with G. S. Barnes, and when the village of Ada was started, came to that place and opened a store for that gentleman, as a partner.

The subject of our sketch was a thorough business man and took an active interest in the growth and development of the village and county, and was largely instrumental in the division and organization of the county, and to him and his brother is due the choice of the name that it bears. Upright and honorable in all his dealings with his fellow-man, genial and affable in all his intercourse with them, and active and energetic in all matters relating to the welfare of the community in which he made his home, it is no wonder that he possessed, in the highest respect, the esteem and confidence of everybody, or that he was deeply regretted by all at his untimely demise.

PETER GOTHIA, the well-known furniture dealer and broker in second-hand goods, in the city of Crookston, Minnesota, is a native of St. Aisainte, in the Province of Quebec, Canada, and was born October 24, 1843. Reared among the familiar scenes of the land of his birth, and educated in its schools, he grew to manhood in the home of his parents, Cerille and Pauline Gothia. When he was about thirteen years old his father and mother removed with their family to Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, where the elder Mr. Gothia took up a farm in the heavy timber that covered the face of that country at that time. After living there for some five years the family migrated to the neighborhood of Portage, Wisconsin. In after years the parents of our subject came across the Mississippi river, and settled in Chickasaw county, Iowa, where they now live.

The subject of this sketch remained under the parental roof until he was nearly nineteen years of age, when, marrying, he started out with his young bride to battle for himself. He made his home in the vicinity of Fox Lake, Wisconsin, following farming for some four or five years, after which, in 1866, he removed to near Charles City, Iowa, and there engaged in agricultural pursuits for several years. One year he spent in Nashua, Iowa, carrying on the butcher business, but not liking the locality, returned to Wisconsin, settled at Stevens' Point, where he lived until the fall of 1885. At that time he removed

to Crookston, and finding a good opening, established his present business. He carries a full line of new furniture of every kind and description, and does a large and increasing business in secondhand goods, being ever ready to either buy or sell. His capital, on coming here, was represented by but $350; investing but $80 in second-hand household stuff, by industry and shrewd tact so increased his business and means that he soon found it necessary to seek in a larger market the goods demanded by his trade connections. He now carries a stock that will invoice some $3,000, and he has as active and lucrative a trade as can be desired.

Mr. Gothia was united in marriage March 1, 1861, with Miss Eleanor Gooler, a native of Canada, and is the parent of two children —Charles, married and in business at Merrill, Wisconsin; and Nora, now Mrs. George Paron, of Stevens Point, in the same State.

REV. FATHER AUGUSTINE BROCKMEYER, resident priest of the Roman Catholic church at Moorhead, Minnesota, is a native of Germany, born in 1853. He was a student in Germany and a graduate from a Prussian gymnasium, in 1873. He came to America in 1874, and at once entered the St. John's University as a theological student, graduating in 1876. He then took a position as professor in the university, holding the same two years; he was then stationed as chaplain at St. Joseph, Stearns county, Minnesota, for a term of three years. He was then made resident priest at New Munich, of the same county, remaining there for five years. At the last named place he built a Sisters' Convent and repaired the church, by building a new steeple, etc. In 1885 he was transferred to Moorhead, where he has built a Sisters' Convent. He has a parochial school with an average attendance of sixty pupils under three teachers. He has three missions outside of the city proper. The building of a new church at Georgetown is due to his efforts, too. Through his personal effort the church at Mary, Norman county, has been completed. He has a membership of 112 families, fifty of these families belong to the city church. The church, Sisters' Convent and school are all located on Fourth street, where they own eight fine lots.

Father Augustine is strict in all church matters, kind, but very firm and determined in his convictions and actions. No one can say less to so worthy a Christian worker than "godspeed" in all his labor in trying to elevate mankind to a higher moral and Christian mode of living. It matters not where one goes, they will find the faithful Catholic doing his work, and none do it better than our worthy subject.

FRANK D. BELL is the efficient and accommodating depot agent for the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba line at Barnesville, Clay county, Minnesota. He is a native of New York State, born in Havana, Schuyler county, on the 9th of October, 1852, and is the son of William F. and Martha A. (Dates) Bell, natives of England and New York, respectively. At the age of six years the subject of this article removed with his parents to Ypsilanti, Michigan, where he remained attending school until he was sixteen years of age. At that period in life he was employed by the railroad company at that place as stationary switchman, being placed at a crossing to warn the approach of trains. From this he worked his way up, first in the warehouse, then office clerk and head clerk. In the fall of 1875, he left Ypsilanti and removed to West Detroit, and secured work as clerk in the Michigan Central offices, and remained in clerical work until April, 1876.

In that month he removed to Hillsdale, Michigan, where he was employed as station agent of the Detroit, Hillsdale & Southwestern line at that place. He remained at that town for five years, and in 1880 went to Chicago, Illinois, where he was offered a position in the Union Stock Yards for the Michigan Central Railroad. Later, he was promoted to the position of chief clerk in the freight depot, and in the summer of 1881 removed to Fergus Falls, Minnesota. He secured the position of clerk for Superintendent Wheeler, at Fergus Falls, the superintendent of the Northern Division of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad Company. He was thus employed until October of the same year, and he then removed to Barnesville, Clay county, Minnesota. The station building at that time was nothing more than a small village depot, and there was little or no business. The heavy emigrations of the years 1881, 1882, and 1883, saw a revolution in the transactions of the road at Barnesville. Where the trains had almost been a novelty, they, at that time, increased to as high as thirty-five and forty in one day. Those who understand railroad matters will recognize the vast amount of work and responsibility devolving upon a single agent in sole charge of ticket, freight and other matters. Our subject proved himself equal to the work, and when the new and commodious depot building was erected, he was tendered the full control of the business. He has since filled the position with satisfaction to every one and credit to himself.

Mr. Bell was united in marriage on the 19th of April, 1881, to Miss Katherine A. Miller, a native of Hillsdale, Michigan. Mr. Bell identifies himself with all matters of a local nature pertaining to the benefit and welfare of his village or county, and has held the office of president of the village board for two years, and took a prominent part in the matter of gaining a charter for a new village, also of creating a new and independent school district. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Pierson Lodge, No. 169, A. F. & A. M. He is a respected and prominent citizen, a man of the strictest integrity, and is highly esteemed both as a citizen and a business man.

In political matters Mr. Bell is a republican.

ANDREW HAUGEN. The subject of our present article, although a young man in years, is one of the leading and representative farmers of Grant county, Minnesota, having a fine farm on section 10, Elbow Lake township. He carries on general farming and stock-raising quite extensively, and the general condition of the farm improvements speak well for the industry and enterprise of the family.

Our subject was born in the southern part of Norway, on the 20th of July, 1859, and is a son of Iver and Ingebar Haugen. The family came to the United States in 1869, and came direct to Minnesota, settling on a farm in Houston county. About three years later, in 1872, they came to Grant county, and took a homestead on section 10, Elbow Lake township, where they still live. The parents are now living a retired life, but make their home with their son. The parents had a family of six children—Halvor, Klemet, Jennie, Bertha, Andrew and Anna. Halvor was a farmer near the old homestead, and died in 1886, leaving a family consisting of a wife and three children, named Gina B., Ida C. and Henrietta I. The last-named died in 1887.

Andrew Haugen, whose name heads this article, received his education mostly in Houston county, Minnesota, attending school there until about thirteen years of age, when he came with his parents to Grant county.

He finished his education by taking a course of study at Decorah, Iowa, closing in 1878. He then came back to the family homestead in Grant county, and has since made this his home. The farm consists of 360 acres, which is well adapted to grain and stock-raising, and a good share of it is under a high state of cultivation. Mr. Haugen has taken an active interest in all matters of a public nature, and is one of the leading young farmers in the county. He was elected town clerk of Elbow Lake township in 1882, which office he still holds, and has otherwise been closely identified with official matters.

WILLIAM KISTENMACHER. Among the early settlers of this portion of the far-famed Red River Valley there are perhaps none who occupy a more prominent place than the gentleman, whose name heads this sketch. He is a native of Prussia, Germany, born July 2, 1834, and is the son of William and Bertha (Hoeber) Kistenmacher. He received his education in the Fatherland, and there made his home until reaching his twenty-first year when he determined to seek his fortune in the great republic of the West, where his efforts towards independence would not be crushed beneath the iron heel of a military despotism. Crossing the wild and stormy Atlantic, on landing he came at once to Minnesota, and worked around in various places in the southern part of Minnesota until 1861.

The hands of unscrupulous plotters being lifted against the Government of his adopted country, our subject, in the summer of that year, enrolled himself among its brave defenders, in Company F, Third Minnesota Infantry. That fall, with the regiment to which he belonged, he was transported to Kentucky and from there to Tennessee. In 1862 he was discharged, for disability, at Nashville, and returned to Minnesota. When the unfortunate Third Regiment, who had been taken prisoners in Murfreesboro's bloody field, were returned to this State on parole, and ordered against the Indians, then engaged in massacring the whites, our subject rejoined them and participated in the whole campaign, and was present with them at the battle of Wood Lake. On his return to St. Paul, his former disability being removed, he went with the regiment, now exchanged, to the front in the South. He endured the hardships and exposure, the perils of the field and the bullets of the enemy until late in the summer of 1864, when, being seized with the swamp fever, he was brought to Fort Snelling where he remained until discharged in July, 1865. In the spring of 1866, on going to Minneapolis, he there enlisted in the United States Regular Infantry and was sent to Newport, Kentucky. From there they were removed to Richmond, Virginia, where they were assigned to Company E, Second Battalion United States Infantry, and while there that city was swept by that dread scourge, cholera. In the spring of 1867 the regiment was re-organized as the Twentieth United States Infantry, and ordered to New Orleans; from there to Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and served there until April, 1869. At that time the regiment, of which he was a member, was transferred to Fort Snelling and there he was discharged.

Entering the employ of the Lake Superior Railroad, then in the course of construction, he remained with that corporation until its completion, in the fall of 1870, when he went to work on the railroad between White Bear and Stillwater, and was employed there until it was finished, about the close of the year.

After working on the Northern Pacific Railroad as far as Glyndon, he located in the latter place and put up a hotel or boarding

house, which he ran for a time. In the summer of 1873 he operated the boarding car for the carpenters and bridge builders on that road until work stopped in the fall. In the spring of 1874 Mr. Kistenmacher was given charge of Sand Hill section on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, and continued in that employment until the fall of 1878. As the trains only ran during the summer months, he engaged in trapping in the winters, and traded with the Indians. His cabin was the only one between the then small village of Crookston and Wild river station. Indians by the score would come to his house, and in his absence his wife would trade with the redskins without any fear or damage. In May, 1878, Mr. Kistenmacher purchased a lot in Crookston and, erecting a building, entered into the business of saloon keeping. In December, 1879, his property was entirely destroyed by fire, but with the energy characteristic of the man, he opened in another building before noon the next day, and rebuilt his old stand the following spring. On account of failing health, caused by exposure while a soldier, in 1886 Mr. Kistenmacher was compelled to give up business, and is now living a quiet and retired life on the interest of the little he accumulated throughout an active and busy life. He is one of the few men who have passed many of their years upon the frontier, and was through this part of the country previous to the Rebellion. He is an honored member of Cobham Post, No. 90, G. A. R., and a respected citizen of the community.

Mr. Kistenmacher was married in 1869 to Miss Brigitta Gallagher, but has no children.

JOHN PETERS. Among the successful and enterprising business men of the famous Park Regions of Minnesota is the gentleman whose name heads this article, a liquor dealer of Herman, Grant county, Minnesota. Mr. Peters is a native of Germany, born on the 15th of July, 1853, and a son of John and Sophia (Weiher) Peters, both natives of Germany. The father and mother of our subject came to the United States at an early day, and settled in Wright county, Minnesota, where they have since continued to reside. They are the parents of the following-named children — Rebecca, John and Lizzie.

The subject of this biographical sketch spent his younger days in New York State, where he had been taken when he was one year old. He attended school in Chautauqua county, New York, until he was sixteen years old, also taking a course at the college in Buffalo, New York. After leaving the school-room, he was employed on the railroad for a period of six years. In 1871 he went to Wright county, Minnesota, with his parents. He there engaged in farming on his own account, and after six years removed to Delano, Wright county, and engaged in manufacturing pop at that place for two years. In 1884 Mr. Peters removed to Grant county, Minnesota, where he engaged in the furniture business for two years, when he sold out to Wells Brothers. During this time he was also engaged in his present business, and since that time has devoted his attention to the liquor trade, handling all grades of fine liquors and cigars. He has one of the finest equipped establishments in the village of Herman, and is classed as one of the prominent business men of Grant county.

Mr. Peters was united in marriage on the 14th day of November, 1873, to Miss Anna Loppnow, a native of Germany, and now the mother of the following children — Frank, Lucy, Lydia and Ernest. Mr. Peters is an active participant in all public and local matters and is an adherent to the principles of the republican party. While in Wright county, he served two years as the town clerk.

JAMES McVEETY, who resides on section 12, Huntsville township, is one of the most substantial and successful farmers in the western part of Polk county, Minnesota. He comes of a nationality that has furnished Minnesota with many of the most thrifty and enterprising citizens of which it boasts. He was born in Upper Canada on the 28th of December, 1821, and is a son of Thomas and Catharine McVeety, who were natives of Ireland. His parents were among the first settlers in Upper Canada having left their native land while they were still young. In their new home they encountered many dangers and endured many privations, for they were pioneers. There were no roads even and trees were blazed to mark the way. The father died when our subject was only a child, and a man's work devolved upon him early in life. He remained on the home farm with his mother until he was about fifteen years of age, and then began learning the tailor's trade in the town of Perth, Lanark county, Canada. He served an apprenticeship of six years, and then for nearly two years worked as a journeyman at Smith's Falls. At the expiration of that time he gave up his trade and engaged in farming near Oliver's Ferry, and followed that vocation until the spring of 1881. He then came to Polk county, Minnesota, and took a homestead of 160 acres on section 12, Huntsville township, where he has since lived. He owns a valuable farm, has comfortable building improvements and is recognized as one of the most solid and substantial citizens of the locality in which he lives.

Mr. McVeety was married in Canada on the 16th of June, 1848, to Miss Jennette McLane, a daughter of William and Mrs. (Rudsdell) McLane, who were natives of Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. McVeety have been the parents of the following named children — Thomas, Elizabeth, Catharine, Ellen, William J., David H., James A., Anna, Margaret J., Belle, Jennette E. and Francis, all of whom are living except James, Jennette, David and Anna. Thomas married Mary A. Burns and lives in the same township as his father; Elizabeth married Robert Coulter, of Huntsville township; Catharine married John. Coulter, of the same township; Ellen married Benjamin Avery, of Canada; Anna married Thomas Jopling, of Ingster, Dakota Territory, and died two years after her marriage; Belle married Mathew McDonald and resides near Ardoch, Dakota Territory; William married Miss Mary Currie, of Upper Canada, and owns a farm about a mile and a half from Ardoch village, Dakota Territory.

The family attend the Methodist Episcopal church, of which the parents are exemplary members.

FRED W. BURNHAM, financial agent, and engaged in the real estate and loan business at Fergus Falls, Otter Tail county, Minnesota, is a native of Bangor, Penobscot county, Maine, and was born in the year 1853. His parents were Asa M. and Susan (Hines) Burnham, both of whom were natives of the State of Maine. The father was a photographer while in the East, but in 1883, on coming West, he engaged in the occupation of farming. He settled in Otter Tail county, Minnesota, where he purchased land, and is now farming 320 acres in Fergus Falls township. He is extensively engaged in the raising of fine graded cattle and horses. He is at present running a dairy of thirty cows. The grandparents of the subject of our sketch were Asa and Lydia (Parsons) Burnham, natives of the Eastern States, and by occupation farmers. The grandfather served his country in the War of 1812. He was a prominent politician and a consistent member of the Congregational

church. He had a family of eight children. The father of the subject of our sketch is a republican in politics and has become a prominent citizen of the town and county in which he lives. He has a family of four sons—Fred W., Charles E., Frank U. and Uri.

The subject of our sketch spent his younger days on the farm, receiving a good common school education. He was a graduate of the high school of Bangor, Maine, and at seventeen years of age left home and went to Delaware county, New York. In this place he obtained employment as book-keeper and paymaster for a railroad contracting company, in whose employ he continued for eighteen months. Later he went to New York City and continued with the same employers for another eighteen moths. After this period he was engaged in the general offices of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, holding a position as clerk in the treasury department. After six months spent in the employ of the Northern Pacific he came West to Minnesota, landing in Minneapolis in 1874. After remaining in that city during the summer he then taught school on the Lake Superior Road during the winter. He turned his attention after this to speculating in Minneapolis and in 1875 came to Fergus Falls, Minnesota, where the first permanent business was as clerk in the First National Bank. After some months he accepted a position as book-keeper and cashier for George B. Wright, in whose office he continued for three years. After severing his connection with the business of Mr. Wright he was employed by Henry G. Page as book-keeper and secretary for two years. After this for two years he held the postion of deputy county auditor, this being from 1880 to 1882. In the latter year he was elected to that office and held the same for one term. After the close of his official duties he was employed by the Scotch Syndicate in loaning money and buying and selling real estate, which business connection he still retains. He handles money for non-residents in different counties in the West. He has held the office of city clerk for several terms, and holds a commission as captain in the State militia. He is a vice-president of the Fergus Falls Water Company, and for some years has held the office of general manager of the Fergus Falls Gas and Mill Company.

In 1877 Mr. Burnham was united in marriage to Miss Fannie S. Jordan of Bangor, Maine, the daughter of Joshua Jordan. This union has been blessed with two children—Edith M. and Ralph J.

Mr. Burnham affiliates with the republican party, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He is one of the solid business men of the city and county.

TIMOTHY BEACH. In reviewing the lives of many of the prominent members of the farming community in the famous Park Regions of Minnesota, none deserve better mention than the gentleman whose name heads this article. Mr. Beach is a resident of section 15, Lein township, Grant county, Minnesota, where he has carried on agricultural operations for eight years. He is a native of Missouri, born in Scotland county, on the 2d day of April, 1859, and is a son of Amos and Susanna (Milligan) Beach, natives of Ohio and New York, respectively. They were of Welsh and Scotch descent, and after their marriage settled in Decatur, Illinois, where they lived ten years, engaged in farming. From there they moved to Walnut Grove, Iowa, and after living there one year moved to Scotland county, Missouri, remaining in that locality from 1858 until 1865, engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1861 Amos Beach enlisted in the Second Missouri

Infantry, and at the expiration of six months entered the Twenty-second Missouri Cavalry and participated in active service until the fall of 1864, when he was honorably discharged at St. Louis, Missouri. He participated in many engagements and skirmishes, including the battles of Kirksville and Pierce's Mill. The Confederate soldiers of that region were very much incensed against Mr. Beach for enlisting in the Union ranks and many times tried to ambush him and take his life, and even endangered the life of Mrs. Beach. While her husband was at the front she was taking care of the farm, and while going out one morning to cultivate corn was intercepted by the rebels. She was riding a horse and was commanded to dismount, after which the rebel soldiers removed the saddle, remarking as they secured the horse: "There, you d——d abolitionist, you may have the saddle, we have better of our own." Had it not been that Mrs. Beach had her baby child in her arms she would have, perhaps, met a terrible fate at their hands, but moved by the happy chatter of the childish tongue, they left her to pursue her way in peace and safety.

Timothy Beach, the subject of this article, remained in Missouri until he was seven years old, when the family removed to Olmstead county, Minnesota, where he received his education. At the age of twenty-one he settled in Grant county, Minnesota; taking a tract of land in Lein township, where he has since continued to reside. He has a well-improved farm of 80 acres, with good building improvements, and is successfully engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He is one of the well-to-do farmers of his township and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

Mr. Beach was united in marriage to Miss Anna Rounds, a native of Minnesota, and the daughter of Jerome and Cordela (Beardsley) Rounds. They were married November 15, 1882. The mother of Mrs. Beach was married to Mr. Rounds on the 4th of March, 1861, and was the mother of two children—Charles J. and Anna. The father of Mrs. Beach was a painter by trade and died in 1866.

Timothy Beach, the subject of this article, is first lieutenant of the Sons of Veterans in Elbow Lake, and was the main worker in organizing that body in Elbow Lake. He has held the office of constable of his township one term, and in political matters is a stanch adherent to the principles of the republican party.

JOSEPH HANSMAN, leading contractor and builder of Moorhead, Minnesota, will form the subject of the following biographical sketch. He is a German by birth, born August 24, 1852, the son of Mathias and Margret (Kendler) Hansman. The father was a farmer and emigrated to this county, with his family in 1854, settling near the city of Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he took up a pre-emption of 160 acres of land, upon which he moved and there remained until his death, July 27, 1887. The mother is now living with our subject, her son Joseph. The family had four sons—Joseph, Mathias A., Edward and Michael. The father was a democrat and was a representative man of his county and frequently held local offices. He was a Roman Catholic in his religious belief and church membership.

Our subject, Joseph, remained at home until he reached the age of seventeen years, receiving a common school education. After he left school he learned the trade of harness-maker, serving for three years, after which he worked as a journeyman for about five years. He abandoned that trade and took up carpentering, going West to Bismarck and from there to the Black Hills, where he labored both at carpentering and harness-

making. He followed this for three years and in 1879 went to Glyndon and opened a hardware store, which he operated six months, since which time he has engaged in contracting and building. He built the court house and jail at Moorhead, also a large school house and a fine church at Hawley, besides a church edifice at Moland. At this writing (1888) he has just completed the normal school building at Moorhead. He employs all the way from five to thirty-five men, and may well be classed as one of the most prominent contracters and builders in the Red River Valley. He took a homestead in 1884, upon which he has made good improvements. He has other property, both in Moorhead and Glyndon.

He was married in 1879 to Miss Bertha Hanson, daughter of Hans and Annie C. (Johnson) Hanson, who had nine children, four of whom are now living—Mary, now Mrs. Johnson; Nels H.; Annie, now Mrs. E. Erickson, and Bertha, now Mrs. Hansman. The parents came to America in 1864, settling in Allamakee county, Iowa, where they were engaged at farming until they removed to Glyndon, Minnesota, where the father died in 1879. The mother still resides at that place. The father was a republican in his political belief and held various local offices while in Iowa. Both he and his wife were devout Methodists.

Our subject and his wife are blessed with three children—Joseph H., Peter E. and Mathias B. In political belief he is an independent, yet has ever been very active in public matters.

ELLSWORTH D. CHILDS is a member of the firm of E. D. Childs & Co., who are the largest and most extensive farmers in Polk county, Minnesota, also general merchants, real estate dealers and grain buyers, at Crookston. He is one of the most honored and respected citizens of that city. He is a native of Westborough, Worcester county, Massachusetts, and first saw the light, April 7, 1843, in the home of his parents, Ellsworth and Eliza (Marshall) Childs. He received the rudiments of his education in the schools of the "Old Bay State," but at the age of thirteen was removed by his parents to the new country of the Northwest. The family settled at Prescott, Pierce county, Wisconsin, where they were numbered among the pioneers who first penetrated into that region. On his father's farm our subject passed the intervening years, until "the boy was sprung to manhood," and was early inducted into a knowledge of the art of agriculture. About the time of attaining his majority, he lost his father by an accidental death, but he still remained with the balance of the family in that part of the country until about 1873, when he embarked in the agricultural implement business both in Prescott and in Hammond, and continued in that trade until the fall of 1877. In the previous spring, in company with James Hill, of Roberts, St. Croix county, Wisconsin, he purchased of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company some 10,000 acres of land, all located in the county of Polk, Minnesota, and returning to his home, sent up teams and men to break up some 300 acres of the land, which were as yet in their primitive condition.

At that time the village of Crookston had hardly a population of 100 people, and but very little of the land was as yet taken up in the county. In the spring of 1878, with the return of the season for planting and sowing, Mr. Childs came in person to look after his magnificent farm, and with him brought all the necessary means of carrying it on properly. His first work was the erection of a house, 26x30 feet in area, one and a half stories high, and a barn with accommodation

for sixteen horses, and at the same time commenced seeding and other work. In the succeeding fall he erected two other separate sets of farm buildings on the place, and, as one of the firm of E. D. Childs & Co., erected a part of what is now the Red River Elevator, the first one north of Glyndon. In 1880 Mr. Childs laid out the village of Carman, on land belonging to the company, and erected several store buildings to rent to parties desirous of doing business in the place, and has always taken a great interest in the welfare of that thriving and enterprising hamlet.

By active business energy Mr. Childs has brought some 4,500 acres of their large farm in subjection to the uses of civilization, a portion of which is rented out to tenant farmers, and a portion of which is devoted to tame grass. The balance is as yet in pasture. Messrs. Childs & Co.'s share of the grain raised on the place during the year 1887 was 30,000 bushels. During the harvest season they find it necessary to operate some thirteen self-binders and two threshing machines, the latter driven by steam. On their immense place they have, also, 160 head of thorough-bred and high-grade cattle; 200 head of fine sheep, and seventy-five head of horses, most of which are of excellent strains. Seven sets of farm buildings adorn the place in different localities, and on these and their other structures, in various places, the firm carry about $25,000 insurance alone.

Politically, Mr. Childs has always been a warm advocate of the principles formulated in the platforms of the republican party, and has taken an active part in all local campaigns. He has an active, enterprising spirit and one that has stamped his individuality and character to a marked degree upon this community. But little desire for office has he had, still he has been induced to act as member of the council of Crookston. He is also one of the board of directors of the Duluth and Winnipeg Railroad.

Mr. Childs has been twice married, the first time in 1865, when he wedded Miss Esther Hamblin, but who was carried away by the death angel in 1866. Appreciating the Divine injunction that "man should not live alone," July 7, 1873, he was united in marriage with Miss Eliza McLorinan, a native of Dublin, Ireland, and daughter of P. J. and Sarah McLorinan. By this union they have had four children, of whom three are living—Jesse C., Ralph D. and Ruth E.

JOSEPH GILPIN, of Alexandria, is the editor and proprietor of the Douglas county *News*, one of the leading republican newspapers in the northern part of the State. Mr. Gilpin is a native of Lockport, New York, born October 4, 1842, and a son of Thomas and Elisabeth (Featherston) Gilpin, who were natives of Ireland. Early in life the father learned the stone-cutter's trade and followed that avocation for many years. At an early day he removed to Canada and became a foreman on the work of constructing the Welland Canal. He died in the spring of 1888 and his widow still lives in Canada. Thomas Gilpin and wife were the parents of five children—Sarah A., Joseph, Mary J., Eliza and Hannah.

Joseph Gilpin, whose name heads this article, received his education in New York State. He began learning the printing business at between thirteen and fourteen years of age, and finished his apprenticeship at Buffalo, New York. In 1864 he enlisted in Company E, Sixtieth Massachusetts Infantry, and remained in the service for six months, doing provost duty most of the time. In July, 1867, he came to Douglas county, Minnesota, and took a homestead in Alexandria

township. He began improvements and remained there for a time, and then, in 1870, he traded the place to William E. Hicks, proprietor of the Alexandria town site, for the Alexandria *Post*. For five years he continued the publication of this paper, when he sold out. On the 1st of August, 1878, he established the Douglas county *News*, and has since conducted that journal. Mr. Gilpin has built up a lucrative business. The paper has an extensive circulation and is regarded as one of the most influential republican journals in the Park Regions.

Mr. Gilpin was married in 1869 to Miss Sarah Walker, a daughter of Daniel Walker, of Alexandria. Their marriage has been blessed with three children—William S., Mary T. and Nellie B.

Mr. Gilpin has always taken an active interest in all public affairs and every enterprise calculated to benefit either his town or county receives his earnest support and encouragement. He is an honored member of the Masonic fraternity and also of the Grand Army of the Republic.

OLIVER H. PHILLIPS, the editor and proprietor of the Norman county *Herald*, came to the Red River Valley in April, 1888, and located at Ada, Minnesota, where he established his paper. He was born in Rochester, Monroe county, New York, July 26, 1834, and is the son of Israel and Fidelia (Goodale) Phillips, both of whom were natives of the State of Massachusetts. His parents had settled at Rochester in 1811, when that city, which now can boast of its 100,000 inhabitants, contained but two houses. His father was a boat builder by trade, and followed that business in that locality, where he passed the rest of his days, for many years.

Oliver H. was the youngest of a family of eleven children born to his parents. He was given the advantages of the schools common to that district in its early day, and so fitted himself, that at the age of seventeen he commenced teaching in the country schools. During the time that he was devoting his attention to the instruction of the rising generation, he did not neglect his self-education, but giving up his leisure moments to study, recited to the professors of the Rochester University, and during one winter attended the Clarkson Academy.

In 1855, having attained his majority, he came to Minnesota, and, settling in the neighborhood of Wasioja, Dodge county, he there took a claim and opened a farm. He remained, engaged in agricultural pursuits in that place, until the railroad passing through the county, the village of Dodge Center was instituted, when he removed thither. He entered into the sale of farming implements, and for some time was the county agent for the "Grange," or Patrons of Husbandry, for the purchase and sale of that machinery. He continued in that line of business until 1876, at which time he bought the journal known as the Dodge Center *Press*, of which he was the editor and proprietor for three years, developing a natural tact and fitness for the business, surprising in one having no previous training.

In 1879 Mr. Phillips removed to Goodwin, Deuel county, Dakota, in the neighborhood of which he took up a claim, and entered into the mercantile trade in the village. This latter he continued for about a year, the balance of the time he devoted to his farm until 1883, when he returned to Dodge county. On his arrival there he purchased the Dodge Center *Index*, and once more occupied the editorial chair. After two years' editing and publishing that independent sheet, he consolidated it with the

Kasson *Vindicator*, and changed the name to that of Dodge County *Record*.

In the spring of 1888 our subject disposed of his journalistic business at that point, and in search of a more eligible site for business, came to Ada with his material and established the *Herald*, an active supporter of democratic principles — especially tariff reform.

During his residence in Dodge county, Mr. Phillips was quite active in behalf of educational interests, and took a prominent part in local politics. He filled the office of justice of the peace during his residence in Dodge Center. On coming to Ada he bought the building where he transacts business, and besides his property in Dodge Center, owns some 500 acres of excellent arable land in the neighborhood of Watertown, Dakota, which is partially improved.

Mr. Phillips is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having been made a Mason in Washington Lodge, No. 38, of Wasioja, Dodge county, was made a Royal Arch Mason in Tabernacle Chapter, No. 18, R. A. M., of Kasson, but was afterward one of the charter members of Relief Lodge, No. 108. In both lodges he was an active worker and served as worshipful master of both. He still holds his connection with the Dodge county lodges. Is a member, also, of the A. O. U. W.

Besides the office of justice of the peace, Mr. Phillips has filled most of the township offices in Dodge county, and that of assessor in Deuel county, Dakota, and has been the candidate of a party hopelessly in the minority in Dodge county for most of the county offices, legislature and the State senate, and occupied a prominent place in the community.

Mr. Phillips was united in marriage April 9, 1863, with Miss Marietta Walkup, a native of Chautauqua county, New York, and daughter of Thomas and Amarilla (Andrews) Walkup, and by this union they are the parents of five children, four of whom are living. The latter are—George, the teller of the First National Bank at Fergus Falls; Fannie, a teacher in the public schools at the same place; Helen a type-writer and stenographer in C. L. Lewis' law office in Fergus Falls, Minnesota, and Harry who is in business with his father.

WILLIAM E. WALKER, the proprietor of the Crookston planing mill, sash and door factory, is one of that city's most active and enterprising citizens. He is a native of Toronto, Canada, born June 16, 1862, and is the son of Walter and Elizabeth (Gibson) Walker.

The father of our subject came to Crookston from Toronto, where he had been engaged in the building and contracting line for years, and, in 1882, forming a copartnership with W. J. Bailey, purchased the ground and erected the planing mill where his son carries on business. Mr. Bailey retiring about one year later, Joseph Netzer went into partnership with Mr. Walker, and the firm name was changed to that of Walker & Netzer. At the expiration of another twelvemonth the latter gentleman retired, and William being taken into partnership, the firm became that of Walker & Son. It was operated under this name and style for a period of three years, but in the spring of the current year (1888) the father retiring, the proprietorship of the establishment passed to our subject. About the same time the latter added the building in which he has his office — a frame structure 20x68 feet in size, two stories high, the lower one used as a warehouse as well as office, the second story as a carpenter shop. About the same time was added a dry kiln in the rear of the mill, some 16x30 feet in

area on the ground. The mill proper is a substantial edifice, 30x60 feet in size, two stories in height. In this building is found all the necessary machinery to carry on the business, and all driven by a thirty-horse-power engine. The institution, which is one of the leading industrial establishments of Crookston, and this part of the Red River Valley, makes a specialty of sash, doors, molding, general building material, etc., and gives employment to from sixteen to twenty men and boys. Mr. Walker does a general contracting and building business, also, and the firm of which he has been a member, and is the successor, has put up by contract a large number of the better class of buildings in the city, both public and private. In addition to the mill business Mr. Walker is engaged quite extensively in the sale of cedar posts, telegraph and telephone poles, and timber of a like nature.

The subject of this personal memoir is one of the most active, stirring young business men of Crookston, and is rapidly winning his way to a prominent place in the community. Energy, industry and business tact are, in his case, accomplishing what they always have done in this world, and are elevating him to a recognized place, both in trade and social circles.

OLE MOSNESS, one of the most able and finely-educated attorneys located at Moorhead, Minnesota, forms the subject of this sketch.

He was born in Norway in 1843. His parents are Ole and Malinda (Chrestesen) Mosness, who were also natives of Norway. The father is a very extensive farmer in Norway. The mother died in 1881. They had a family of eleven children, five of whom came to America — Christen, Ole, Caroline, John and Olive. Those remaining in Norway are — Malinda, Martha and Peter.

Our subject spent his younger days in Norway on his father's farm, and then three years in mercantile business. When he attained the age of twenty-one years he sailed for America, settling at Leland, La Salle county, Illinois. When there came a call for one year's troops to aid in putting down the Rebellion our subject enlisted in the Sixth Illinois Light Artillery, or Hanshaw's Battery. He was in the service eleven months, till the end of the war, and was in the battle at Nashville, between Generals Hood and Thomas. In this engagement they were used as infantry. From there they went to London, Tennesee, where they guarded a fort. Our subject was promoted to the office of sergeant toward the close of his service. At the expiration of his army service he returned to Illinois, where he engaged at farming, continuing for four years. He then went to Calhoun county, Iowa, where he purchased a farm and remained for two years. After disposing of his farm at that point he moved to Fort Dodge, Iowa, and read law with W. H. Johnston, and afterward graduated from the Chicago Law School, in 1872, and was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of Illinois in September of that year. He at once commenced practice in the city of Chicago, where he remained for some years. In all, he practiced his profession in Chicago seven years. From that city he went to Albert Lea, Minnesota, arriving there in 1878. There he practiced for three years, then had his office in Minneapolis for three months. In September, 1881, he came to Moorhead, where he has been since engaged at law practice, and where he has won the reputation of being one of the ablest criminal lawyers in the State. He is also an extensive farmer, having a farm of 800 acres within thirteen miles of Moorhead devoted

to stock-raising—principally Hereford cattle. The farm contains two large barns, residence and numerous out-buildings. Our subject has expended several thousand dollars in buildings there. He erected a fine home residence in Moorhead, in 1882, at Woodland Park, which cost him $5,000. He was county attorney of Clay county in 1884.

Mr. Mosness formerly belonged to the republican party, but now gives his support to tariff reform ideas.

Mr. Mosness was married in 1881 to Miss Harriett J. Fralick, daughter of J. H. Fralick, of Lyons, Iowa.

CHARLES ELG is the proprietor of the machine and boiler works establishment at Fergus Falls, Minnesota. In connection with his machine and boiler works he also does blacksmithing of all kinds.

Mr. Elg is a native of Sweden and was born February 8, 1859. His parents, Gustaf and Mary (Bork) Elg, were both natives of Sweden. The father is a machinist by trade, in which line he has been engaged ever since he was twelve years old. He is now foreman in a rolling mill in Sweden. At twelve years of age he commenced work in this line and continued it throughout his life until the present time. The works in which he is now engaged as foreman employ between five and six hundred men. In the father's family there are twelve living children; four sons are now in America—Charles, Aaron, John and Adolf.

The subject of our sketch received his education in his native land, and at twelve years of age, when out of school would work at the blacksmithing business. He continued attending school and working at odd times, until he was fifteen years old, when he went into the iron works where he was employed as an apprentice. At seventeen years of age he commenced work in an establishment where steam hammers were repaired, continuing in that line of business for three years. He improved his time, and on leaving his native land had become a skilled mechanic. On coming to this country he stopped at Worcester, Massachusetts, where he worked in the machine shop owned by Washburn Moen, remaining in their employ for eight months. At the end of this time he went to Pennsylvania, engaged in a steel roller mill at Braddock's Field. At this time he went to Garrett, Indiana, and for six months worked in the B. & O. Railroad machine shops as machinist. He next went to Elkhart, Indiana, where he worked as a machinest in the L. S. & M. S. Railroad shops for three months, after which he went to Chicago where he remained but a short time. Next he went to Council Bluffs, Iowa, where he engaged for a month at work in a foundry and machine shop. Thence he removed to Omaha, and after working in the Union Pacific Railroad shops for a short time returned to Elkhart, Indiana, where he found employment in the same establishment where he had worked before. His next move was to Fort Worth, Texas, where he remained a short time, and from there to the Southern part of Kansas, where for two months he was employed in the M. K. & T. Railway shops. He then went to Topeka, and worked as a machinest, in the Santa Fé shops. His next move was to Creston, Iowa, where he remained a year in the C. B. & Q. Railway shops. At the expiration of that time he went to Springfield, Illinois, where for three months he worked in the W. St. L. & P. Railway shops, and then he came North and found work in the Omaha Railway shops for two months. He then found employment in the Manitoba railroad shops at Fergus Falls, and later at Barnesville. His experience in working at

his trade had by this time given him the proficiency necessary for him to proceed alone in this kind of work. So he hired his present place of business, which was in the year 1886, and put men to work therein, while he continued in the employ of the Manitoba shops until 1887. Since that time he has given his whole attention to his present business.

Mr. Elg was married in 1884 to Miss Jennie Johnson, of Fergus Falls, a native of Norway and daughter of John Johnson. Two children have blessed this union—Emma and Oscar.

Mr. Elg is a republican in politics, and is rapidly becoming one of the substantial and leading men of Fergus Falls. He with his wife and family, belong to the Lutheran church. He has a fine residence on Vernon avenue, No. 416.

J. F. FISK, of the firm of R. Smith & Co. general merchants in the village of Carman, Minnesota, came to the Red River Valley in the fall of 1884, and located in that place, and is one of the most active and energetic citizens of that thriving little "burg."

Mr. Fisk was born in Springfield, Hampden county, Massachusetts, December 17, 1856, and is the son of Howard and Emily (Upton) Fisk. At the age of fourteen he left the home of his father, and having, like so many of the boys of New England, a liking for the sea, he entered upon a seafaring life. From that time until the spring of 1877, a period covering some seven years, he followed the "raging main," and as boy, ordinary and able seaman, was ever found at his post. Growing weary at last of the "bounding billow and the springing deck," he bade adieu to that mode of life, and sought upon *terra firma* the means of existence. For the succeeding seven years, and until September, 1884, he was engaged in mining, chiefly in Northern New York and in Michigan, and while thus employed, by excellent business management and prudential economy, he laid the real foundation of his present fortune.

On his first appearance in the village of Carman, Mr. Fisk opened a hardware store and carried on that business alone, until the summer of 1885, when he added groceries to his stock in trade. In January, 1887, the present firm was formed, and now carry full and assorted lines of the various kinds of goods that go to make up what is called the stock of a general merchandise store. The business is managed and controlled entirely by Mr. Fisk, his partner being engaged in operating the elevator.

In July, 1888, Mr. Fisk received the appointment of deputy or assistant postmaster of Carman, his partner, Mr. Smith having been chosen postmaster, and our subject carries on the business of the office. This, together with his attention to the extensive trade enjoyed by this popular and esteemed firm, fills up all his time, he having but little leisure to devote to local politics. His sterling integrity and native nobility of character have already won him a high place in the minds of his fellow-citizens and those with whom he comes in contact in the affairs of life. A self-made man, in the truest sense of the word, Mr. Fisk has been the sole architect of his own fortune. Dark have been some portions of it, with hard life and harder fare, but with the rugged daring, born of his New England parentage and training, he has never despaired, and can now look back from his present vantage ground with natural pride.

The subject of this memoir was united in marriage, May 8, 1885, with Miss Annie Cairns, a native of the Province of Quebec, Canada, daughter of James and Mary (Moore) Cairns, of Orinstown in that Dominion.

CHARLES P. MALLORY. Among the most highly esteemed and successful lumber merchants of the famous Red River and Park Regions of Minnesota is the gentleman whose name heads this article, a resident of the village of Fisher, Polk county, Minnesota, where he is extensively engaged in the lumber business. He is a native of the province of Quebec, Canada, born March 7, 1844, and is the son of Caleb P. and Maria (Farwell) Mallory, also natives of the Province of Quebec. The father owned and operated a saw mill, grist mill and farm in his native land, and was one of the prominent citizens in the locality in which he lived. The father and mother of our subject were the parents of the following named children —Charles P., Maria A., John C., William N., Albert E. and Edward O. Mallory.

Charles P. Mallory, of whom this memior treats, remained in his native land attending the common schools of that region until he was seventeen years of age. At that period in life he removed to Massachusetts, where he remained for about six months, but not finding work which suited him, returned to his father's farm. There he remained, assisting his father on the farm and in the mills for a number of years. In 1863 Mr. Mallory went to Bryan, Williams county, Ohio, and clerked in a dry goods store for one year. During that time he had slight attacks of the fever and ague and decided that a more healthy place would be more desirable to himself, so he moved to his old home and helped his father for one year. He then removed to Coaticook, Canada, where he opened a restaurant and operated it until the spring of 1871. He then went to Minneapolis, Minnesota. He was in ill health when he went to Minneapolis, and for some time could secure no work. At last he secured work in a planing mill, but he found the work too hard for him, and was obliged to quit after the second day. He had but very little money and was obliged to pawn his watch, and with the proceeds bought a few things and set up a stand at the first State fair held in Minneapolis. With the gains from this venture he redeemed his watch, and then remained there seeking for work. He had paid almost all of his money for board, and was one morning debating what he could do, when the night engineer of a mill told him that the foreman of the bag factory had just been discharged. Without stopping to eat his breakfast Mr. Mallory made an application for the position, and much to his surprise he got it. He knew nothing of the duties devolving upon the position, but he succeeded in filling the place with more than satisfaction to the employers. He was promoted from one position to another, and finally reached the highest position in the business. He remained with the firm as long as they were engaged in business in Minneapolis, and when the firm moved he secured work as book-keeper for Witbeck, Potter & Co.'s sash and door factory. He received $40 per month and hired out for one year at that salary. After about two months' work the foreman was drawn for jury service, and did not know where to find a man competent to fill the position during his absence. Mr. Mallory volunteered his services, and after talking it over they told him to try it. When the workmen saw a foreman *pro tempore* they decided to have an easy day of it, and accordingly allowed several of the planes to clog and stop, or burn the cylinders out. Mr. Mallory at once stopped the machinery and discharged two of the men and went out on the street and hired others to fill their places. When the proprietors returned and heard of it from some of the men, they called Mr. Mallory into the office. He expected his discharge, but was surprised when they told him that they were pleased with one who would take such an interest in their work

and business, and that they desired him to remain with them at a salary of $60 per month. And when his year was up they hired him for another year at $80 per month. The company then took a partner in the building business, and owing to the bad management they failed, and our subject was again out of work. About that time he received an offer to return to Canada and take charge of a store at a good salary. He decided to accept the position and moved his goods, but after arriving there decided not to take the place, and, after visiting old friends for some time, returned to Minneapolis. Mr. Mallory then went to a sash and door factory and told them that he would work one month for nothing, and after working that time was hired for one year. At the expiration of that time he was given the position of traveling agent, and was on the road until the spring of 1878. He was then sent to Winnipeg, but not liking the idea of staging it from Fisher to Winnipeg, settled at Fisher, where he engaged in the lumber business, in which he has since been engaged. During his first settlement there they had a terrible time with the small-pox, it having been brought there by a lady from Winnipeg. A number of the railroad men were taken with it, and Mr. and Mrs. Mallory were also afflicted, but by the best of medical aid from Minneapolis recovered. In those days Mr. Mallory ran a hotel, and being the only one there made money. He is one of the most popular men in the county, and carries on an extensive business. He has several yards in Dakota, and has a very large one in Fisher.

Mr. Mallory was married in April, 1867, to Miss Eva Aldrich, a native of Canada, and the daughter of Asael and Eva (Libby) Aldrich. Mrs. Mallory passed away from the scenes of earth to her final reward in 1871. She was an excellent lady, and left a large circle of friends to mourn her loss. Mr. Mallory was united in marriage, the second time, to Miss Anna Whiteman on the 21st of September, 1874, and this union has been blessed with four children, three of whom are now dead. Charles is the only one living. Mrs. Anna (Whiteman) Mallory is a daughter of R. and Mary (Cheever) Whiteman, and was a resident of Anoka, Minnesota. Mr. Mallory and his family belong to the Universalist church. He is a member of Ascott Lodge, No. 45, A. F. & A. M., and Knights of Pythias. In political matters he affiliates with the republican party.

WALTER D. BAILEY, one of the most enterprising, thoroughgoing and energetic business men of Crookston, Minnesota, was one of the early settlers at that point, locating there in 1874, and entering its mercantile circles, and has since been identified with its interests. He was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, December 1, 1835, and is the son of Roderick and Charlotte (Peabody) Bailey, who were of Puritan stock. He received his education in the "old Bay State," and in 1859 removed to Dunn county, Wisconsin, where he was engaged in lumbering until 1863. During that year, in response to the call of the President for more men to fill up the depleted ranks of the regiments engaged in the suppression of the rebellion, he enlisted in Company H, of the Sixteenth Wisconsin Infantry, and, joining the command, participated in all the sufferings, hardships and sanguinary conflicts that marked the campaigns under Sherman. Chattanooga, Mission Ridge, Jackson, all the battles around Atlanta, the seige of that city, the grand march to the sea under that matchless leader—W. T. Sherman—all were a portion of his military career, of which he may well be proud. On the cessation of hostilities, in 1865, Mr. Bailey received his

discharge from the service, and returned to Eau Galla, Wisconsin, and there entering into trade, began his successful career as a merchant.

The subject of our sketch remained in the last named village for two years, at the end of which time he closed out his stock, and purchasing a farm near Ellsworth, the county seat of Pierce county, Wisconsin, for two years he was employed in agriculture. Removing to Rush River, in the same subdivision of the State, he there bought a sawmill and operated the same for some five years, but impaired health, caused by exposure and hardships during his army life, necessitated his relinquishment of the business. Selling out the plant, he engaged in traveling and buying furs and ginseng, passing, in the course of his journeys throughout the entire Northwest, to Winnipeg, Rat Portage, etc. While on his way through the Red River Valley he came to Crookston, in the fall of 1874, and found but a small village, but which had bright prospects. There were but two stores there at the time, one of them kept by L. Larivere, and that was soon purchased by Mr. Bailey. Again entering into trade he carried it on, in connection with his fur business, until 1881. He had also established trading posts located at Thief River, Lake of the Woods, and at Turtle Mountain from 1874 until 1877, but these he gave up during the latter year, and in 1878 purchased the farm where he now resides, adjoining the city limits. This place, which contains some 180 acres of excellent land, is under a high state of culture, and is carried on under his control, in connection with his other business.

In the winter of 1881–82 Mr. Bailey again entered into lumbering operations, ten miles south of Northern Pacific Junction, on Black Hoof Creek, where he carried on business for two years. During the winter of 1884–85 he commenced contracting for lumber with the Red River Lumber Company, and remained with that corporation for three seasons. In the fall of 1887 he entered into a contract with the Duluth & Iron Range Railroad Company, to cut off the timber from their right of way and to get out and place on the ground the ties, telegraph poles, etc., on their road between Duluth and Vermilion Lake, and is at present engaged in that undertaking. He is also the owner of an interest in a promising iron mine at Tower, on the Duluth & Iron Range Railroad, and the owner of a second farm of 320 acres of land within three miles of the city of Crookston.

Since coming to to this section of country, Mr. Bailey has been one of the most prompt and ready citizens in all efforts of public spiritedness, and ever willing to enter into anything to enhance the interests of the town and county. He has served as one of the board of county commissioners, and filled that office for two years. He also served as justice of the peace for some time, and in both positions, as well as in several minor ones, reflected honor upon those who had placed him there, as well as gained credit for himself.

Mr. Bailey was married June 16, 1856, to Miss Lucy E. Elliott, of Bruce, McComb county, Michigan. They have been the parents of eight children—Delmore and Walter D., deceased; and Charlotte A., Charles D., Benton R., Edwin R., Fay W., and R. D.

JENS P. JENSEN, one of Moorhead's most prominent and "busy business" men, forms the subject of our sketch. He is a general dealer in ground feed, cord-wood at wholesale and retail, and is agent for several excellent lines of farm implements, including the celebrated Mandt wagons and bob-sleds. His place of business is on James street.

Mr. Jensen is a native of Denmark, born

February 11, 1852. His parents are Anton and Annie M. Jensen, also natives of Denmark. They were united in marriage in 1849. The father was a soldier in 1848, under the Danish Government, holding the office of corporal. He remained in the service for five years, coming to America in 1853, making the voyage on a sailing vessel, being nine weeks *en route*. He landed at New York harbor and traveled extensively through different States, for the purpose of finding a good and suitable location. After seven years he returned to Denmark and there remained until 1870, when he went to Quebec, Canada, and from there he went to St. Paul, Minnesota. Here he purchased an ox team and wagon, provided a good emigrant outfit and started for the Red River Valley country, finally settling in Clay county, Minnesota, at Buffalo River in the town of Moland. He there took advantage of the liberality of the homestead and tree claim acts, securing himself 240 acres of land, on which he settled, building and improving the same. He now has come to be one of Clay county's best farmers and stands high in the estimation of his people, who have elected him as one of the supervisors. Politically he is a republican, and, with his wife, belongs to the Lutheran church.

The father of our subject's mother was Jorgen and her mother Marie Catharine Christenson, natives of Denmark. They were the parents of a large family of children. The mother still lives, aged eighty-nine years. The father died in 1853. Their remaining children are Jens P. and Jorgen.

Our subject, Jens P. Jensen, was reared to farm life until ten years old, when he attended high school until sixteen years of age. He then left the school-room and learned the trade of blacksmithing. After two years or so at this, he came, in company with his parents, to America, assisting on the farm, in Clay county, Minnesota, for ten years; he then procured 400 acres of land, including tree claim and homestead, and set about making improvements—built a good house, barn and granary—carrying on a general farming and stock-raising business until 1887. He was one of the very best farmers in that county.

In politics our subject is independent in thought and vote. He held the office of justice of the peace four years; assessor four years, and school treasurer six years.

He was married to Miss Alvina G. Stener, a native of Norway and the daughter of P. J. Stener, who is now the mother of five children—Anton M. H., Maria M., Henry L., Rodolph and Mabel E. In their religious belief, both Mr. and Mrs. Jensen subscribe to the faith held by the Lutheran church, to which they belong.

SAM OLSON is prominently connected with the growth and progress of the farming community of Grant county, Minnesota. He is one of the thrifty and frugal farmers in Elk Lake township, and resides on section 26. He is a native of Wisconsin, born in Dane county, on the 14th of January, 1847, and is the son of Ole and Ragnes (Sampson) Olson, natives of Norway. The father and mother of our subject emigrated to the United States in 1845, and settled in Wisconsin, where they lived for six or seven years. They then removed to Winneshiek county, Iowa, and remained there about one year, when they removed to Houston county, Minnesota. In 1869, they came to Grant county, Minnesota, where they have resided ever since. The father was a farmer through active life, but is retired now. The parents had a family consisting of the following named children—Ole, Sam, Hans, James, Mary, Herman, William, Olena and Johanna.

Sam Olson, the subject of this article,

spent his younger days in Houston county, Minnesota, and attended the excellent common schools of that State until he had reached the age of twenty-one years. He then removed to Grant county, Minnesota, and in 1868 settled on a homestead of 160 acres, in Elk Lake township, on section 26. Since that time he has, from time to time, added to his property, until now he is the owner of 320 acres of well-tilled land, and is engaged extensively in general farming and stock-raising.

Mr. Olson was united in marriage on the 7th day of December, 1873, to Miss Eliza Thompson, and this union has been blessed with the following named children — Olaus, Ida, Emil, Amanda, Helmer and Freeman. The subject of this sketch is one of the prominent men of his township, and he is always an active worker for the welfare of his town, county or State. He is a zealous partisan, and is an adherent to the principles of the republican party. He has held numerous offices in his township, among which are the following — town clerk, school director, etc. He and his family are members of the Lutheran church, and he is a trustee in that organization.

JAMES MOTT is a member of the firm of Evans & Mott, collectors and real estate dealers of Alexandria, Minnesota.

Mr. Mott is a native of Dutchess county, New York, and was born December, 1844. He is a son of Thomas and Caroline (Horton) Mott, both of whom are natives of New York. Mr. Mott's father followed the business of farming in New York State, and in 1856 came to Wisconsin. On reaching Wisconsin he purchased land in Columbia county where he remained, giving his attention entirely to farming until 1862. He then came to Olmstead county, Minnesota, and spent two years there. Since that time he has been in various parts of the State. In 1886 he came to Douglas county, Minnesota, and is now living with his son James Mott. The mother of the subject of our sketch passed from this life in 1874. She died in Dodge county, Minnesota. Thomas and Caroline Mott had three children—Elizabeth, now Mrs. Seward, of Columbia county, Wisconsin; James, the subject of our sketch; and a younger brother, George.

James Mott received his early training on a farm, and so well did he love his early home that he did not break therefrom until twenty-three years of age, since which time he has been continually traveling. He has been engaged principally in the collection business in Iowa and Minnesota. In 1876 he located in Swift county, this State, where he engaged in the collection business. Here he was deputy sheriff for a period of two years, and was deputy county collector. In 1881 he went to Glenwood, where he remained two years. Here he followed the business of making collections and selling agricultural implements. He was the constable for the village of Glenwood for two years. In 1883 Mr. Mott came to Alexandria, and during the first four months of his residence here sold machinery. He was then appointed deputy sheriff for the county of Douglas, and held that office for five months. Since that time he has been engaged in the collection business. Mr. Mott is the owner of considerable property in the village of Alexandria, and has a fine residence on Sixth avenue between I and J streets, and owns one-half interest in his office on Main street. Mr. Mott was wedded in 1867 to Miss Abbie Evartts. One child blessed this union, the name of which was William. Mr. Mott was married the second time to Miss Emma Trank in 1879. They have an adopted child, Annie E. Mott is a stanch democrat. He has always adhered

to the principles of that party. He is not, however, known as an offensive partisan, but is known as one of the liberal-minded politicians, the number of which is so small. Mr. Mott is one of the leading business men, and one of the prominent citizens of Alexandria.

As was said in the beginning of this sketch, Mr. Mott is a member of the firm of Evans & Mott. At their office is the headquarters of the Northwestern Collection Agency. They have competent and experienced men constantly on the road making their collections, do a general collection agency, and can furnish the best of references.

ELI B. LARSON, than whom perhaps there is no more popular and esteemed member of the legal fraternity in the Red River Valley, is engaged in the practice of law at Ada, Norman county, Minnesota, where he located on the 9th of July, 1886, and has followed the duties of his profession ever since.

Mr. Larson first saw the light on the 9th of November, 1860, in Fillmore county, Minnesota, and is the son of Barney and Ingbor (Warren) Larson, natives of Norway. He was reared beneath the parental roof, and acquired in youth the rudiments of a good common school education, and which he much enriched by liberal reading and adequate reflection. At the age of seventeen he commenced teaching school, and for several winters succeeding he was thus engaged in training the minds of the young, while the summer months were spent in arduous labor on the farm. In 1879, with a natural and laudable ambition to fit himself properly for a higher position in the world, and to acquire the knowledge which the sage has declared to be "more precious than rubies, yea, than fine gold," he entered the State University, at Minneapolis. There the young student bent his mind to study, mastering the classics as well as other advanced branches. After a rigid examination, he was finally graduated by that *Alma Mater* in the spring of 1884. In search of a profession to which he could concentrate his energies and devote a life of busy activity, he decided for that one so honored in our own country by the names of Webster, Clay, Daviess, Choate, Wirt, Douglas, Taney, Lincoln, Marshall and others—the law. With the purpose of fully fitting himself for his chosen life-duties, he entered the law department of the Washington University of St. Louis, Missouri, from which he was graduated in the spring of 1886, and, on being admitted to the bar, came at once to Ada, Minnesota, and established himself in practice. In the autumn of the same year he was chosen to the office of court commissioner of Norman county. He takes an active interest in the prohibition movement, and was nominated by that party for the office of county attorney. Like many others he can not help but see the evils of the rum traffic, and would fain suppress it by the strong arm of the law and the Government. In his religious views Mr. Larson is quite liberal, and attends the Congregational church, feeling that "there are many roads that lead to Rome, and why not to Heaven," as so beautifully said by Montaigne. Socially, Mr. Larson is esteemed in the highest degree, and merits and receives the respect of young and old in the community.

JOHN G. PETERSON, the prosperous and enterprising proprietor of the Lake View House of Barrett village, is a native of Sweden, born at Kolsom, November 15, 1845, and is a son of John and Mary Ann (Mongenson) Peterson, natives of the same

kingdom. John remained at home, attending school, until he was sixteen years old. He then started in life for himself by working in the pineries and on his father's farm for several years. In the meantime, however, when he was but six years of age, in 1851, his parents came with their family to the United States, first settling in Washington county, Minnesota, where they have since remained, and where the mother now lives, the father having died in 1863. John bought his father's farm in 1867, and continued to reside there until 1870, when he sold out and removed to Otter Tail county, and "squatted" on a tract of unsurveyed land, and which proved to be railroad land. He then moved to Grant county and filed on a homestead of 160 acres, on section 4, Lein township, where he remained until 1887, when he built his hotel and opened his present business, still retaining his homestead.

Mr. Peterson was joined in matrimony with Miss Martha Johnson, July 2, 1867. She is the daughter of John O. and Catharine Peterson, natives of the kingdom of Sweden. Mr. and Mrs. Peterson are the parents of the following children—Reta, Charles, Axel, Oscar, Anna, Bennie and John, all of whom are living and at home with the parents. Mr. Peterson is a man of integrity, and is highly esteemed by all who know him. He has held the offices of town treasurer, chairman of board of supervisors, and also the important position of county commissioner for seven years.

JOSEPH BEAUDETTE, the pioneer settler of the town of Gentilly, Polk county, Minnesota, and a prominent member of the business circle of Crookston, is a native of the province of Quebec, Canada, and was born May 10, 1829. He is the son of Amable and Mary Louise (Turcot) Beaudette, and is of French ancestry. At the age of eighteen he started out in life for himself, going to St. Johnsbury, Vermont, where he was employed for some eighteen months at wagonmaking. On returning to his native home he was united in marriage August 4, 1851, with Miss Ida Chandonnais, and two months later started for Australia, going to Boston, from which port he sailed on Christmas day of that year in a sailing vessel named the Fanny Hill. After a tedious voyage, which lasted some four months and ten days, he reached that island continent and proceeding "up-country" engaged in gold diggings for ten months. At the end of that time, in company with twenty-eight others, he went to Peru, South America, but, twenty of their number succumbing to the yellow fever in that country, Mr. Beaudette started for Panama, on the isthmus. Arriving at that point one day too late for the steamer which had sailed for San Francisco, California, he had to content himself there for two weeks. At the end of that time he went to California, and after spending three weeks at Oakland, across the bay from San Francisco, he went to Grass Valley, on the north fork of the American river. For five or six weeks he was engaged in building flumes, after which he went to work in a quartz-mill and remained in the latter about eight months. Taking a pick and shovel, he next was engaged in mining on French creek, where he met with very fair success in his search for the auriferous dust. Fifteen months later he returned to his native home by way of San Francisco, arriving in the place of his nativity November 1, 1854. He was fully occupied from that time on, in that locality, in farming, lumbering and in mercantile life for some fifteen years, but in the fall of 1870 came to the United States and settled at Grand Rapids, Michigan. Employed in lumbering he remained there until June of the following year, when he removed

to La Crosse, Wisconsin, where he followed the trade of stone mason until the fall of 1872, at which time he went to St Paul, Minnesota. In the latter city he rented a stone quarry and was employed in getting out stone for four years. In the spring of 1876 Mr. Beaudette came to the Red River Valley with some fifteen others, driving a team from St. Paul to Red Lake Falls, Minnesota. He took a claim of 160 acres, in what is now the town of Gentilly, and put up the first claim shanty therein.

The subject of this memoir has been one of the most active men in public affairs in the town, and, while Gentilly and Red Lake Falls townships were under one civil organization served as chairman of the town board for three years. Prominently identified with the setting off as a separate township, that of Gentilly, which was named after his native village, he was made chairman of the board and continued in that office for three years. He was also connected with the school board for a period of six or seven years, consecutively.

Mr. Beaudette is the owner of a fine farm of 200 acres of land, a large share of which is under a high state of cultivation. In 1882, after having carried on mercantile business in Gentilly, and to afford his children the advantages of the schools of Crookston, removed thither after purchasing his present property on Broadway. Here he has spent every winter since, although he still carries on his farm. In the spring of 1888 he opened his present grocery business, under the firm name of Beaudette & Son, his son Alexander being associated with him in trade. The latter was appointed postmaster of the town of Gentilly in September, 1882, and held that office until the spring of 1888, when he resigned it.

The large number of all those who have the name of Beaudette are, in fact, direct descendants of one John Beaudette, who was the first of this name that came to Canada from France. This John Beaudette came from Blanzais, Bishopic of Poictiers, in France, in 1670. He was married to Miss Marie Grandin, from St. Aubert, Bishopic of Orleans, France. John Beaudette was born in 1650, his wife in 1651. In which portion or place of Canada they settled is not fully known, but as near as can be traced out it was in the vicinity of Quebec. They were blessed with six children, of which number of these were boys or girls is not fully known. The father of the subject of this memoir (Joseph Beaudette), whose name was Amable Beaudette, was a grandson of this John Beaudette, and, as record shows us to-day, he was the ablest mechanic in the whole province of Quebec. Many machines of general usages to the farmer, such as wind-mills, portable saw-mills, etc., were invented by him, and among this number was the first threshing machine ever made in Canada.

The subject of these memoirs, Joseph Beaudette, was one of his children, and was born in 1829—May 10. He was married to Marie Ida Chandonnais. They had a large family of eight children, seven boys and one girl. The first born was a boy by the name of Joseph Albert, and then followed Josephine, Alexander, Edmund, Louis, Charles, Ludger and the last, Ernest Beaudette, who was born on the 29th of June, 1869.

RODERICK SMITH. Among the more prominent citizens of the county of Polk, Minnesota, is the gentleman whose name graces the head of this article. He is the present postmaster of Carman, the manager of the Red River Valley Elevator Company's business at that point, and one of its leading merchants.

Mr. Smith is a native of the Dominion of Canada, having been born September 10, 1855,

at Perth, in the province of Ontario, and is the son of Roderick and Ann (Kirkland) Smith. He received his education in the land of his birth, and in early manhood learned the trade of carriage making. Quitting the paternal roof at the age of fifteen, he continued at that line of business for about eight years, at the expiration of which time, having made up his mind that in the great Northwest he could have a better chance to push his fortunes, and coming to the "States," he settled in Wabasha county, Minnesota, where for a time he was employed in the district schools.

This work proving too tame and monotonous for his energetic, active spirit, he finally quitted it and entered into the lumber business, in which he remained about eighteen months, and then changed it for the grain business. After carrying on this line of trade at Hammond, Wabasha county, until September 10, 1882, he then came to Carman to take charge of the Red River Valley Elevator Company's business. While he was a resident in Wabasha county, he entered into a partnership with M. J. Muldoon, and under the firm name and style of Smith & Muldoon, carried on the hardware business at Hammond for two years in connection with his other business. On leaving there he disposed of his interest to his partner.

In the autumn of the first year that Mr. Smith spent in this county, he purchased a partially improved farm of eighty acres of excellent, arable land, within five miles of Carman where he carries on farming, superintending and managing it himself. At the same time he bought the house and lot in the village where he now lives. In January, 1887, on looking around for a good investment for his surplus capital, and entering into a copartnership with J. F. Fisk, under the firm name of R. Smith & Co., established the general merchandise store that leads the mercantile circles of the village.

Our subject was appointed to the office of postmaster at Carman in July, 1888, and fills that position at the present writing. He is an active member of the Masonic fraternity, having been made a Mason in Crookston Lodge, No. 141, A. F. & A. M., and is also a member of Pierson Chapter, No. 40, R. A. M., and of Constantine Commandery, No. 20, all of Crookston, and takes a lively interest in all the workings of that order. He is a thoroughly wide-awake, energetic business man, foremost in any enterprise that is calculated to benefit his locality, and no one stands higher in the respect and esteem of this community than he. He handles more wheat at the elevator where he has charge than any other man in this region, and has, by his unimpeachable probity and generous treatment, won many friends in the county.

Mr. Smith was united in marriage December 19, 1881, with Miss Lizzie J. Thornton, a native, also, of Perth, Ontario, Canada, and daughter of John and Mary Ann (Madden) Thornton. They are the parents of three children—Minnie Ross Katina, Bernard Lynn and Roderick Thornton.

ALBERIC CHABOT, the popular proprietor of the New York Store, located at Crookston, Minnesota, is a native of Montreal, Canada. He is the son of Vital and Mary (Domethille) Chabot, and first saw the light in April, 1860. He attended school in the place of his birth until he had attained the age of fifteen years, when he entered a dry goods establishment in the same city as clerk and salesman. So well had he chosen his place in the "world's broad field of battle" that for four years he remained with the same firm, his talent lying in that direction and his energy, activity and ability being duly appreciated by his employer.

But in the overcrowded cities the chances of a young man to arrive at a competence

are but few, and but little encouragement can be held out there to the man of small means. Possessed of this idea Mr. Chabot came to the United States and sought a place where he could locate and prosper. This was in the spring of 1879, and at that time he came to Crookston. Entering the employ of Charles Kretzschmar, as clerk in his general merchandise store, he remained there some two years. From the expiration of that time until March, 1888, he was variously employed in the city, but on the latter date he opened his present business stand, where he carries a stock of general dry goods, cloaks and clothing, gents' funishing goods, carpets, trunks, valises, rubber goods, etc., that will invoice upward of $12,000. He gives employment to four clerks and is doing a large and increasing business, and his name is beginning to be a household name throughout the country surrounding.

While working here on a salary he had the prudence and economy to save his money, and sagacity to see that real estate was a paying investment to a young man at that time. He bought and sold any and all property, both real and personal, and with ability and business tact succeeded in accumulating quite a nice little capital. Besides his mercantile venture Mr. Chabot is the present owner of two fine farms, one of which is within eight miles of Crookston, besides real estate in the latter city and in St. Paul. A shrewd, keen business man, of the strictest probity, he occupies a high place in business circles and in social life is a leader.

DR. CLARENCE S. PUTNAM, physician and surgeon at Fergus Falls, Otter Tail county, Minnesota, is a native of Vermont, and was born in the year 1859. He is the son of George B. and C. Eliza (Jones) Putnam, both natives of Vermont.

The Doctor's father was a druggist and for many years held the position of postmaster in the place in which he resided. Prior to this, however, he was in the general mercantile business. He enlisted in the United States Army, Company G, Eighth Regiment, Vermont Volunteers, being one of the musicians for the regimental band. He was overcome by severe marching, and as a result of this strain upon his constitution, died in the hospital in Baltimore. The mother is still living with her son in Fergus Falls. The grandfather was Deacon Simon Putnam, a large farmer at West Randolph, Vermont, of which State he was a native, and where he occupied a prominent position as one of the leading wealthy citizens of that section. The mother of the subject of our sketch was the daughter of Captain Jones, a sea-faring man, but in later life engaged in farming in the northern part of Vermont, where he lived until his death. He reared a family of seven children.

Dr. Putnam was the only child of his father's family. His younger days were spent at home and in attending district school. Later he took an academic course and worked on a farm during vacations. He also engaged to some extent in clerking. He graduated from the Barre Academy, at Barre, Vermont. He then spent eighteen months clerking in a drug store. Six months thereafter were spent in the same employment in a grocery store. After this he commenced the study of medicine, graduating in 1883. He attended lectures in Philadelphia and New York City, and also a course in Chicago, where he graduated. After graduating in medicine, he first settled at Moorhead, where he remained for nearly two years. Thence he removed to Ada, Norman county, Minnesota, remaining in that place for about four years. Thence in July, 1888, he removed to Fergus Falls. While living at Ada, he was county physician for two years, and was

chairman of the board of health until he left that place. While there he was the director of the Ada band, of which he was the organizer and leader. He also organized the Ada orchestral club, consisting of fourteen instruments, organized solely for recreation; also held the position of captain of Company I, Third Regiment, Minnesota National Guards; and for two years was foreman of one of the fire companies.

Dr. Putnam was married in 1882 to Miss Celia E. Johnson, of West Unity, New Hampshire. This union has been blessed with one child, a daughter—Vera M.

The Doctor is possessed of excellent musical abilities, and plays on nearly all kinds of instruments. He has led musical conventions, organized and led orchestras, taught singing school, organized and led church choirs, and been at the head of different military bands. He is at present the chorister of the First Congregational church of Fergus Falls. In politics he stands by the principles of the republican party. He is a member of the State Homœopathic Medical Institute. Dr. Putnam is a genial, warm-hearted friend and companion, is an excellent physician, and is highly esteemed by all his fellow-citizens.

SAM THORSON. Among the successful business men and merchants of Northern Minnesota is the subject of the present biographical memoir, a resident of the village of Fisher, Polk county, Minnesota, where he is engaged in the general merchandising business. He is a native of Norway, born June 9, 1856, and is the son of Thorbjorn and Liv Svendsen, natives also of the kingdom of Norway.

Mr. Thorson emigrated to the United States in 1871, and settled with his parents in Manitowoc, Wisconsin, where he remained and worked for farmers and attended the common schools. In 1877 he removed to the village of Fisher, and obtained work on a steamboat as cabin boy from Fisher to Winnipeg during that summer. In the fall he hired out to Hugh Thompson as clerk in his store. He worked for him three years and during that time took a homestead on section 4, Fisher township, Polk county, Minnesota. He sold his farm in 1887, and during the time of his owning it had improved and cultivated the land. After leaving Mr. Thompson Mr. Thorson lived on his homestead a short time, and after selling his farm again engaged in Mr. Thompson's store. In October, 1886, he engaged in business for himself, in partnership with a Mr. Krostue, and has since been engaged in the general merchandising trade. The firm are now doing an extensive business and are one of the first business firms in the village. They carry a full line of goods, all kinds of clothing, gents' and ladies' furnishing goods and a heavy stock of groceries and notions.

Mr. Thorson was united in marriage on the 1st of November, 1881, to Miss Julia Knutson, and she died in Fisher on the 9th of September, 1882, sincerely mourned by all who knew her. Mr. Thorson was married the second time July 26, 1888, to Miss Jennie Knutson, of Wisconsin, a sister of his former wife. He and his family belong to the Norwegian Lutheran church. In political matters Mr. Thorson affiliates with the republican party and takes an active interest in all public and local affairs. He is one of the popular men of the village and is highly esteemed by his acquaintances.

OLE TORSTENSON, a prominent and well-to-do citizen of Grant county, Minnesota, is a resident of section 23, Elk Lake township. He is a native of Norway,

born in Christena Stift, December 31, 1841, and is a son of Torsten and Mary (Nils Daughter) Torstenson, natives also of that kingdom. The father of our subject was engaged in agricultural pursuits in the old country. He died there in March, 1845. The mother came to America, with her son Ole, the subject of this present sketch. They were the parents of two children—Ole and Regnald.

Ole Torstenson, the person of whom this article treats, remained in the kingdom of Norway until 1862, when he with his mother and sister emigrated to the United States. After a voyage of twelve weeks they landed at Quebec, Canada, and at once went to Detroit, Michigan. From that place the party, composed of our subject, his mother and sister, went to Lansing, Iowa, via Chicago, Illinois, and Galena, stopping a few days in each of the places mentioned. From Lansing they went overland to Spring Grove, Houston county, Minnesota, and on arriving there rented a tract of land, and for the next four years were engaged in farming near that place. They then removed to Grant county, Minnesota, where Ole, the subject of this biography, filed on a homestead and then returned to Houston county. After working in the pineries during the winter he returned to Grant county, and took possession of the homestead which he had taken the year previous. His land lies on section 23, Elk Lake township, and comprises 160 acres. He is engaged in a general farming and stock-raising business, and is one of the oldest settlers in the township in which he lives. When he located in the township there were but three settlers, and these have either removed or been taken away by death, until only Mr. Torstenson remains.

Mr. Torstenson was married on the 22d of May, 1868, to Miss Julia Olson, and they have been blessed with eight children, named in the following order—Torsten M., Anna B., Teolena M., Julia B., Clara O. and William. Andrew and Charles died in early childhood. Mrs. Torstenson is a native of Wisconsin and is one of eleven children. Mr. Torstenson is one of the representative men of Elk Lake township and has held the offices of supervisor, assessor and chairman of the board of supervisors. He and his family are exemplary members of the Lutheran church, of which organization he is a trustee. He is a republican in his political faith.

CH. MIX, the affable and accommodating station agent of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad at Crookston, is one of the earliest settlers in the State of Minnesota, having located in what was then the Territory in 1852.

The subject of this personal memoir was born in New Haven, Connecticut, December 30, 1833, and is the son of Charles E. and Catharine (Upperman) Mix. Receiving his education in the private schools of his native city, at the age of sixteen he entered the college at Georgetown, District Columbia, where he remained about a year. The next two years were spent under private tuition at his home, giving his attention chiefly to civil engineering and drawing. In 1852 he came to Minnesota, arriving in St. Paul on the 1st of May, when but a little over nineteen years of age. At that time there were but few settlers in the Territory, and the capital was but a mere village. From there he went to Long Prairie, then the agency for the Winnebago Indians, where he was employed as clerk for some two years. On his trip out to this part of the country he came by rail some ten miles west of Chicago, as far as the cars then ran, and from there performed the rest of the way by stage. Dur-

ing the winter of 1853 Mr. Mix paid a visit to his native land, staging from St. Paul to Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, and from there by rail, the track having reached that point.

In the autumn of 1854 Mr. Mix was appointed secretary to Willis A. Gorman, then governor of the Territory, and removed to St. Paul. In the spring of the following year he was sent to transfer the Indians at Long Prairie to the new agency in Blue Earth county, and in 1856 established himself as an Indian trader at that point; but in 1858 received the appointment of Government agent at that agency. He continued to hold that office until 1861, at which time he engaged in the claim business, settling Government claims, etc.

While in this line of business the horrible uprising of the Sioux Indians, that deluged this fair Territory in the blood of its defenseless settlers and swept away their homes with fire, broke out in August, 1862. The country stood aghast at the terrible sight but soon recovering themselves, the people sought means to put down the uprising and take vengeance upon the red fiends. Among others Mr. Mix enlisted in company A, First Independent Battalion Minnesota Volunteer Cavalry, and was commissioned as first-lieutenant. In November of that year he started with the command for the North and West, toward Pembina. At that time the outpost of civilization was at Georgetown on the Red River, and here the troops crossed that stream and marched north upon the Dakota side. They wintered at Pembina, and in the spring of 1864 removed to Fort Abercrombie, where Captain Mix was commandant of the post until the following fall. In the spring of 1865 he was ordered to St. Paul to sit upon a court-martial, and when that discharged its duties and disbanded the subject of this sketch was appointed assistant inspector-general for the Third Civil District, with headquarters at Fort Ridgley. During the winter of 1866–67 he received the appointment of assistant adjutant-general on the staff of Gen. John M. Corse, who had his headquarters at St. Paul. After the retirement of that officer from the service Captain Mix was transferred to the staff of General Alexander, at Fort Snelling, with the same rank. He remained with the latter officer until June, 1867, when he was mustered out and honorably discharged from the service.

On coming back to the paths of peace Mr. Mix engaged in farming in the neighborhood of St. Paul and followed that business until 1877. In the latter year he entered the employ of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad Company as clerk in the freight depot at St. Paul. In September, 1879, he was appointed station agent for the same corporation at Crookston and located at that point, where he has remained ever since in charge of the railroad business.

The subject of this sketch has passed through many troublesome experiences with the Indians in this Territory and State, a full detail of which would be beyond the scope of this work. In 1854 he was appointed to take the Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina to Washington, but the Indians refused to go. During the winter of 1863–64, while in winter quarters at Pembina, Captain Mix was selected by the commanding officer to go to Fort Garry and confer with Little Crow's band of Indians, and to him some 150 of them surrendered themselves and were sent to Rock Island. He also took Little Six and Medicine Bottle, two noted chiefs, from Pembina to Fort Snelling, where they were hung in the spring of 1864. In August, 1862, a trader at St. Paul wanted to return to Yellow Medicine, and fearing trouble induced Mr. Mix to return with him, as a witness as to any conversation between him and the Indian agent. On their way to

Fort Ridgely they met the messenger carrying the news of the outbreak to the governor, but pushed on. They arrived in the neighborhood of the fort about sundown just as the Indians were retreating from the attack on the post, and our two friends, being perceived by the redskins, retreated, but were chased for some sixteen miles by the murderous fiends. They met Sibley's column at St. Peter and returned to Ridgely with him. Mr. Mix, a few days after went out with the party sent to bury the dead at Birch Covley, and helped inter some sixty victims of that massacre.

In company with Justice Ramsey and Joel Bassett, Mr. Mix was appointed commissioner to locate what is now White Earth Reservation for the Chippewas, and to appraise the value of the old Sioux reservation between Redwood Falls and Big Stone lake. He was also one of the commissioners who took the Sioux delegation to Washington, to make the treaty for their present reservation, the others being Joseph R. Brown and Benjamin Thompson. While at the national capital Mr. Mix was appointed special agent to take supplies to the destitute Indians of the Sioux reservation, and remained with that tribe some six months.

Mr. Mix was married July 22, 1856, to Miss Helen White, of St. Paul, and is the parent of three children—Charles F., cashier of the freight depot in Crookston, and Cathoran and Caroline, who now reside with him.

The subject of this history is one of the active citizens of the city and county; is president of the Cemetery Association; is a member of the Masonic fraternity having been made a Mason in Ancient Landmark Lodge, No. 5, in St. Paul, in 1856, exalted in Royal Arch Chapter No. 3, in the same city, and joined Damacene Commandery, No. 1, R. A. M. He is still a member of Ancient Landmark Lodge of St. Paul, and is a member of Pierson Chapter and Constantine Commandery of Crookston. He is also Master of Hiram Lodge, No. 78, A. O. U. W., of Crookston.

WILLIAM G. GOULD, who is engaged in dairying business at Moorhead, Minnesota, came to the place in 1884, since which time he has been closely identified with the industry and business interests of his city and county.

He is a native of England, born April 9, 1849. His parents are Abraham and Mary (Gould) Gould. His grandfather was John Gould. The parents of Mary Gould were William and Jemimah (Stokes) Gould. Both grandfathers were farmers. Abraham had a family of nine children, eight of whom are now living—Mary, William G., Amy, Ada, Edward, Edwin, Harry and Alice. The parents belonged to the Episcopal church and gave their children a liberal education. The father was an extensive farmer and handled blooded horses and cattle. He died in 1864. His widow still lives near London, England, aged sixty-four years.

Until twenty years of age our subject, William G., remained at home, assisting on his father's farm and going to school. In 1869 he thought America afforded better and broader fields for a young man starting out in life, so he crossed the ocean and settled in Ashtabula county, Ohio, remaining one year, after which he returned to England and lived in London five years. He traveled two years for a wholesale house, and was checker on the railroad three years longer. He again came to America in 1875, and stopped at Marengo, Illinois, for about a year, and then went on a farm and worked another year. His next move was to Lake City, Wabasha county, Minnesota, where he was made foreman on the large farm of J. Hagerty; he remained with him two or

three years, and in 1879 took a homestead of 160 acres in Cass county, Dakota Territory. He partly improved and lived on this land for five years, at which time he proved up his title, under the homestead act, and in 1884 came to Moorhead, Minnesota, and in company with G. Cooper, purchased a butcher shop, which they operated a year. Our subject then went into the dairy business, starting in with fifty-five head of cattle. He was associated with his brothers Harry and Edward for three or four years, and then they closed out. In May, 1888, our subject again started in the same business. He now keeps twelve cows, and runs a safe, paying business.

He was married November 19, 1884, to Miss Matilda Ogden, daughter of William and Sarah Ann (Rigby) Ogden, natives of England. The father was a blacksmith, but is now engaged in the real estate business. Their children are Kate, William, Matilda and Sarah A. Our subject and his wife are the parents of three children—Guy O., Gilbert L. and Lois K.

Politically Mr. Gould is a democrat, and both he and Mrs. Gould belong to the Episcopal church.

EZRA F. ELLIOT, the county superintendent of common schools of the county of Polk, is a resident of Crookston, Minnesota, the seat of justice of that subdivision of the State. He is a native of Somerset county, Maine, born July 13, 1852, and is the son of James and Mary (McIntire) Elliot. His childhood's days were spent in the place of his birth, and he drew his primary education from the common district schools of that locality, whose excellence was on a par with those of any for which New England is noted. In his earlier manhood, after a course of training and discipline in the Farmington Normal School, he, in 1878, entered upon a course of study at Colby University, one of the oldest institutions of learning in the State of Maine.

Remaining in that part of our country until the spring of 1881, during the long vacation of that year he came to Minnesota, having decided to take reiterated advice of the "Sage of Chappaqua," the able journalist, Horace Greeley, and come West and grow up with the country. He located in Polk county and spent the summer upon a farm some twenty miles from Crookston, and in the fall returned to his *alma mater*, and his studies, and in the summer of 1882 was graduated with honors by his college. On receiving his *testamur* or diploma he came at once to Polk county and took up the duties of life, farming and teaching school. His ripe scholarship and able methods of imparting knowledge to the rising generation drew upon him the attention of the discriminating portion of the community, and in the fall of 1886, while engaged in his professional labors he was nominated for the office of county superintendent of common schools upon the republican ticket and was elected with a handsome majority.

When entering upon the duties of his office he at once gave his whole attention to the increasing of the educational facilities of the county, and the raising of the grade of the schools under his control. Being himself a proficient in his profession and an active worker in the cause of education, he has accomplished much good in this direction, inducing the various directors of the schools to demand a higher grade of teachers and a more active interest in the work on their part, and bringing the parents of pupils to take a greater interest in school matters. In his hands the office has been indeed a public trust and his efforts being appreciated by the community, he was renominated in the fall of 1888 and re-elected. An ear-

nest, active worker in the elevation of the youth of the county, he stamped with his individuality the community to a marked degree.

IVER JOHNSON. Among the prominent members of the farming community of the famous Park Regions is the gentleman whose name heads this biographical article, a resident of section 26, Elk Lake township, Grant county, Minnesota. He is a native of Norway, born near the city of Tronhjen, on the 30th of August, 1839, and is the son of John and Anna (Bjorn Daughter) Iverson, natives also of that kingdom. The parents emigrated to the United States in 1866, and settled in Spring Grove, Houston county, Minnesota, where they remained for two years. At the expiration of that time they removed to Grant county, Minnesota, where the father died in 1874. The father devoted his life to farming. The mother is still living in Grant county. They were the parents of the following-named children—Iver, Ingebar, Anna, Ingebor A. and Bjorn. They were faithful members of the Lutheran church.

Iver Johnson, the subject of this sketch, spent his younger days in his native land, attending the common schools. He left the school-room at the age of fifteen years and commenced in life for himself. Until he had reached the age of twenty-one he worked on a farm which his father owned, and from that time on until he was twenty-seven, worked out for different parties. In his twenty-seventh year Mr. Johnson emigrated to the United States with his parents. After a voyage of seven weeks the party landed at Quebec, Canada, and from there at once journeyed to Spring Grove, Houston county, Minnesota. There our subject worked on a farm for two years, and in 1868 went to Grant county, Minnesota. In the following year, 1869, he took a homestead of 160 acres on section 26, Elk Lake township, and at once began to make improvements. He planted a goodly number of trees which have flourished, until now they serve not only as an ornament to his residence, but are valuable as a wind-break in winter. Since his first settlement here he has gradually added to his property and now is the owner of a well-cultivated tract of land, comprising 260 acres. He devotes his attention, exclusively, to general farming and stock-raising.

Mr. Johnson was married in November, 1867, to Miss Paulena Hennington, and this union has been blessed with the following-named children—John F., Andrew, Martha, Anna, Bernard, Albert and Freeman. Mrs. Johnson is a native of Norway, born near Tronhjen, in 1844. They were married in Houston county, Minnesota. Mr. Johnson has held various offices of his township, including supervisor, constable, school clerk, and was one of the earliest settlers in the township in which he lives. He and his family are exemplary members of the Lutheran church, of which organization he is secretary. In politics he is an independent, thinking that it is better to vote for the best man, regardless of party lines.

WILLIAM R. L. JENKS. The subject of the present article is a member of the firm of Jenks & Vivian, editors and proprietors of the Alexandria *Post*, one of the leading independent journals in the Park Regions. Mr. Jenks is a native of Wright county, Minnesota, born June 6, 1861, and a son of James and Sarah (Noyes) Jenks, who were natives, respectively, of Nova Scotia and Maine. The father was for many years a traveling collector, and had charge of the collection departments for some of

the heaviest publishing firms in the United States, including that of Colonel Evarts & Co., of Philadelphia. The father is now a collector for the McCormick Machine Company, and is a resident of St. Cloud, Minnesota. James Jenks and wife are the parents of three living children—Jean E., now Mrs. Ranney; William R. L. and James E.

William R. L. Jenks, whose name heads the present sketch, spent his boyhood-days in Wright county, Minnesota, on a farm, and received his earlier education in the common schools. In 1880 he commenced a three years' course at Carleton College, in Northfield, Minnesota, and after the expiration of that time he taught for two years in the Minnesota School for the Blind, at Faribault. He then returned to Wright county, and for two years carried on a stock farm. In 1888 he came to Alexandria, and in company with F. G. Vivian purchased the Alexandria *Post*, which had been established in 1868, by Colonel Hicks. They have since remained at the head of the paper and have materially increased its circulation and business. They are careful business men, hard workers, and pungent writers, and their paper is meeting with merited success. It is independent in political matters.

Mr. Jenks was married in 1887 to Miss Marguerite C. Vivian, a daughter of Dr. G. Vivian, of Alexandria.

JOHN P. FARMER. Among the most prominent figures in the history of the Red River Valley in Minnesota is the gentleman whose name heads this article. He was born in Merrimack county, New Hampshire, on the 24th of September, 1823, and is a son of Colonel John and Sarah (Gerrish) Farmer. The father was a lumber dealer and a farmer and a prominent man in the locality where he lived, having served two terms as representative in the New Hampshire legislature. His family consisted of four children that grew up, three of whom are still living—Prof. Moses G., John P. and Sally (now Mrs. C. C. Coffin).

The grandparents of John P. Farmer, on his father's side, were John and Sarah (Russell) Farmer, who were natives of Massachusetts. On his mother's side the grandparents of our subject were Moses and Sarah (Little) Gerrish, who were natives of New Hampshire. On both sides the grandparents raised large families.

John P. Farmer, who is the principal subject of this memoir, was raised on a farm. He received an academical education and remained at home until after the death of his parents, when he became the owner of the old family homestead. There he remained carrying on an extensive farm in connection with stock-raising and lumbering until 1866, when he sold out and went to Brookline, Massachusetts, where he was engaged in the express business for the period of four years. In June, 1871, he came to Clay county, Minnesota, and settled on section 32, Moland township. He first took 160 acres as a pre-emption, and 80 acres as a homestead. He at once began improvements and remained on his farm until 1878, when he purchased a house and five lots in the village of Glyndon, where he remained until 1888, when he settled at Ada. Mr. Farmer was among the very first actual settlers in Clay county, Minnesota, and it is thought he is the oldest American settler still living in Clay county. This was then a vast prairie, with scarcely a sign of improvement or civilization within the limits of Clay county. The settlers used to go seventeen miles for mail and provisions, and Mr. Farmer has several times returned from the postoffice carrying a fifty-pound sack of flour on his back. From the very first he took an active and prominent part in all matters

of a public nature. He aided in the organization of that county, and was one of the three county commissioners, holding the office for three years under appointment of the Governor. In other matters he also took a leading part. He was appointed president of the Clay County Agricultural Society at the time of its organization in 1872. He taught the first singing school in Clay county at Glyndon and Moorhead.

In 1845 Mr. Farmer was married to Miss Martha Locke, a native of Rye, New Hampshire, and their union has been blessed with four children, two of whom are now living—Mary W. and Charles R. Mary is now Mrs. C. R. Andrews, of Ada, and is the mother of three children—Wallace F., Herbert T. and Charles R., Jr.

Mrs. Farmer's parents were Jeremiah and Mehitable (Rand) Locke. Her father was an extensive farmer. In the family of her parents there were six children, four of whom are now living—Mrs. Aphia Shapleigh, Mrs. Hannah D. Dearborn, Jeremiah and Mrs. Martha Farmer.

Mr. Farmer is a republican. The family are members of the Union church at Glyndon.

JOSEPH LABLANC, the popular and enterprising proprietor of one of the meat markets of Crookston, Minnesota, is among the oldest settlers of that city, having made his appearance there in 1877, when it was but an insignificant village with but few inhabitants.

Mr. LaBlanc was born in the village of St. Dominique, Canada, September 25, 1859, and is the son of Charles and Julie (Jodoin) LaBlanc, and is of French ancestry. When he was but two months old his father started for California, and remained in that modern El Dorado for some nineteen years. The subject of our sketch remained at home with his mother, who raised him, and in 1873 went with her to Rhode Island, where they made their home for some four years. In 1877 the father sent for his family, he having settled in Crookston the previous year, and upon their arrival here, Joseph purchased eighty acres of railroad land near the town site at a cost of $8 per acre. At that time the population of the town was less than two hundred, and where the main business portion of the city now is was covered with heavy timber. The few stores that the village boasted then fronted the railroad, and there was not a foot of sidewalk in the place or a street cut out or graded. The farm which he bought adjoined what is now Jerome's Addition. The father purchased 160 acres of land near by, and with the family our subject remained, assisting his father in cultivating the soil until he was about twenty-two years of age.

At that time, January 30, 1880, Joseph was united in marriage with Miss Anais Faille, of Clifton, Canada, and, also, of Gallic blood, and commenced farming on his own account. In 1883, in company with Edward Barrette, he established a saloon in the city of Crookston, which they carried on in partnership for about a year, when Mr. LaBlanc disposed of his interest to his partner, and removed to Washington Territory. There, for nine months, he was engaged in the same line of business, after which he rented a hotel and acted the part of "mine host" to perfection. Not feeling satisfied with the country nor his financial prospects, he returned to Crookston, and a short time thereafter, in company with J. E. Epton, purchased the meat market of D. Ladner, on Broadway, and embarked in his present business, which under the management of our subject is rapidly growing into great favor with a discriminating public.

The subject of this sketch is one of the wide-awake, energetic and public spirited business men of Crookston, who have estab-

lished such a reputation for their town and country. Beside his lucrative and increasing business, he still owns the eighty-acre farm adjoining the town site, a very valuable piece of property, and his present prosperous condition is entirely due to his own energy, industry and natural business tact.

Mr. and Mrs. LaBlanc are the parents of three children—Regina, George and Arthur.

HON. HENRY G. PAGE, the president of the Fergus Falls National Bank, at Fergus Falls, Otter Tail county, Minnesota, is a native of New Hampshire, and was born in the year 1832. His parents were Hon. George and Elizabeth (Ethridge) Page, natives of Rochester, New Hampshire. His grandfather was David C. and his grandmother Sallie Page. David C.'s early days were spent on a farm in New Hampshire, and later in life he retired from active work, giving himself up to the care of his properties. He held various State offices and positions of trust in the government of his native town and county. Politically he was a whig. He reared a family of six children. The latter's father was Joseph Page, a native of New Hampshire. Elizabeth (Ethridge) Page, the mother of the subject of our sketch, was the daughter of Josiah Ethridge, who was a native of New Hampshire and a prominent man—by occupation a farmer. He reared a large family, and was a respected citizen in the town in which he lived.

George Page, the father of the subject of our sketch, had a family of two children, of which the Hon. Henry G. is the only one surviving. The parents came to Illinois in the spring of 1855, settling in Carroll county, where they lived until the father's death in 1867. The mother died in 1865. He was respected and esteemed by all his countrymen, and was honored by them in being placed in numerous positions of trust. He was a representative in the New Hampshire legislature for two terms; was a man of large influence, and was respected in life and lamented in death. He and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mr. Page at all times held important church offices.

Hon. Henry G. Page spent his younger days working hard on the farm, and attending school at such times as he could be spared from the farm work. He attended an academy in his own county and the Northfield Seminary in Merrimack county, New Hampshire. He returned to the farm and later came West with his father, remaining on the farm for some time after his father's death. After his father's decease he commenced in the banking business in Lanark, Illinois, in which business he was associated with his brother-in-law, Mr. Van Vechter. This business was continued until 1870, when Mr. Page's health became poor, and he withdrew from the banking business, coming to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he spent two years. At the end of this period he came to Fergus Falls, Minnesota, and organized the First National Bank of that place, of which he was made president, and Mr. Compton was elected cashier. He continued his connection with this bank until 1883, at which time he formed a stock company and built what is known as the Page Flouring Mills, two miles up the river from Fergus Falls on a branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Prior to this date he had, in 1872, built the first flouring mill in Fergus Falls, with R. H. Scott as a partner. The surrounding country was supplied with the commodity made at this mill, and calls for flour came from exceedingly long distances, much of it being carried down the Red river on flat boats to Winnipeg. In 1881 he was one of the stock company that built the Fergus Flour Mills. In 1883

he purchased a controlling interest in the Fergus Falls Bank. He has interested himself to a considerable extent in the lands of this Western country, and at this writing owns over 1,500 acres near the city. He raises a large number of cattle and horses and has some good specimens of Holstein, Short-horn, and Polled-Angus cattle and Hambletonian horses.

Mr. Page was married in 1867 to Miss Alice Humphrey, a native of New York. She was the daughter of Horace and Johanna Humphrey. Mr. and Mrs. Page have had one child — Henry G.

Mr. Page has held many important positions in the government of his town and county, and has also been honored by offices of trust in the government of the State. He has held the office of mayor of the city of Fergus Falls for three years; has been treasurer of the independent school board and a member of the same since 1873. From 1874 to 1879 he served in the senate of the legislature of Minnesota. In politics he has always been a warm republican, and, in all the counsels of that party in his county, and in the State as well, has proven himself to be an intelligent and liberal supporter. He holds the position of treasurer of the Fergus Flour Mills, and also of the Page Flour Mills, and is president of the Page Milling Company. In every way he has been interested in the growth of the city, and has at all times been willing and able to push her interests to the front. Mr. Page enjoys the esteem, respect and confidence of all his townsmen.

GEORGE C. WILDE, who is engaged in the insurance business in the village of Carman, is one of the most active business men of Polk county, Minnesota. He was born in the Province of Ontario, Canada, December 7, 1842, and is the son of Andrew and Catharine (Carscallen) Wilde. His boyhood, youth and early manhood were spent upon the farm, and he received a most excellent education, laying its foundation in the common schools of his native land, and in the grammar school, and finishing with a full course at a commercial college. He remained, engaged in agricultural pursuits, upon the paternal acres until he was some twenty-six years of age, when he entered a clothing store, and there, for a year, filled the position of clerk. At the end of that time he was employed by a wholesale confectionery house as their traveling salesman, and carried their samples throughout his native Province. In 1874 he abandoned the "grip," and, coming to Manitoba, took up a farm near Morris, and during the succeeding twelve years made agriculture his chief business. During the exciting days of the boom in Manitoba Mr. Wilde, in company with a Mr. Nugent, went to Emerson, in that Province, and purchased two farms adjoining that town. By the first of the following year they had their land surveyed and platted into city lots and placed on the market. During the months of January and February their sale of lots amounted to $30,000, and they closed out the balance at a later date, for $45,000 more. This was while he was still on his farm. He remained on the latter until 1886, when he rented his place, and removed to Devil's Lake, Dakota, and there, first, engaged in the insurance business, making that his headquarters until the fall of 1887. On the latter date he came to Carman, and now has charge of this district as special agent of the Minnesota Fire Insurance Association. He is a most active and honorable business man, and thoroughly understands his calling, having given the subject much study, and in the work in which he is engaged is giving infinite satisfaction to the company and his

patrons as well as being profitable to himself. He still holds his farm of 320 acres near Morris, and retains an interest in 400 lots in the town of Emerson, on which the new Red River Valley Railroad has just built its depot.

Mr. Wilde is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having been made a Mason in Hiram Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of Kildonan, Canada, but is now a member of King Solomon Lodge, of Morris.

Mr. Wilde was first married in April, 1878, to Miss Eliza J. McLeod, an English lady, and a daughter of James and Grace McLeod, of Canada. She died in 1880, leaving one child — Lorne. Mr. Wilde was again married September 27, 1883, to Miss Ida G. Smith, a native of Forest, Ontario, Canada, and the daughter of Thomas and Hannah (Adams) Smith. By this marriage they are the parents of three children — Thomas E., Edna and Karl J.

REV. SAMUEL H. KING, the pastor of the Presbyterian church at Fisher, Polk county, Minnnesota, is one of the ablest pulpit orators in the famous Red River Valley. He is a native of Indiana, born at Fort Wayne, Indiana, on the 28th day of April 1861, and is the son of George E. and Eliza M. (Kraft) King, natives of the State of Ohio. The father was a railroad engineer and settled in Fort Wayne, in 1860. The father and mother of our subject were the parents of the following-named children—Samuel H. King, George E. King, Franklin Gorham King, Ida C. King, Edward King and Charles King.

Mr. King, the gentleman of whom this sketch treats, lived with his parents and attended the excellent public schools in the city of his birth until he had attained the age of twenty years. In 1881 he entered the Blackburn University at Carlinville, Illinois, and from which he graduated with high honors, taking the degree of A. B. After leaving the college at Carlinville, Mr. King entered the Presbyterian Seminary at Chicago, Illinois, and in April, 1886, graduated from the same. In the fall of the same year he removed to the village of Fisher, Polk county, Minnesota, where he took charge of the Presbyterian church. He also has charge of the Presbyterian church at Marias. On the 30th of May, 1887, Reverend King was installed and ordained by the Red River Presbytery, and has since had charge of the congregation in Fisher.

Reverend King was united in marriage on the 19th of April, 1886 to Miss Gertrude Dorn, the daughter of B. O. Dorn and Lizzie (Riggs) Dorn, natives of Ohio. Mr. Dorn is a commission merchant in Chicago, Illinois, to which city he removed in 1882. Reverend King is a man of extensive learning and excellent ability. He is one of the most forcible speakers in the northwestern part of the State, and is universally esteemed and appreciated by his acquaintances. He has a large circle of warm friends both in and out of the church, and is popular with all. In political matters he is an adherent to the principles of the prohibition party. He is actively engaged in the work of the I. O. O. F. of this village, and a member of the Sons of Temperance.

NORBERT BARRETT, of the city of Crookston, Minnesota, is one of the earliest settlers of that place, having located in that vicinity in 1876. A native of the Dominion of Canada, he was born in the city of Quebec in 1853, and until 1870 made his home in the land of his birth, where he availed himself of the excellent educational advantages offered to the youth of that

country. At the age of seventeen he emigrated to the United States and after about a month passed in Duluth, located at St. Paul. Being entirely dependent upon his own energy and ability for his maintenance and success in life he adopted the trade of shoemaking, which he followed closely for some six years in that city. His devotion to business and commendable industry brought its accustomed reward and he slowly accumulated the nucleus of his present fortune. In the centennial year, 1876, in company with his father-in-law, Joseph Beaudette, and a party consisting of some thirteen or fourteen others, with over twenty teams, horses and cattle, he came to Polk county, Minnesota, and shortly after their arrival, made a homestead claim in what is now the town of Gentilly, in which subdivision of the county he put up one of the first cabins between Crookston and Red Lake. His wife joining him here shortly after he made his home upon his claim until the autumn of the same year, when he removed to the then infant village of Crookston, and having purchased a lot which fronted upon Roberts street, and erected the necessary building, opened the pioneer shoemaking establishment of the place. In the spring of 1877 he returned to his farm and devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits with his accustomed energy. Bringing to his business an ability and tact superior to the ordinary farmer, by the exercise of these and the close adherence to the rules of prudence and economy he soon acquired a sufficient competence for all his wants. He is the present owner of a fine store building in the business portion of the city, two fine residences, all of which are let to good tenants. In 1882 he disposed of his farm and removed to Crookston, where he has since made his residence, although not actively engaged in the business circles of the place.

A man of sterling character and impeachable integrity, Mr. Barrett occupies a high place in the esteem and regard of his fellow-citizens, and with his family enjoys the respect of all.

While a resident of St. Paul the subject of this sketch was united in marriage with Miss Josephine Beaudette, the daughter of Joseph Beaudette, formerly of that city but later of Polk county, Minnesota. By this union there has been born a family of nine children, only four of whom are now living—Stephen, Jeannette, Arthur and Margaret, all of whom still reside with their parents.

JOHN G. BERGQUIST is an enterprising citizen of Moorhead, Minnesota, and a successful farmer and brick manufacturer. He has the honor of being the second one to locate in Moorhead.

He is a native of Sweden, born January 11, 1849. His parents are Magnus and Carrie (Peterson) Bergquist, of Sweden. The father was a farmer and also worked at carpentering. He died in 1887. The mother still lives in the land of her birth. They were the parents of seven children—Johannah, Maea, Mary, Sarah L., John G., Peter J. and Emmie C. John G. and Peter J. are the only children in America, the last mentioned is a merchant at Fargo, Dakota Territory. The parents were prominent people in their country and lived faithful lives, according to the Lutheran faith.

Our subject remained at home with his parents until eighteen years of age attending school and helping his father. He came to America in 1868, settling at Janesville, Wisconsin, where he only remained for a short time and then came to Goodhue county, Minnesota, working on a farm until 1870, when he took a homestead, where the court house and jail now stands, in Moorhead, comprising 146 acres. He made improve-

ments, including the erection of a log house. He afterward purchased fifty acres adjoining this homestead. He lived there until 1885, when he bought his present place, upon which he built a frame house, filling the walls with brick, thus well providing against the cold wintry blasts of this latitude. He also built a good granary and barn. He started his brick yard in Comstock Place, where he purchased two blocks, in 1881, and operated the same for two years. In 1883 he started a brick yard on his own place of eighty acres. He makes a fine grade of cream-colored brick and does an extensive and paying business, usually working eighteen men in his yard.

He is a single man, and in his political views is a republican, and takes much interest in all things connected with the county and State in which he lives. As has been stated in the first lines of this sketch, Mr. Bergquist was the second man to settle at Moorhead. He first stopped with Job Smith, in the old Stage House. He was in Smith's employ at $1 per day, and used his oxen to draw logs with which he built his house upon his homestead, above spoken of, giving the same price per day for the use of the ox teams, which he received from Smith as wages. He has seen the then wild romantic scenes of Moorhead and the great Red River Valley of the North changed to a perfect garden spot and grain field.

Mr. Bergquist has been prominently identified with the progress and development of Moorhead and vicinity. In 1882 he erected the bank block at Moorhead, and in company with others erected the building now occupied by the Cavallin College. The bank block cost about $40,000, and is four stories high—75x90 feet in size. He also erected a store building north of the bank block, which is now used as a harness shop. He has also built a dwelling-house near the Cavallin College.

FELIX FOURNET, a wholesale dealer in wines and liquors at Crookston, Polk county, Minnesota, came to that place in 1878, and opened a saloon. This he operated until the following year when he rented the Central House and became its landlord. In 1880 he purchased the property and at once rebuilt it, enlarging and improving it considerably. He carried on the hotel until 1885, when he sold and removed the building, and on its site erected the edifice known as Fournet's Block. This is a handsome brick structure 50x75 feet in area, three stories high with a basement beneath. Upon the first or ground floor are two fine store rooms; on the second are offices, and the third is occupied as the Masonic lodge room. This property was put up at an expense of $15,000, and is one of the finest in the city. For about two years Mr. Fournet was not engaged in business, but in 1887 he initiated his present establishment in a building which he also owns besides his residence.

When our subject came here the population of Crookston consisted of but about three hundred people, and where the block named after him stands was occupied by standing timber. He has been a witness of the rapid growth of the city, and the settling up of the surrounding country, and has here found the fortune that he enjoys at the present. He came to this part of the State with but little capital, and his handsome competence is the result of his labors in the community in which he lives.

Mr. Fournet is a native of France, born in 1853. He remained in the land of his birth, learning the trade of bricklayer and mason in his youth, until the close of the war between the empire of Germany and France in 1870, when he left his home and sought within the United States a new home. Landing in the City of New York, he there commenced work at his trade and followed it there and in other localities until 1878,

when he came to Crookston and settled as related above, and has been a resident here ever since.

The subject of our sketch and Miss Florine Berthiaume were united in marriage, in January, 1881.

JAMES E. O'BRIEN, the senior of the firm of J. E. O'Brien & Co., hardware dealers of the city of Crookston Minnesota, is among the leading and influential members of the business circles of that community. He is a native of Belvidere, Boone county, Illinois, born May 10, 1860. At the age of sixteen years he commenced to learn the trade of tinsmith, in Belvidere, and remained in that place, following that avocation, both as apprentice and as journeyman until the spring of 1883. At that time, being impressed with the necessity of a young man's going West if he would succeed in life, he came to Crookston and engaged at his trade while looking around for a suitable location, where his chances would be good of starting an establishment of his own. In this way passed the fall and winter of that year and the spring of 1884, but the following summer he and D. S. Bray formed a copartnership, and under the firm name and style of Bray & O'Brien put in a stock of hardware, in Crookston. For about eighteen months they carried on this business, when the subject of this sketch purchased the interest of his partner and the present firm was formed. They carry a large and well-assorted stock of heavy and shelf hardware and its usual concomitants, that will invoice from $12,000 to $15,000, and are doing an extensive business over a wide expanse of country. The known integrity of the firm, their painstaking and obliging manner together with the quality and prices of their goods have built up for them a lucrative connection, and they enjoy the esteem and respect of all with whom they come in contact, either in business or social circles.

Mr. O'Brien is more or less interested in city real estate, and in whatever promises to increase the prosperity and welfare of the people of the community as well as himself. He has been an active and zealous member of the fire department ever since its organization, and was the chief engineer for one year.

THOMAS A. THOMPSON. Among the most enterprising and respected members of the farming community of the famous Red River Valley and Park Regions of Minnesota is the gentleman, whose name heads this biographical sketch. He is a resident of section 7, Elk Lake township, Grant county, Minnesota, and is a native of the State of Minnesota. He was born in Winona county, on the 7th of December, 1855, and is the son of Ole and Sophia (Weak) Ringe. They were the parents of eight children, named in the following order—Thomas, Martin E., Alfred, Maggie, Martha, Olavos, Charley, Mann and Beroy (deceased.)

The subject of the present article received his education and grew to manhood in Minnesota. He attended school until he had reached the age of twenty-one years. He then remained at home for two or three years and in about 1878, bought a farm on section 7 in Elk Lake township, Grant county, Minnesota. He has since remained on this place engaged, extensively and successfully, in a general farming and stock-raising business. He is one of the influential and prominent farmers of that section and has one of the most desirable farms in Grant county. He has the best of building improvements and his farm is supplied with a dense growth of heavy and light timber,

besides the beautiful grove which surrounds his buildings. He has a large barn and a commodious residence. His farm comprises 165 acres of good rich land, about eighty acres of which is under cultivation.

Mr. Thompson was united in marriage on the 29th of December, 1878, to Miss Caroline Peterson and this union has been blessed with six children—Martha, Clara, Oscar, Josephine, John and Maggie. Mrs. Thompson is a native of Sweden and emigrated to the United States with her parents in 1868. They are residing in Grant county, engaged in farming in Elk Lake township. Mr. Thompson is a republican in his political affiliations and takes an active interest in all public and educational matters. He has held the office of justice of the peace for two years, also supervisor for two or three years. He and his family are exemplary members of the Lutheran church, of which organization he is a deacon.

RUDOLF WEGENER is the proprietor of the Alexandria Steam Brewery. He resides and has his business located in Alexandria, Minnesota. He is a native of Germany, and was born in the year 1844. Mr. Wegener is the son of Frederick and Augusta (Otto) Wegener. Her father was the owner of Frederick Ruh in Germany, and was one of the very wealthy men of that country. Frederick was in the employ of the Government throughout his life. He had a family of sixteen children, ten of whom are now living—Doretta, Louise, Fredericka, Otto, Rudolf, Carl, Gustaf, Beate, Richard and Margarite. Three sisters, with our subject, came to America—Doretta, Fredericka and Margarite, all of whom are in the West.

Mr. Wegener spent his early life at home, attending school until he was seventeen years of age. Before this time he was apprenticed to learn the brewery business and worked in that line for two and a half years. He then enlisted as a soldier, and spent three years in the German army, and was in the war between Prussia and Austria. He held the position of corporal. Later he remained at home with his parents for one and a half years, and in 1870 came to America, landing in New York City. From thence he came to Wisconsin, where he worked at his trade in Milwaukee, and for a part of the time in Chicago. In 1876 he came to Minnesota and located at Alexandria, where he built his fine stone brewery, which is one of the largest buildings in the city. It covers an area of over 160x75 feet, with numerous additions to this main building. His bottling establishment is 20x24 feet. He owns a fine dwelling near the brewery, where he now resides. He owns much other city property, having purchased two other dwelling houses. He also owns a business house at Evansville. He is one of the busiest men in Alexandria,and constantly keeps employed eight men in his brewery, besides others to attend to other lines. He is a stockholder in the manufacturing company of Alexandria, which does a furniture business, and is a partner in the city drug store with Baumbach and Morisse, and is at present county commissioner. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Knights of Honor and of the Order of Druids. He affiliates with the democratic party, and has for years been prominent in the councils of that party. He has often been a delegate to county conventions, and is looked upon as being one of the stanchest democratic politicians in the county. He is thoroughly identified with everything that pertains to the financial welfare of Alexandria. Mr. Wegener was married in 1873 to Miss Martha Haysen, of Chilton, Wisconsin, daughter of Cap. A. G. Haysen. Three children have blessed this union—Mary, John and William.

OSCAR L. HAMERY, the city engineer of Crookston, Minnesota, came to that place on the 5th of June, 1879, and has been identified with its interests and development ever since.

In Bergen, Norway, he was born, November 19, 1850, and there resided until nine years of age. When but three years old his father died, and his mother in 1860 came to the United States with five of her seven children, the subject of this sketch among them, and settled in Rice county, Minnesota, near Northfield, where they arrived July 4, a sister of the subject of this sketch having married and settled there.

Oscar at once found employment on a farm, receiving but a pair of overalls and a blouse for three or four months' work, and in the fall went to a brother-in-law of his sister's. Being told to go to school he found the school-house too far off, so made his home with various friends of the family that winter and attended the school. The next spring he went to work for a man who, at the end of the month, paid him half a dollar, the first money he had ever earned, and the first time he had ever owned so much money. He keeps that coin as a relic of those days. For a year or two he worked around among the farmers, and then went to Northfield and entered the employ of Dr. Coon. At the expiration of that engagement he went to Waseca county, and worked on a farm all summer.

In the fall of 1864 he went to school in Faribault, and in spite of hardship, poverty and incessant labor acquired considerable information. In the following summer he went to work in a store in Northfield, and between the time passed there, in the harvest field and at school, filled out the time until January, 1867. Having acquired some knowledge of book-keeping, he was then taken into the office of the firm with whom he was employed, and remained with them until they closed out, a year later. From that time until the winter of 1871–72 he was variously employed, and then went to Minneapolis, and was there and in St. Paul engaged in clerical work for five years, and in the sewing-machine business. Having, by industry and vital energy, conquered a good education, in the fall of 1877 he commenced practical surveying and the study of civil engineering, following that profession for two years steadily under a thorough instructor.

May 17, 1879, he left Faribault with a horse and buggy containing, besides his wife and child, a complete surveying outfit, and came to Ada, with a cash capital of $4.50. When he started, on his arrival in the latter place he had but 50 cents. He started to look up a claim, he found it in the town of Garfield, now inside of the limits of the village of Fertile, and settled there, one of the first families in that part of the country. On the organization of the town in 1880, Mr. Hamery was chosen town clerk, and held that office and that of justice of the peace as long as he remained a resident of the town. In the fall of 1881 he was appointed deputy county surveyor, and has since that time followed civil engineering as a mode of livelihood. In 1883 he removed to Crookston, and that fall was appointed deputy United States surveyor for the district of Minnesota, and held that position for nearly four years. In the fall of 1882 he was elected to the office of county surveyor, and held that office for two years. In April, 1887, Mr. Hamery received his appointment to his present position and was re-appointed to the same in the spring of 1888

Mr. Hamery was married September 12, 1875, to Miss Joanna C. Johnson, a native of Dane county, Wisconsin, and daughter of Thomas Johnson, the first settler in the town of Garfield. By this union there have been three children, as follows—Mary Matilda,

born April 10, 1877; George Thomas, whose birth took place April 6, 1881; and Stella Miranda, born March 23, 1887.

AVERY W. HIXSON, who is engaged in general farming and stock-raising on section 19, Lein township, Grant county, Minnesota, is a native of Iowa, born at Burlington, January 10, 1846, and a son of John and Mary (Burnett) Hixson, natives of Ohio. Our subject remained at home until he was twenty-one years of age, at which period in his life he engaged in farming on his own account for a few years. He then purchased a saw-mill, which he continued to operate for about eight years, and which he has since retained. In 1883 he removed to Grant county, Minnesota, and bought 320 acres of land on section 19, Lein township, where he has since remained.

Mr. Hixson was united in marriage September 17, 1868, to Miss Martha B. Long, daughter of Kendall and Macury (Clarkson) Long. Mr. and Mrs. Hixson have been blessed with three children—Almont, Robert B. and Bertha. Mr. Hixson has been a member of the town board for several years, also school director. In political matters he affiliates with the republican party, and is a member of the Farmers' Alliance. He is a gentleman of the strictest honor and integrity, a capable and intelligent business man, and is highly esteemed both as a neighbor and an exemplary citizen.

JOHN H. GRASS is a member of the firm of Grass, Morrison & Grant, dealers in dry goods, clothing, carpets, boots and shoes, hats and caps, and all those articles usually kept in a retail dry goods store, and is located at Fergus Falls, Otter Tail county, Minnesota.

Mr. Grass is a native of Walworth county, Wisconsin, and was born on March 1, 1850. He is the son of Anthony and Catherine (Noblet) Grass, both of whom were natives of Alsace, Germany. Anthony's parents were Joseph and Barbara Grass, who came to America when he was twelve years old and located in Detroit, Michigan, where the father engaged in the manufacturing of boots and shoes. Later he sold out his boot and shoe business and engaged in farming in Michigan, and the family remained on the farm until 1844, when they removed to Wisconsin, settling at Spring Prairie, Walworth county, where they engaged in the occupation of farming throughout their lives. Joseph Grass was one of the prominent farmers of the county in which he lived. Both he and his wife lived to a ripe old age and died, the one at the age of eighty-six, and the other at eighty-one years of age. They were both members of the German Catholic church. He was a supporter of the democratic party. In their family there were four children — Anthony (the father of the subject of our sketch), Barbara, Abbie and Rosabelle. Anthony was reared on the home farm and remained on the homestead until 1869. At this time he sold out and removed to Racine county, Wisconsin, where he purchased some two hundred acres of land, and where he is still living, engaged extensively in farming. He has a fine farm, and has made a marked success in that line of business. He has many head of fine cattle and is engaged extensively in dairying, selling milk and cream to the creameries. He had a family of nine children. One daughter, Elizabeth, was drowned in a lake when eighteen years of age by the capsizing of a boat. She, with another young lady, was taking a pleasure ride on the lake on the home farm. The living children are Nicholas, Abbie, Catherine, John H., Joseph, Frank, Annie, Julia and Edward G.

The subject of our sketch was reared on the home farm, receiving his education in the Rochester Academy, of Rochester, Wisconsin, and also at the Burlington high school. When eighteen years of age he commenced clerking in Burlington, Wisconsin, remaining employed in this line for four years. After the end of this time he removed to Elkhorn, Walworth county, Wisconsin, where he had charge of a store for his former employer, Joseph Cram, in whose employ he continued for three years. Then, in company with B. C. Drake, he purchased a stock of goods and ran a business for one and a half years, and then sold out to his partner. In 1879 he came to Fergus Falls, Minnesota, and commenced business with O. C. Chase & Co. Finally Chase sold his interest to Mr. Grant and the firm became Grass, Morrison & Grant. The business has been continued under that firm name.

In 1876 Mr. Grass was married to Miss Adella Silvernail, of Waukesha county, Wisconsin, daughter of Peter Silvernail. One child has blessed this union—Charles F.

Mr. Grass affiliates with the republican party and is a prominent member of the Odd-Fellows fraternity. He has built up an exceedingly large business in the line of staple dry goods, and has also made several other fortunate investments of capital in Fergus Falls and vicinity. He is extensively engaged in farming in Otter Tail county, and has made an excellent success in the breeding of blooded stock. In his stables are to be found Holstein cattle of fine grade and form, and on his fields Shropshire sheep and Jersey red swine. In the stock business he is associated with his youngest brother, Edward G., who is at present attending to the management of this business. They have an extensive farm located on the Red river between Fergus Falls and Breckenridge. Mr. Grass has been eminently successful in all his business ventures in Fergus Falls, and has to-day become one of the wealthiest and most substantial citizens of the town and county. He is a thorough-going, energetic business man, and inspires confidence in all those with whom he has business relations.

REV. C. SAUGSTAD, the pastor of the Scandinavian Evangelical Lutheran church of Crookston, a faithful watchman upon the walls of Zion, was born in Norway June 13, 1838, and is the son of Tollef and Kirsti Saugstad. In 1850 his father, with a desire to lift his family out of the poverty that was one of the necessities of existence in that country, came to the United States to prepare a home for them, and located in Vernon county, Wisconsin. The next year the mother and her two younger children crossed the ocean to join her husband, leaving three boys, the subject of this sketch among them, in their native land to look out for themselves, and to follow when and how they could. With the noble independence which is a part of the Norwegian character, and which has preserved their land from despotism, the subject of our memoir toiled on to accumulate the money necessary to cross the seas that divided the family, relying upon himself, and in 1854 immigrated into this country. Working his way across the stormy Atlantic, he landed at Quebec, Canada, from which port he came as far as Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where, his money giving out, he went to work some three months to earn enough to carry him to his parents. At the end of that time he reached Vernon county and found the family settled on a forty-acre farm. By combining their efforts the boys assisted their father to increase the homestead to 120 acres and place the family in more comfortable circumstances.

The subject of our sketch remained with

his parents, or rather gave them the benefit of his labor, until he had reached his legal majority, when, without a dollar, he commenced life for himself. Purchasing eighty acres of wild land and erecting a log cabin thereon, he commenced its tillage. A short time after this, however, he traded with his brother, who was living on the family homestead, paying the difference in money. Going to work now to clear himself of the debt incurred, he spent the next ten years in "a rough struggle with a reluctant nature," and brought the place to a high state of cultivation. While on that place Mr. Saugstad was quite prominently identified with all town and school matters. He held several of the offices, such as chairman of the town board, or treasurer, as well as that of school director, nearly all the time of his residence there.

While living upon the farm his attention was called to religious matters by an elder brother, and by earnest inquiry became a convert to the cause of Christ. He became quite interested in the religious welfare of his neighbors at the same time, and for three years, besides testifying to his faith in public, was at the head of the Sabbath school of that locality. Shortly after this he determined to procure the necessary education, and to enter the ministry and devote his time and talents to the service of the Master. With that end in view he entered Augsburg Lutheran Seminary, at Marshal, Dane county, Wisconsin, where he devoted some three years to study. At the expiration of that period he removed to Burnett county, in the "Badger State," where he taught school for five years, and preached the word of the Lord regularly every Sabbath. Returning to Vernon county, he there received the appointment from the Synod of missionary to Douglas county, Minnesota. After spending two or three months in that locality preaching the "glad tidings of great joy," he returned to his home. His efforts pleasing the people of Douglas county, a call to the pastorate was sent him, which he accepted, and on going to Minneapolis was ordained to the ministry by Prof. A. Weenaas, August 12, 1872.

Mr. Saugstad, settling in the town of Holmes City, Douglas county, devoted his attention to the pastoral care of the people committed to his charge, which extended over all the district from the east line of Stearns county to Big Stone Lake, and some sixty miles north and south, and in the performance of his duty visited many points in the Red River Valley. In 1880 he was called to what is now Neby, Polk county, where he lived on a farm belonging to his congregation, where he remained over five years. The district assigned him embraced all this northern part of the Valley, having churches at Neby, Satterdalen, Crookston, Seons church, Trinity church, Grand Forks, Turtle River, and Park River. The following years he performed his duties over this extensive field, but in 1883, it proving too much for him, he was relieved of a portion of the burden, that he might give greater attention to the part remaining. In 1885 he removed to Crookston, and has, at the present, charge of the church there and three more in the county. That year the congregation of that city put up a temporary edifice for worship, which was replaced in 1888 by a fine building. The latter is 34x56 feet in size in the main part, eighteen feet high, with an annex 18x20 feet in area. The tower is twelve feet square and rises to a height of ninety-five feet from the ground. The structure was erected at a cost of $3,500.

Mr. Saugstad was married January 19, 1861, to Miss Randine Johnson, who died April 28, 1877, leaving five children to mourn her loss, four having preceded her in death. Those living are—Ida C., now Mrs. Rev. J. Lonne, of Hillsboro, Dakota; Martha, Mrs.

S. Bangen, of Neby; Olaf, and Johannes, in Minneapolis, acquiring an education; and Ragna Louisa, with her sister in Hillsboro. Believing in the Divine injunction that "man should not live alone," Mr. Saugstad was united in marriage May 1, 1878, with Miss Marie Myhr, who is the mother of the following four children—Gea R., Gunnar O., Tollef P. and Alf G.

JOSEPH E. BREWSTER, a prosperous and successful agriculturist of the Red River Valley, is a resident of section 15, Fisher township, Polk county, Minnesota, where he is engaged in general farming operations. He is a native of the Empire State, born in Westchester county, April 17, 1833, and is the son of John and Mary (Lynch) Brewster, natives of England. The father and mother of the present subject are the parents of the following-named children—John, Frank, Mary, Ellen and our subject, Joseph E.

Mr. Brewster remained in New York State until he was about ten years old, when he moved with his parents to Clark county, Missouri. During his early life, while in New York, he attended the common schools of Westchester county, and after moving to Missouri with his parents, he attended the schools of the State until he had attained the age of sixteen years. At that period in life he engaged with his brother, John, in buying and shipping hogs to St. Louis, Missouri. They followed that business for five or six years, and also operated a farm. At the expiration of that time, our subject removed to Keokuk, Iowa, where he ran a hotel for three years. He then engaged in the railroad business and followed the same for over ten years. During that time he contracted for the building of roads, and also bought and shipped produce for about two years. In 1869 he went to Duluth, Minnesota, and secured Government employment in teaming, which he followed for two years. In 1871 he returned to Iowa, and for five years laid tracks for the railroads in that State. In 1876 he moved to Minnesota and settled at Fargo, Dakota Territory, where he worked for the Red River Transportation Company, and after one year's work returned again to Keokuk, Iowa, and secured the position as track foreman, which position he filled for eighteen months. He then moved to Fisher, Polk county, Minnesota, where he again secured a position with the Red River Transportation Company. After working with this company for two years he obtained a position on the railroad, and one year later purchased a "160-acres farm" on section 15, Fisher township, Polk county, Minnesota. He has since remained upon his farm engaged successfully in farming and stock-raising. He owns a well-cultivated farm, with good building improvements, and is one of the successful farmers of the county.

Mr. Brewster was married on the 3d day of July, 1874, to Miss Mary Lyons, the daughter of Micheal and Hanore (Connel) Lyons, natives of Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Brewster are the parents of the following-named children—Mary E., Abbie C. C., Maud E., Francis H., Harry B. and Addeliade T. Mr. Brewster is an adherent to the principles of the democratic party, and takes an active interest in all local matters. He is well and favorably known in Fisher township, and is a man of honor and integrity, his word being recognized as being as good as a bond.

OLE W OLSON, a prosperous and enterprising merchant in the village of Barrett, Grant county, Minnesota, is a native of Norway, born April 7, 1817, and is a son of Ole Stefanus and Barbara M. Olson, who were also natives of that kingdom. The

father died in 1855 and the mother died in 1856. When Ole W. was but seventeen years of age he commenced the struggle of life for himself by securing a position as clerk for a prominent judge in his native land, which position Ole held for ten years. In 1844 he emigrated to the United States, first settling in Dane county, Wisconsin, where he bought a farm and engaged in agricultural pursuits for five years, when he sold out and bought 120 acres of land, about eighteen miles from his former place. He remained on this land for a period of five years, engaged in farming but he again sold out, moving to Houston county, Minnesota, where he pre-emptied 160 acres. He remained there for fifteen years during which time he had accumulated 280 acres of choice land. After a fifteen years' sojourn on that place he presented his son Ole S. with 140 acres, sold the remainder for $2,500 and removed to Grant county, Minnesota, where he filed on a homestead of 160 acres on sections 17 and 20, Elk Lake township, also buying seventy-eight acres additional. He resided on the homestead until 1887, when he purchased 160 acres on section 21 for $900, and 183 acres on section 8 for $1,000. At this time he sold 180 acres to his son Herman for $600, and 160 acres to his son William for $600. Mr. Olson now owns 476 acres of excellent land, all well under cultivation, with good, tasty, commodious buildings and necessary implements of husbandry. In March, 1887, in partnership with E. T. Johnson, he opened a store of general merchandising in Barrett, which they have since carried on.

Mr. Olson was married July 15, 1844, to Miss Regnal S. Sampsonson, by whom the following children have been born—Ole S., Samuel, Hans, Herman, William, Jens, Anna, Barbara, Hannah and Lena. Ole is married to Anna Ingebretson, and lives in Houston county, Minnesota; Anna, formerly Mrs. Benson, now Mrs. Hans Helland, living in Elk Lake township, Grant county, Minnesota; Samuel married Miss Eliza Thompson, and lives in Grant county; Jens married Miss Julia Helland, who was killed by lightning, and he has since married Miss Bertha Remstad, and lives in Grant county; Hans married Miss Nellie Peterson, now living in Barrett village; Barbara married Anton Hubred, who lives in Elk Lake township, Grant county.

Mr. Olson has been a prominent man of his town and county, always taking an active interest in all local affairs, and has held various offices, including county treasurer, township treasurer, etc. He is rated as one of the most reliable and substantial citizens of Grant county, for no man stands higher in the estimation of his neighbors and the citizens generally. His business methods as well as his official record have been characterized by the strictest honor and integrity.

ANDREW J. GILSETH, the present efficient deputy sheriff of Polk county and a leading citizen of Crookston, was born in the kingdom of Norway, March 17, 1852, and is the son of Jorgen and Maria (Hanson) Gilseth. When he was but five years of age his parents left their Scandinavian home and brought their family to the United States. Coming directly West they settled in Winneshiek county, Iowa, where the father of our subject died the same year.

Andrew remained with his mother upon the farm, she having married again, until he had attained his twentieth year, when he started out in the world for himself, to battle in life for himself. He found employment in the pineries of Northern Wisconsin and upon farms in Iowa until the spring of 1878, when, with a team, he started from Northeastern Iowa for Grand Forks, Dakota. Meeting with no difficulty or serious mishap,

in three weeks' time he reached his point of destination,and June 8th settled upon a homestead some fifteen miles from the village of Grand Forks, then a place of no importance.

Engaging in agricultural pursuits, Mr. Gilseth remained upon his farm until 1882, when he sold out and removed to Bellmont, Traill county, Dakota, where he opened a saloon. This latter business he followed for about a year and then sold out and came to Crookston, with the intention of purchasing a farm. Not finding anything to suit him, he rented a place which he cropped one year. In the spring of 1886 he rented the farm of Sheriff N. O. Palsrud, but, after farming there a year, came to Crookston and received the appointment of deputy sheriff, an office he has held ever since.

Mr. Gilseth was united in marriage February 1, 1883, with Miss Eliza Hanson, but who was carried away in the arms of death November 10, 1886, leaving him alone and desolate. He is a very popular and efficient officer and enjoys the highest esteem and regard of every one in the community, and takes great interest in the welfare and development of the city and county.

HANS P. NELSON, who is a knight of the forge and anvil, is one of Moorhead's prosperous blacksmiths, and among the men, who go to make up the bone and sinew of Moorhead and surrounding country, is justly entitled to a place among the biographical sketches of this volume.

He was born in Denmark, July 19, 1856, the son of Nels and Kate (Anderson) Hansen, who were also natives of Denmark. The father is still living in his native land, and working at the blacksmith trade. Their family had seven children — Andrew, Hans, Lars A., Martinus, Nels, Emma and Mary. The father was drafted in 1848 into the war between Germany and Denmark. He also was in the military service during another war between those countries. Upon the last named occasion he hired out, serving fourteen weeks, for which he was paid $1,000. In that war he received a gold medal for bravery on the field. After that strife was ended he settled on a farm. Both he and his wife were firm believers in the faith taught by the Lutheran church. Our subject's grandfather, on the father's side, was Hans Hansen, and his wife was Mary Peterson. The husband was a farmer; he served under Napoleon in the Russian war, lasting eight years. Kate Anderson, our subject's mother, was the daughter of Gens and Mattie Anderson, who were farmers.

Our subject spent his younger days at home, helping his father in the blacksmith shop and attended school eight years. At the age of sixteen years he left home and native land, coming to America and first settled at Clifton and Sebanse, Illinois, where he engaged at farm labor for six months. He next went into a shop and followed his chosen trade, getting the first year $70 and his board. In 1879 he went to Indiana, and, in company with his brother Andrew, opened a blacksmith shop in Benton County. They continued there for eighteen months, when his health failed and he came to Albert Lea, Minnesota, where he again resumed his blacksmithing trade. In 1881 he came to Clay county, Minnesota, locating at Moorhead. He also worked for four years in Fargo. Finally he purchased a blacksmith's shop on Broadway, in Moorhead, and upon the same lot built him a good residence, in which he now lives. He is doing a thriving business and employs several mechanics to assist him.

He was married in 1879 to Miss Anna Anderson, daughter of Andrew and Christena (Peterson) Anderson, natives of Denmark, who came to America in 1871 and

located two miles from Albert Lea, Minnesota, where they purchased a farm, upon which they still live. They are the parents of ten children now living—Peter, Annie, Fred, Hans, Lena, Andrew, Carrie, Mary, Lars and Martin. The parents were both exemplary Christians and identified with the Lutheran church.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of two children—Emma M. and Ida C. The father is, in politics, a social democrat, and his religion is that of morality and honesty.

MRS. P. J. LASCHAPELLE (born Annie Colter), now a resident of the city of Crookston, Minnesota, is one of the earliest settlers in the state of Minnesota, and was the first white woman known to have crossed the Red Lake river, or settled in this portion of the Red River Valley.

She was born in the north of Ireland, April 20, 1829, and is the daughter of William and Mary (Graham) Colter, both of whom were natives of Scotland. Her grandparents were the recipients of a grant of land in Ireland as a reward for services during the Rebellion of '38, when they espoused the cause of the Government. After her parents were married several years and were the parents of three children, they removed to the north of Ireland. When our subject was about ten years of age she was deprived by death of her father, and a year or so later her mother with her little family crossed the broad Atlantic, and settled in New Brunswick, where her two eldest sons had established themselves in business.

The family remained in the latter place until some three years had elapsed, when they removed to Boston, Massachusetts, but after a few months' delay came west, and located at Chicago. That metropolis of the West was then in its infancy, and contained in its trade circles but two grocery stores, one for the sale of dry goods and one for the sale of clothing. Three years in that place were passed by the family, when from there they came by stage to Galena, Illinois, and from the latter to St. Paul by boat, arriving in the State capital, then but a small village, in the month of July, 1850.

On the 21st of November, 1851, the subject of this sketch was united in marriage with Dr. Charles L. Vischar, who had been a surgeon in the army during the Mexican War, with whom she lived happily for some three years, when he was snatched away by death, leaving her considerable property. She manifested her ability to battle with the world at this period, attending to all her own business, buying and speculating in real estate, putting up houses for rent, and doing quite a trade of that character.

On the 4th of March, 1870, the widow Vischar was united in marriage with Pascal Laschapelle, and in the fall of the same year removed to Otter Tail Lake, then a new point on the Northern Pacific Railroad. Putting up a building, she put in a stock of groceries and liquors, which her husband ran for her. Indians at that time were quite plentiful in that neighborhood, and one night, in the following January, while alone in the house, which was in the rear of the store, preparing to retire for the night, as it was eleven o'clock, the rear door was broken open and five drunken Indians presented themselves. Not feeling any fear of them, she grabbed a hatchet, that was used for splitting kindling wood that lay handy, and faced them. She soon found that they wanted to go through to the store, which, of course, she would not permit. The three elder savages stood awhile brandishing their knives and tomahawks, giving her to understand that it was at her peril that she confronted them. The two younger ones slipped to the front of the others, and, in their own

language, induced them to retire, at the same time showing friendly feelings for the brave woman, who so courageously stood in defense of her property. It seems that these latter redskins were the sons of an old Indian woman that Mrs. Laschapelle had befriended and they, knowing her, were not backward in her defense.

Everything being quieted down, she got her shawl to go with the Indians to another place about a block and a half distant, where she hoped to find her husband. On her arrival at the outside of the latter saloon, she found herself in the presence of a riot or row among a lot of drunken Frenchmen, who were belaboring one another. Bottles were flying through the air and out through the windows, and not feeling inclined to venture in such a place, she preferred to face drunken Indians alone. After standing in the snow, with the Indians, to see if the row would terminate, for more than half an hour, she sorrowfully turned away and returned to her own house, accompanied by her copper-colored escort. She went inside, alone, and, closing the door, prepared to watch through the night. About half an hour had elapsed when she heard a terrible crash and found the front door of the store broken in by the three savages who had made the first attack. Seizing an ax she placed herself at the doorway, bravely holding the Indians in check. Her dauntless behavior plainly awed them, and after keeping her there in the intense cold for an hour and a half or more, quietly stole away. It was reported to the Indian trader by the two younger savages that their companions would have killed her but for their representation and defense.

Mrs. Laschapelle remained in that village until the following spring, that of 1871, when she opened a hotel at Buffalo River, but the next autumn removed to Fargo and embarked in the same business, with some 180 boarders, being well acquainted with the railway officials. In June, 1872, she, with her husband and niece, came to Crookston with the surveyors of this line of railroad, and, crossing the Red Lake river on a raft, looked the country over. Liking the location she came back shortly after with eleven loads of goods and opened a hotel in the place. This was the principal hostelry in the place for years, but when the road to Fisher's Landing was finished she removed to that place where she again engaged in hotel-keeping. Three years later she returned to Crookston and built another hotel, which she presided over for two years and then gave it up. She is the owner of a block and a quarter in the city, five houses, besides the one she resides in, which she rents, and two farms of 160 acres each in the country, one of them her original claim made in 1872. For a woman of her age she is one of the most active and well preserved, and attends to all her own business with marked ability.

CHRISTIAN ABERLE is the proprietor of the Northwestern Brewery in Alexandria, Douglas county, Minnesota. He was born at Wurtemburg, Germany, in 1840. His parents, George and Mary (Lehman) Aberle, were both natives of Germany. The father was an extensive farmer in his native country. The mother died at her home in Germany in 1864. In 1878 the father came to America and is now living with his daughter in Wisconsin. They had a family of seven children, six of whom are now living — George, Andrew, Fred, Christina, Mary and Christian.

Christian Aberle was reared on the home farm in Germany, and attended school until he was sixteen years old. At this time he commenced a five years' service in the brewery trade. At the end of these five

years he served as a soldier for three years. In 1874 he migrated to America, finding a location in Pierce county, Wisconsin, where he worked at his trade one year. At the end of this time he came to Alexandria, Minnesota, and opened a grocery store, in which business he continued for five years. At this time he built his present brewery, which is a building of the following dimensions: 28x70, 28x80, 38x42, 18x40, and 24x24 feet, all in one building, finely finished and painted. He does an extensive business, keeps four men in his employ, and ships beer of his manufacture East, West, North and South. Mr. Aberle has other interests in which he is engaged. He owns a saloon building and has other valuable property in the city. He owns and runs 360 acres of farming land. In politics Mr. Aberle is a democrat and belongs to the order of Druids. He is one of the solid, substantial business men of the city and county. He was married in 1877 to Miss Dora Wasner, of Germany, by whom he has had five children—Fred A., Paulina, Caroline, Millie and Clara.

EMERY D. NORTH, until recently engaged in farming at Glyndon village, Clay county, Minnesota, but now a resident of Moorhead, is a native of New York. He was born in Milford, Otsego county, New York, April 10, 1836, and is a son of Germain North. His parents were natives of the Empire State. The father, who was engaged in farming, came to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he remained until the time of his death in 1867. The mother died in 1841; she was the mother of three boys and three girls—Daniel, Rebecca, William, Mary, Hannah and Emery. The father of Germain North was Daniel North, one of the earliest settlers of Clarksville, Otsego county, New York. He was a dealer in horses, and he would drive them from Otsego county to New York City, the horse market at that time. The subject of this biographical sketch remained on the home farm, attending the common schools until he was twenty years of age. In 1856 he came to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he worked on a farm until the outbreak of the Civil War. He enlisted in Company K, Eighth Minnesota Infantry, and served three years, when he was honorably discharged. During the three years he never lost a day, and although in many brisk engagements he received no wound. He was with General Sully, in the expedition in Montana, through the Bad Lands, two years in the Indian War, then in the fall of 1864 in the South at Nashville, Murfreesboro, etc. After his discharge he returned to St. Paul, Minnesota, and again engaged in farming, remaining there until 1868. In 1868 he was employed by the Government to take charge of a Government farm at Red Cleft Agency, which position he occupied for two years. In 1870 he came to Clay county, Minnesota, where he took a homestead of 160 acres in Morland township and at once began improvements. He soon sold this farm, and in 1875 took another homestead of 160 acres and also a tree claim of a like number of acres. He resided in Glyndon village but carried on his farm. In 1888 he removed to Moorhead where he still lives. He is engaged in the dairy or milk business.

Mr. North has held the numerous offices while at Glyndon village, including supervisor, and at one time chairman of that body, assessor, and is the superintendent of the stock department of the Clay County Fair Association.

Mr. North was united in marriage in 1863 to Miss Isabelle McKinley, a native of Baltimore, Maryland, and the daughter of George and Margarette (McDonald) McKinley, natives of Scotland, who emigrated to this country in 1848 and settled in Baltimore.

In 1856 they came to Minnesota and settled in Goodhue county, where the father took a homestead, on which the parents remained until the time of their death, the mother dying in 1868 and the father in 1887. There were eleven children in Mrs. North's family. Mr. and Mrs. North are the parents of three children—Walter S., George C. and William M., all living at home with their parents except George, who is now a reporter on the Chicago *Times*, but formerly of the St. Paul *Globe*. The family are exemplary members of the Union church. Mr. North is republican in his political views, and is one of the active and prominent men of Clay county. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

DELOS JACOBUS, the efficient president and general manager of the Crookston Water Works and Light Company, is probably one of the best and most widely known citizens in this part of the Red River Valley. Since the construction of the telegraph lines in 1872, of which work he had the charge and superintendence, he has been connected with the valley and its public interests, in some capacity or other. A slight sketch of this gentleman is within the scope of this work, and is hereby given.

Mr. Jacobus is a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, and was born April 20, 1850. When he was about four or five years of age his parents, Henry A. and Margaret (Jennor) Jacobus, removed to Crawford county, Wisconsin, which was then close to the frontier, and among the rugged hills and bluffs of that portion of the Badger State, took up a claim and commenced farming. There the subject of this memoir passed his early youth and received the elements of his education in the district schools of the county.

The War of the Rebellion broke out, and the boyish mind of our subject became filled with patriotism and zeal for his native country. The high and honorable feelings that animated him grew with him as the war was lengthened out, and finally, in the winter of 1864, being then but little over fourteen years of age, he decided to enlist among the brave defenders of the country. Truly appreciating the fact of his parents objecting to his "going to the front," he took "French leave" of home, and buckling on his skates, sped on "flying steel" to Prairie du Chien, the seat of justice of Crawford county, on the frozen bosom of the mighty Mississippi river. On his arrival in that town he enlisted as a volunteer in Company D, Forty-eighth Wisconsin Infantry. His age and size not being up to the standard he was mustered into the service as drummer. All this time his parents knew not what had become of him, until he sent them the money he had received as bounty, and a photograph of himself in uniform. His father at once started to Milwaukee, where the regiment then lay, to have his son released, but arrived too late to effect anything, and a short time thereafter himself enlisted in the same regiment and was assigned as sergeant in Company I. The subject of this sketch served with the regiment in the States of Missouri and Arkansas, and participated in all the hardships and perils of the fratricidal strife that brought sorrow to so many households throughout our own fair land. On the expiration of the hostilities between the two sections of the country, Delos, with the regiment, was transferred to the frontier and remained in the service until February, 1866, when he was discharged and returned to his boyhood's home.

In the fall of 1866 he entered the employ of the Mississippi Valley Telegraph Company, and served for some

years as lineman, constructor or operator. In the capacity of constructor of the telegraph line he first visited the Red River Valley in 1872, and the following year was in the employ of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and located at Bismarck. In September, 1873, J. P. Farley, the receiver of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, employed him to take charge of the repairing of that road from Glyndon north. Mr. Jacobus had, for his accommodation and as a telegraph office, a cabin on a flat car, but on reaching Crookston had the house taken off, and, with two others like it, set up in the village, in which he resided some five years. He took charge of the railroad company's business at this point and acted in the capacity of agent here for some years. On account of the heavy snows no trains were then run during the winter months, so the citizens of Crookston, procuring the trucks from a disabled flat car further up the track, fitted them up with a platform and, rigging it with sails, would run down the road as far as Glyndon whenever necessary. They also rigged a handcar in the same manner, and made many flying trips with it for freight and passengers. These sail cars were also continued every winter until 1877.

Mr. Jacobus, during the winter of 1873–74, got out 1,750 cords of wood for the railroad company and delivered on the track. In August, 1875, the railroad company having decided to construct the road to Fisher's Landing on the river, he was sent to Winnipeg for men. Forty-five days later the first train was run over the track. Mr. Jacobus remained with the railroad company until the spring of 1879, when he entered into the lumber business.

Previous to this, however, in the spring of 1874 he was appointed deputy United States marshal, and was the firm opponent to the sale of liquor to Indians as required by law. He was the first to engage in the sale of lumber, flour and feed and farm machinery in the county, and was a member of the first school board and first village council. In the spring of 1880 he was appointed appraiser of school, internal improvement and university lands, which office he held for two years. In the fall of 1882 he was appointed to fill the position of postmaster of Crookston, and served the people in that capacity until the spring of 1885. In the early part of 1882 Mr. Jacobus put in the telephone system in the city, commencing with some fifty-two instruments, and in the fall of 1883 extended the line to Red Lake Falls. He put in the electric light system in the latter part of 1884. He, with K. D. Chase, who owned the water power, formed a stock company, which purchased the city water works and materially improved the latter, putting in the Holly system, and operates it in connection with the electric lights. Of this company Mr. Jacobus now owns the controlling interest.

Mr. Jacobus was married August 6, 1877, to Miss Margaret Ross, who had come to Crookston from Edinburgh, Scotland, a year or so previous. Three children have blessed their union.

GEORGE ARNESON, who is engaged in business at Barrett, Grant county, Minnesota, was born in Norway, March 8, 1851. He remained at home with his parents, Jens and Cecelia (Gjertson) Arneson, attending school until he was old enough to engage in manual labor. He secured a clerkship in his father's store, at which he worked until about twenty years of age. At that age he engaged in the mercantile business for himself in Bergen, Norway, and continued in that until 1882, when he sold out and emigrated to the United States. He settled in Kandiyohi county, Minnesota, where he worked out for some few months,

then secured the position of book-keeper for Johnson & Dahl, hardware merchants, in Fergus Falls, Minnesota. In about six months he went to Rothsay, Minnesota, and for the next eighteen months was employed as book-keeper for Stordock & Peterson. He next moved to Esby, and was occupied in a similar employment for S. C. Rugland. He worked for him about nineteen months, and at the expiration of that time he came to Barrett, and put in a full stock of general merchandise for himself.

Mr. Arneson was united in marriage June 13, 1871, to Miss Olivia Johanneson, and this union has been blessed with the following children — James, Stephen, Oscar, Margaret, Gerhard L., Alexander and Carl J. Mr. Arneson has held the office of postmaster since 1886. He is a careful and capable business man, and his upright dealing and honorable business methods have won him an extensive trade.

J. H. LOCKEN, the senior member of the general merchandise firm of J. H. & A. Locken, of the city of Crookston, Minnesota, came to the Red River Valley during the summer of 1879, and purchased a farm. He, however, did not make a permanent settlement here until the following year, since which time he has made this county his home.

Mr. Locken was born in the kingdom of Norway in 1854, and is the son of Haagen and Marit Locken. He received in his native land the education that all in that land are afforded, for it is the boast of that far away country that her schools are the peer of any in Europe, and that nearly all of its people can read and write. At the age of nineteen he determined to leave the land of his birth, and seek in the New World the fortune denied in the home of his forefathers. Crossing the tempestuous Atlantic, he landed in the United States, and coming direct to Reed's Landing, Minnesota, was a resident of that part of the State until 1879, when he came to Polk county, and, liking the country, purchased a farm in Roome township. On returning here in 1880 he settled on his place and carried on agricultural pursuits for about two years. In the summer of 1882 he removed to the rising village of Crookston, and there engaged in the general merchandise trade with his brother under the present firm name and style. They carry a large and well assorted stock of dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, crockery, and all the various lines that usually go to make up an establishment of this character, which will invoice in the neighborhood of $12,000, and are doing a large and ever increasing business. The firm is widely known as one of the most enterprising, upright and financially sound in the city, and is one of the pillars of mercantile circles of the place. When the Scandia Bank was organized, in 1887, the subject of this sketch was one of the original stockholders and directors, and still holds those positions in that monetary institution. He is the owner of considerable real estate in the city, and about 1,000 acres of farm land in the town of Roome, 600 acres of which are under a high state of cultivation, and 320 acres in the town of Andover. Over 200 acres of the latter place are improved. Mr. Locken, in addition to his mercantile business, carries on, quite extensively, farming and general stock-raising, giving his personal supervision and management to everything.

Mr. Locken has been identified with the official life of the county to some extent, having filled the offices of town clerk and secretary of the school board in Roome township, and was one of the leading and influential citizens of that portion of the county during his residence there. Since his

removal to Crookston he has taken a deep and zealous interest in city affairs. In 1885 he was elected one of the city council, and two years later was called upon by a majority of the citizens to fill the position of city treasurer, to which he was re-elected in the spring of 1888, and is the present incumbent of that office.

Mr. Locken is a consistent, zealous and active member of the Norwegian Lutheran church. Mr. Locken was married in 1882 to Miss Julia Wennevold, and they have been the parents of four children, only two of whom, however, are now living, named Mabel and Gea.

MRS. MARTHA DODGE is the widow of Albert Dodge, Esq., and is a resident of Fergus Falls, Otter Tail county, Minnesota. Mr. Dodge was a native of Canada, where he was born July 12, 1835. His parents were Jacob and Phebe Dodge, natives of Vermont and of English descent.

Mr. Dodge's parents left Canada when he was nine months old and settled in New York State, where they engaged in farming for nine years. Removing thence they located in Illinois, where the father died three years later. The mother then moved the family to Wisconsin.

Albert Dodge was reared on the farm of his parents, and remained with them until he became of age. On attaining his majority he engaged in farming in Wisconsin for several years. In 1864 he came to Dodge county, Minnesota, where for thirteen years he engaged in agricultural pursuits, and then removing therefrom he found a location in Steele county, Minnesota. After three years in the latter county, in 1880 he came to Fergus Falls, Otter Tail county, Minnesota, where he engaged in loaning money. He purchased lots on Channing avenue, where he built a fine residence. He died April 3, 1888, and was buried in the beautiful Mount Faith cemetery. In politics Mr. Dodge was a republican, and was one of the leading citizens of Fergus Falls. He was an upright, honorable man, and was respected by all who knew him.

Mr. Dodge was married January 1, 1862, to Miss Martha Pearson, a native of the United States and of English descent. Her parents were Lealious and Harriet (Scott) Pearson, natives of England and farmers by occupation. The father came to America in 1843, and one year later sent for his wife and six children. They settled in Michigan, where the father purchased Government land. After eight months spent in Michigan, they removed to the State of Wisconsin, where the father lived until his death. He owned a fine farm of 200 acres and was engaged in general farming. He was a man of excellent character, and was universally respected. He had a family of twelve children, seven of whom are now living—Emma, now Mrs. Rew, with four children (Henry, Caroline, John and Joseph); Samuel, who married Miss Seana Hopkins; Mitchell, married to Miss Emma Ingersoll, by whom he has three daughters (Lillie, Laura and Helen); John, married to Eliza Field, by whom he has three children (John, Josephine and George); Martha, now Mrs. Dodge; Jane M., now Mrs. Battie, with two children (Harriet M. and Lealious); and Edwin, married to Miss Emily Smith, by whom he has had two children (Percival and Lewis S.). The mother now lives with her daughter, Mrs. Martha Dodge, in her pleasant home in Fergus Falls, Minnesota.

HERMAN W. OLSEN. Among the farming community of the famous and picturesque Park Regions of Minnesota there is no better or more favorably known repre-

sentative citizen than the gentleman whose name heads this biographical memoir, a resident of Elk Lake township, Grant county. Mr. Olsen first saw the light in Houston county, Minnesota, on the 8th of November, 1854, and is the son of Ole W. and Rachael (Samson) Olsen. The father is a resident of Barrett village, Grant county, Minnesota, where he is engaged in the mercantile business. The family consisted of the following children—Ole, Samuel, Hans, James, Herman, William, Anna, Mary, Hannah and Lena.

Herman W. Olsen, the subject of this sketch, spent his school days in Houston county, Minnesota, and at the age of twelve years came to Grant county, where he remained, attending school, until about nineteen years of age. At the age of twenty-one he commenced life for himself by engaging in farm labor. In 1885 he settled on his present place, on section 8, Elk Lake township, where he has since remained, engaged in a general farming and stock-raising business. He has a well cultivated tract of land of 182 acres, and is considered as one of the representative agriculturists of his residence township. Mr. Olson takes an active interest in all public as well as educational matters, and is a stanch republican in his political affiliations. He is a man of the utmost integrity and honor, and is highly esteemed by all who bear his acquaintance.

NATHAN C. CASWELL. Lying on the extreme southeastern edge of the famous "Park Regions" of Minnesota is Meeker county, one of the most wealthy and prosperous counties in the State and one of the most interesting in historic matters, and it is of one of the most prominent old settlers of that county that the present article will treat. No class of men, nor family, have done more to aid in the settlement and material development of that region, nor figured more prominently in its history than the Caswells. Nathan C. Caswell, the most prominent and best known of those bearing that name, is a resident of section 31, Manannah township, Meeker county, Minnesota. He personally examined the land in 1855; settled upon it in 1856, and his many years of residence here have caused him to be widely known; while the active part which he has taken in all political and public affairs has indissolubly associated his name with the history of the locality in which he lives. A man of the strictest integrity, his word is recognized as being as good as a bond, and he is highly esteemed both as a man, a neighbor and an exemplary citizen.

Nathan C. Caswell was born in Brampton township, Sherbrooke county, Lower Canada, on the 28th of August, 1835. His father, Carlos Caswell, was born at Guildhall, Vermont, March 11, 1798. His grandfather, Nathan Caswell, was also born in Vermont, and was a soldier in the Continental Army in the Revolutionary War.

Nathan C. Caswell, whose name heads our present article, lived in the township of his nativity until 1855, when he emigrated to Minnesota with his father, arriving at Monticello, Wright county, on the 30th of May. The mother died there June 23, 1855. The father, Carlos Caswell, died August 31, 1871.

Our subject, Nathan C. Caswell, remained at work near Monticello through the summer of 1855. On the 7th of October, 1855, he and his brother, Ziba Caswell, together with Christopher Davis and Green Sykes, left Monticello in search of a town site and farming lands, on which they intended to settle. They started into the big timber on foot, without road or guide, and struck a little south of west, carrying a small amount of provisions with them. On the afternoon

of the third day the party not having found prairie as they expected, and provisions nearly gone, they stopped to determine what was best to do. N. C. Caswell climbed a tree, and, from the top, off to the west could see a large lake, and beyond that the rolling prairie. They resumed their journey along the north shore of the lake, which was over three miles long. At the west end they crossed a narrow strip of timber land, then passed another small lake, beyond which lay beautiful prairie land. The large lake now bears the name of "Washington," and the small one "Stella." After camping over night the next morning our party struck the Crow River, just above the present site of Forest City. Down the river a short distance they found an excellent mill site, with timber to the north, and prairie south of the stream. Here the party determined to locate, so timber was cut and a shanty was erected. This was undoubtedly the first claim shanty built within what is now Meeker county, Minnesota. On one end of the cabin was plainly written the following:

"MARION CITY:

Claimed and located by N. C. Caswell, Ziba Caswell, Chris Davis, and Green Sykes.

DATED—OCTOBER 10, 1855."

About three days after leaving Marion City the party arrived at the house of Mr. Mitchell, on Monticello prairie, where they were kindly treated and given a good meal—the first eaten for nearly four days. No white man nor sign of any was seen on this trip, but they found traces of the Indians. Late in November, or early in December, 1855, N. C. Caswell and Ziba Caswell started upon another exploring expedition to Marion City and beyond. Striking the Crow River near the east line of Meeker county, they followed the stream up to the site selected for Marion City, and continued on up the river until they came to a creek which joins the river from the southwest. Here they found a wagon which had been stuck in the creek, with the tongue broken. In the wagon were provisions of various kinds, but neither team nor men were to be seen. The Caswell boys followed the trail of the horses across the river, into the timber, and about forty rods further they found a tent pitched and a pair of horses hitched to a tree. No persons were seen about the place, but the same evening, when the Caswells returned to the tent, they found there three men, who gave them a warm welcome. They were—Thomas H. Skinner, D. M. Hanson, and another whose name has been forgotten. They said they were hunting and trapping. This tent was located on what is now section 13, township 120, range 31. After stopping over night with this party of frontiersmen, the Caswell boys continued on up the river until they came to section 31, township 121, range 31. "Here," N. C. Caswell remarked to his brother, "is the place I will locate should Marion City fail to be built up." They proceeded a short distance farther up the river and then returned to Monticello, via the "Skinner tent" referred to heretofore. No whites were seen on this trip nor signs of any, except the three men mentioned.

The company that was to furnish the capital to build a mill at "Marion City" failed to do so, and in the summer of 1856 N. C. Caswell, Ziba Caswell, Silas Caswell, A. M. Caswell and James Nelson took a trip to what is now Manannah township, Meeker county, Minnesota. N. C. Caswell took the claim he had expressed a desire to take the fall before, on section 31, township 121, range 31, on which he now resides. James Nelson selected a claim on section 30, and A. M. Caswell had previously taken a claim in the same township. These were the first taken in what is now Manannah township. In the fall of 1856 there arrived in what is now that

township, Carlos Caswell, Albert J. Caswell, Edward Brawn, John Tower, A. D. Pierce, Andrew Hamilton, Moody Bailey and J. W. Walker. These were the pioneers in that region.

During those early days the pioneers encountered many disadvantages and difficulties. Far from markets, they lived sparingly, and their trips to and from their "base of supplies" were tedious and wearisome on account of the absence of bridges, roads, etc. The Sioux Indians were frequently seen here in the fall of 1856. They had a fight with Chippewa braves, in which one of the latter was wounded and then both sides fled.

In December, 1856, Ziba Caswell and J. W. Walker selected land on section 30, township 121, range 31, for a town and mill site. A name was wanted for the future village, and "Manannah" was selected by N. C. Caswell, Ziba Caswell, Albert J. Caswell and J. W. Walker, and the site was surveyed and platted. On the 4th of March, 1857, N. C. Caswell, Ziba Caswell and A. J. Caswell erected the first building on the town site — a hewn log cabin, 18x26 feet in size, to be used as a hotel. During the following summer a dam and saw-mill was built, also a store and other structures. In April N. C. and A. J. Caswell shot and killed a large elk near the town site, which fact will show how new the country was. But gradually civilization and organization developed, and on the 27th of April, 1857, N. C. Caswell was appointed road supervisor for Manannah precinct, and highways began to intersect the primeval forest, although but slowly. The first prairie was broken May 4, 1857. During this year a postoffice was established at Manannah with Jonathan Kimball as postmaster. The grasshoppers destroyed the crops in this region, in 1857. Another item of historical interest for this year was the fact that the settlers from this vicinity spent their Fourth of July at Lake Koronis.

In September, 1857, the first caucus ever held in the precinct of Manannah selected N. C. Caswell as one of the delegates to the first republican convention ever held in Meeker county, Minnesota. On October 13, 1857, the first election was held in Manannah, at which our subject was chosen county assessor and precinct constable.

In the spring of 1858 N. C. and Ziba Caswell and J. W. Walker bought seventy-five bushels of wheat at Hastings, Minnesota, paying 75 cts. per bushel, and hired it hauled to Manannah for *$3 per bushel.* It was used for seed. N. C. Caswell sowed eighteen bushels, but a hail storm came the following August and destroyed the whole crop. On the 11th of May, 1858, the first election for township officers was held at the hotel in Manannah, when Ziba Caswell was elected chairman of the board of supervisors, and N. C. Caswell was elected constable, and was also appointed special constable for the day. In May, 1858, N. C. Caswell went to St. Paul with two yoke of oxen and wagon for a load of flour. During the same spring he was appointed assistant postmaster and took charge of the office.

In November, 1858, the Sioux Indians pitched their tepees (about twenty-five in number) on the town site at Manannah. They killed a large number of elk, bear, deer and other game. The sheriff came up from Forest City and ordered them away, but after he was gone they set up a straw man and riddled it with bullets, calling the straw man "Jewett." N. C. Caswell was a witness to this singular proceeding.

During these early days our subject had done a good deal of trapping. In the winter of 1857–58 he and his brother Ziba caught twenty-seven fishers, beside a lot of otter, mink, wolves, etc.

On the 23d of February, 1859, N. C., Ziba, A. M. and A. G. Caswell started from Manannah with an ox team for the

newly-discovered gold fields near Pike's Peak. They crossed the Missouri river at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, followed up the Platte river on the south side, about 250 miles from Plattsmouth and beyond Fort Kearney. Hearing such unfavorable news from the mines, they determined to part company, Ziba and Albert to go on with the team to California, and A. M. and Nathan C. to return to the Missouri river to get work. But before they parted they decided to have a buffalo hunt; so, the following morning, May 10, 1859, they left their team, crossed the Platte, and traveled all day. They saw plenty of buffalo and succeeded in killing several, and that night camped near the Loup Fork. The next morning they took some buffalo meat and returned to their camp on the Platte. Then Nathan C. and A. M. Caswell started on foot to return, with $2.40 in money and ten pounds of flour, a two-quart tin pail and two tin plates. They traveled at night to keep warm, and slept when the sun shone. To satisfy their hunger they mixed their flour with water, and cooked or "browned" it as best they could, and when they could find no wood they held their tin pans over fires built of prairie grass. After a week's hardship they arrived at Plattsmouth, where they worked a few days and then crossed the Missouri river. In a short time they went to White Cloud, Kansas, and there hired to Russell, Majors and Waddell, under a Mr. Kendall as wagon-master, to drive teams in hauling Government supplies across the plains — their pay to be $35 per month. The train consisted of twenty-six wagons and thirty men; each wagon was loaded with fifty-four hundred-weight of corn and drawn by six yoke of wild Texas steers, driven by one teamster. For the first few days they made but little progress. At Fort Kearney they unloaded their corn and returned to Nebraska City. There every teamster was required to sign an oath not to drink whisky, fight or swear while in the company's employ. At Nebraska City the wagons were again loaded with corn for Fort Kearney. They got back late in October, 1859, and N. C. and A. M. Caswell returned to Manannah, Minnesota.

In November, 1859, N. C. Caswell, our subject, started for New Orleans, Louisiana, and arrived there about the middle of December. He went from there to Mobile, Alabama, then returned to New Orleans, December 31st, and the following day hired as fireman on the steamboat "Chateau," loaded with sugar and bound for St. Louis. A Cairo, Illinois, he was paid off, as the boat could go no farther on account of ice in the river. The next day he hired as fireman on the steamer "Dianna," a steamboat plying between New Orleans and Louisville, Kentucky, and remained until the following May. Mr. Caswell was in New Orleans at the unveiling of the famous statue of Henry Clay, on Canal street, April 12, 1860, and left the following morning for Louisville. On the way up the river the cylinder-head of one of the engines blew out and killed two men and knocked our subject overboard. He drifted down about one mile and was picked up by the steamboat's yawl. The boat continued on its way to Louisville, where it was laid up for repairs. Mr. Caswell was there paid off at the rate of $45 per month. He then became afflicted with the ague, and started for Manannah, Minnesota, arriving May 15, 1860. After his return from the South Mr. Caswell worked on his farm, which meanwhile had been rented to Chancy Wilson.

In the fall of 1860, N. C. Caswell, James Nelson and Elias Everett were hunting and trapping on the Chippewa river and killed three elk and caught a large number of otter, fox, mink and other fur. They sold the lot for $384.

The following year, July 27, 1861, Mr.

Caswell was married to Miss Mary A. Welch, a native of New Brunswick, and they went to housekeeping on the land claimed by him in 1856, on which they now live and have lived ever since they were married, excepting a short time during the Indian outbreak. Another item of interest for 1861 was the fact that in December Mr. Caswell sold good wheat for twenty cents per bushel.

The following year, 1862, is one of the most memorable in the history of the State, made so by the famous Sioux Indian outbreak. A detailed account of all of Mr. Caswell's experiences during those trying days would be too long for insertion in this work, and we can therefore only refer briefly to some of the most important movements in which he participated.

On the 17th day of August, 1862, the Indians killed the Baker family and others at Acton, eleven miles south of Manannah. The next morning, August 18, 1862, N. C. Caswell was cutting grain in his field when eight Sioux Indians rode past on ponies, in plain sight, and only a few rods away. They did not offer to molest him. That night quite a number of the neighboring families gathered at the house of Carlos and N. C. Caswell for greater protection. This continued for several nights, when all went to Forest City, where they staid one night. Then N. C. Caswell, with several others, returned to Manannah, and staid over night at his place. The next morning a man came to the house and said the Indians were killing every one they could find and warned them to leave, which they did, returning to Forest City.

On the 26th of August, 1862, the following-named men went from Forest City to Manannah to try to save some of their property — N. C. Caswell, Chancy Wilson, Moody Caswell, James Nelson, Linus Howe, Joseph Page, P. H. Deck, D. B. Hoar, Wilmot Maybee, R. D. C. Cressy and Thomas Ryckman. They went to the house of N. C. Caswell but saw no Indians. There they left an ox team, and went about two miles farther to the farms of Silas Caswell and James Nelson. They loaded goods on the wagons of Maybee and Deck and returned to N. C. Caswell's house to pass the night. Maybee and Page were on one wagon and Deck and Howe on the other, while the balance of the party was scattered behind. When the wagons drove into Caswell's yard they were fired upon by the Indians. Page was killed and fell from the wagon; Howe and Deck ran about twenty-five rods and were killed. Maybee ran about eighty rods down on the meadow, where he was killed. Wilson and Ryckman witnessed all of this from a distance of about sixty rods. After securing the teams the Indians started west and passed within about thirty rods of N. C. Caswell and James Nelson. There were ten or twelve Indians in the wagons. Mr. Caswell and Nelson then went to the scene of the shooting, and found Page lying dead in a path near the house. It was then nearly dark and what was left of the party returned to Forest City that night. On the 28th of August a party went to Manannah and buried Howe, Deck and Page in the Manannah cemetery. Maybee's body could not be found at that time, but was found several months later and buried in the same cemetery by N. C. and Moody Caswell and Chancy Wilson.

In November, 1862, Carlos Caswell and N. C. Caswell and wife returned to their homes at Manannah, as in the meantime soldiers had arrived and peace was again partially restored on the border. During the winter of 1862–63 our subject spent his time in hunting and trapping.

Early in November, 1863, N. C. Caswell, Ziba Caswell, and James Nelson went upon a trapping expedition and located their cabin near the present site of Gilchrist, in Pope county, Minnesota. At the end of five

weeks they had caught 123 mink, twelve otter, thirty foxes and other game. They sold the lot for $740.

As has already been stated, Mr. Caswell was married on the 27th of July, 1861, to Miss Mary A. Welch. She was born in New Brunswick, and was the daughter of John Welch, afterward of Stearns county, Minnesota, and now deceased. Their marriage has been blessed with two children—Seth C., who was born at Monticello, Wright county, Minnesota, November 19, 1863; and Mark J. who was born February 26, 1872, and died February 20, 1881.

Seth C. Caswell, the firstborn, is a young man of sterling qualities. He was married November 27, 1884, to Miss Lillian M. Caswell, and they are the parents of two children—Gertrude Emma, born October 1, 1886; and Maud Mary, born January 3, 1889. Mrs. Seth C. Caswell was born at Brampton, Canada, September 1, 1866, and is the daughter of N. W. Caswell.

Nathan C. Caswell is a republican in political matters. He has always taken an active interest and a prominent part in all public matters and has been a conspicuous figure in the political history of the locality in which he lives. Every public move calculated to benefit his town or county has always received his support and encouragement. He has held a great many offices, and we here give a brief review of them: Was road supervisor during 1857, and was elected county assessor during the same year; held the office of constable during 1857–58; was chairman of the board of supervisors for five years; has been town treasurer for the past eleven years, and for the past twenty-five years has been clerk of his school district. In November, 1886, Mr. Caswell was elected county commissioner from the fifth Meeker county district and received all of the votes cast in the district except two He was re-elected in November, 1888, receiving 559 votes, as against 24 votes cast for his opponent. He, therefore, still holds that office and is recognized as one of the most influential and efficient members of that body.

Mr. Caswell carries on stock-raising and general farming extensively. He owns 400 acres of land, with substantial and comfortable building improvements, has it well stocked with horses and cattle, and he is rated as one of the most solid and substantial citizens of Meeker county.

JAMES E. MORRISEY, proprietor of the foundry and machine shop at the city of Crookston, Minnesota, is among the solid and substantial citizens of that place, and a respected member of the community. He was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, April 22, 1849, and is the son of Edward and Martha Jane Morrisey. His father was the proprietor of a foundry and machine shop in that city, but in 1859 removed it and his family to Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, where James grew to manhood. After receiving his education he entered the establishment of his father, and there laid the foundation for his thorough knowledge of the business that is so well known and appreciated in the community where he at present resides. When he first went to work he was so small that he was compelled to have a box to stand on to reach the bench or vice. He remained with his father until reaching his majority, and then removing to Summerside, in the same Island, opened a foundry and machine shop of his own. Carrying on the business in that locality for some nine years, he then sold out and came to the United States and for about a year and a half made his home in New York City, employed at his trade.

In 1879, with a view to establishing

himself in business he then came to Willmar, Minnesota, and there opened a foundry and machine shop, and for two years and a half did a thriving business. At the end of that time he sold his buildings in that place, and forming a copartnership with his brother Thomas S., removed his machinery to Crookston, and purchasing some lots near the court house, on which they erected the necessary buildings, commenced operations.

In the fall of 1883, their operations being confined for want of room, they purchased the site of their present establishment and put up larger and more extensive works. They do a general foundry and machine business, manufacturing horse powers for elevator work, shafting, pulleys, door hangers, house work of all kinds, and furnishing all kinds of mill machinery. Within the last year they have fitted up two flour mills, which from the character of their products shows the proficiency of the mechanics in this respect. They make a specialty of threshing machine engines and boiler repair work and steam fitting. The works give employment to from eight to twelve hands and is one of the institutions of the city, and is one of the largest and best fitted up in the State west of the large cities.

Mr. Morrisey holds the highest grade of stationery engineer's license in this State, and his ability is recognized by all with whom he comes in contact in this respect. He has frequently been called to St. Paul and Minneapolis and other parts of the State as an expert or assessor of damage by fire, etc. In the spring of 1887 he was appointed to the position of deputy inspector of boilers and engines for this district and holds that office at the present time.

Mr. Morrisey was united in marriage while a resident of Prince Edward Island, November 27, 1872, with Miss Elizabeth Curran, and is the parent of three children—Eddie I., Francis Henry and Charles A. Morrisey.

In fall of 1888 our subject bought out Thomas S. Morrisey's interest, and now is running the business alone. During the winter of 1888–89 this foundry has cast about twenty tons of castings for the large steam saw-mill building at Grand Forks, Dakota Territory, beside a large quantity of jobbing work.

HON. JAMES COMPTON is the president of the Citizens' National Bank of Fergus Falls, Otter Tail county, Minnesota. The place of his nativity was in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, where he was born January 14, 1840.

The subject of our sketch was reared on the home farm, where he remained until the breaking out of the war. His home life was spent in work on the farm, and in acquiring a fine education, he having attended Meadville Academy and Allegheny College, in the same place. In April, 1861, in answer to the first call for volunteers, he enlisted in the three months' service in what was known as the Company of Meadville Volunteers. He served the required three months and was discharged. On the 2d of November, 1861, he re-enlisted in Company C, Fifty-second Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, as a private, this being for the three years' service. After this the corps to which he belonged was sent to the front, and Mr. Compton had opportunity to see much severe service. For efficient conduct at the battle of Fort Donaldson he was promoted from private to the rank of first-lieutenant. In April, 1862, at the battle of Shiloh Capt. E. M. Knapp was killed, and Mr. Compton was promoted to the captaincy, in which rank he served the company until July, 1864. At this time he was detailed as assistant inspector-

general of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, commanded by General R. W. Adams, who is now the synodical missionary of the Presbyterian church of Minnesota. This position Mr. Compton retained until December 18, 1864, when he was discharged at Savannah, Georgia. At this time he returned to the North and engaged as clerk and book-keeper in the Bank of Petroleum Centre, Venango county, Pennsylvania, where he remained two years. At the end of this period he came westward and settled in Lanark, Carroll county, Illinois, at which place he took charge of a banking institution. In 1872 he removed to Minnesota, settling in Fergus Falls, where, in company with Mr. H. G. Page, he organized the first National bank north and west of St. Paul. For some time this institution was run with Mr. Page as president and Mr. Compton as cashier, which position the latter occupied until 1883, when Mr. Compton, with other gentlemen, organized the Citizens' National Bank, of which the latter became president.

Mr. Compton was wedded in 1866 to Miss Louise Gould, of Pennsylvania, daughter of Nathan Gould. By this marriage there have been three children—Mary L., Margaret G. and William G.

Mr. Compton is one of the leading citizens of Otter Tail county, in fact of the State. He has occupied many positions of trust, not only in his county, but in the State as well. He is a prominent republican, a member of the Masonic and Odd-Fellows fraternities, and is senior vice-commander of the Grand Army of the Republic of the State of Minnesota. He is a member of the State Senate in 1882 and re-elected in 1886. He is a member of the State Board of Equalization for the Seventh Judicial District of Minnesota, in which capacity he has worked since 1876. He occupies the position of secretary of the Page Flouring Mills, of which company he is vice-president and a large stockholder. He and his wife and children are members of the First Presbyterian church of Fergus Falls, of which society he is an elder. He lives in a beautiful home, fitted with all modern improvements, on Union avenue. His grounds about his residence are covered with fine ornamental and shade trees, and are the most beautiful for location and adornment in the city. Financially Mr. Compton occupies a leading position among the business men in Fergus Falls and vicinity. He is able, wise and generous, and in all things that have to do with the growth and prosperity of the city he takes a deep interest, backing up those financial projects, not only with his counsels and words of encouragement, but also with his means. He enjoys the respect and esteem of all his fellow-townsmen.

ELISHA K. MORRILL is the editor and proprietor of the *Richland County Gazette*, the leading newspaper in Wahpeton, North Dakota. His native State was New Hampshire, and was born July 6, 1825, in Springfield, Sullivan county. His parents were Stephen and Susan (Dean) Morrill, natives of New Hampshire.

Stephen Morrill was the son of John Morrill, a native of the same State and of English descent. Stephen was a farmer, as was his father before him, and lived and died in New Hampshire; his death came in 1852. The mother of our subject was born in Grafton, New Hampshire, February 9, 1801, and died in Charles City, Iowa, January 6, 1873. They had five sons, two of whom are living—Rev. William S., and the subject of our sketch. Susan (Dean) Morrill was a daughter of Isaac Dean, a native of Connecticut, a farmer by occupation, and probably of Danish descent.

The subject of our sketch remained beneath the parental roof until he was twenty-one years of age. He received an excellent practical education at the New Hampshire Conference Seminary, a Methodist school located at Tilton, that State. He taught some fifteen terms of school in his native State, and then, in 1862, came west to Iowa, settling in Chickasaw county, where he purchased land and commenced farming. He improved his land and lived thereon for about ten years. He was held in high esteem by the citizens of Chickasaw county and held several important offices. He was appointed one of the county commissioners, and at the two following elections was elected to that office, holding the same for five years. He was also secretary of the school board and township clerk eight or nine years, and taught school for two terms. In 1872 he removed to Floyd county, Iowa, locating in Charles City, where he resided for over seven years. While there he was the first prohibition candidate for the office of councilman to receive suffrage in that city, lacking but five votes of being elected. He then went to Northfield, Minnesota, where he purchased a printing office outfit and started a newspaper, which he ran for a few months. Then he removed his material to Wahpeton, North Dakota, where he purchased the first and only paper in the county, the *Richland County Gazette*, which he has since published, and which has ever been the leading newspaper in the county.

He has purchased several pieces of city property and built a large printing office on the principal avenue and a good residence on Third street south, where he now lives.

Mr. Morrill was married June 2, 1858, to Miss Susan R. Barney, daughter of Otis Barney, of Canaan, New Hampshire. Three sons have blessed this union—Myron H., Milo T. and Harlon J. The two younger sons are now attending school, one at Carlton College and the other at Hamline University. The oldest, Myron H., was married August 25, 1882, to Miss Ida M. Anderson, by whom he has two living children—Ralph B. and a babe unnamed. Myron H. is employed as foreman in his father's printing office.

Mr. Morrill is a thorough republican in politics and is one of the most influential and highly respected men in the county.

GENEALOGY.

The subject of this sketch is of the eighth generation from Abraham Morrill, who came from England about 1632, and finally settled in Salisbury, Massachusetts, where his posterity became very numerous, and are now dispersed throughout the country, and some have gone to other countries.

Abraham's son, Isaac, was born in Salisbury, Massachusetts, May 10, 1646; died October 17, 1713.

Isaac's son, Jacob, was born in Salisbury, Massachusetts, May 25, 1677.

Jacob's son, Abraham, was born in Salisbury, Massachusetts, December 22, 1703; died December 16, 1780.

Abraham's son, Jabez, was born February 15, 1745; died August 26, 1800.

Jabez settled in Weare, New Hampshire, where his son John was born June 29, 1770. He was the second child but the oldest son; he located in Springfield, New Hampshire, where he died April 30, 1862.

John's son, Stephen, was born in Springfield, New Hampshire, May 22, 1798, and died in Canaan, New ampshire, January 27, 1852.

Stephen's son, Elisha Knowles, was born in Springfield, New Hampshire, July 6, 1825.

Nearly all the ancestors in the direct line had large families—Abraham had nine children; Isaac had ten; Jacob had eleven; Abraham, five; Jabez, eight; John, five; Stephen, five; and Elisha K., four children.

A few items concerning E. K. Morrill's ancestry, on the mother's side, will be of interest:

Walter Dean, the supposed ancestor of the Dean family, was born at Chard, England, in a valley called Taunton Dean, on the river Tone. He is supposed to have been born some time between the years 1615 and 1620. Walter and his elder brother, John Dean, emigrated to America, and were among the earliest English settlers at Cohanet, that was soon called Taunton, in Massachusetts. Walter was a tanner by trade. (His wife was Elanor, a daughter of Richard Strong, of Taunton, England, and she was a sister of Elder John Strong, who came with her to America in the ship "Mary and John" in 1630.) Walter and John Dean took up farms on the west bank of Taunton great river, about a mile from the Green. They opened a street through their lands, which has been known as Dean street to this day.

Jonathan Dean's son, Isaac, was born in Taunton, Massachusetts, May 31, 1744, and died July 1, 1819. His second wife, Eunice Backus, was born October 23, 1755. They were married October 13, 1795. She died September 16, 1814. They were blessed with two daughters; the youngest was born February 9, 1801.

Stephen Morrill and Susan Dean were married November 11, 1819, and Elisha K. was their second son.

Samuel Backus was the second son of Joseph Backus; he was born January 6, 1693, and died November 24, 1740. His wife, Elizabeth Tracy, was the daughter of John Tracy, who was the son of John Tracy of Norwich. She was born April 6, 1698, and died January 26, 1769. They were married January 18, 1716. Of their eleven children, Isaac, the fourth, was born January 9, 1724, died November 20, 1806.

Isaac Backus was married to Susan Mason, November 29, 1749. She was born in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, January 4, 1725. They had nine children, Eunice, who married Isaac Dean, being the fourth.

CHARLES CAVILEER, the "father of Pembina," Pembina county, North Dakota, is the oldest living settler of that locality, and has been prominently identified with the local business, political and official interests of the Northern Red River Valley since 1851. His name has been indissolubly connected with the prosperity and progress of Pembina, one of the most thriving and vigorous cities in the Northwest, and to him belongs the honor of laying the original town plat, supplementing it with an extensive addition as soon as the railroad communications, in 1878, decided the future prosperity of the embryo city.

Mr. Cavileer is a native of the State of Ohio, born in Springfield on the 6th day of March, 1818, and is the son of Charles and Rachel (Trease) Cavileer, natives of Maine and Pennsylvania, respectively. Our subject's boyhood days were spent in his native city, with the usual educational advantages of the common schools, until he had attained his seventeenth year, when he removed to Mount Carmel, Illinois, where he served an apprenticeship to the saddler's trade, until he was twenty-one. Then, until 1841, he served as a journeyman, and at the expiration of that time went to Red Rock, six miles below St. Paul, Minnesota, where he remained a short time, and the succeeding year traveled round about Duluth and Lake Superior, and then again returned to Red Rock, across the country, with no trail and only the sun as a guide. He then worked about one year on a farm near Red Rock, and in 1845 went to St. Paul, and opened the first harness shop in the State. In 1847 he sold out, and in the following year, in company with Dr. Dewey, established the first drug store in St. Paul and in Minnesota. They remained together for two years, when our subject sold out to the Doctor, and was appointed by Governor Ramsey as first Territorial librarian, which position he held until

1851. We then reach the period from which our subject has been connected with the history of the Red River Valley. In that year he was appointed United States revenue collector of the customs, and the duties of that office in those days, although not necessitating very close application of the incumbent, were, nevertheless, of a rather varied nature. Besides being collector of customs he had to manage the postoffice arrangements, give some attention to signal service business, and, in fact, was representative of every branch of the United States civil service. These various duties Mr. Cavileer performed for four years, and at the expiration of that time he moved westward to St. Jo and engaged in fur trading, and afterward he moved to Fort Garry (now Winnipeg), where he was engaged in quite an extensive general merchandise business. In 1864 Mr. Cavileer returned to Pembina, and a regular postoffice being then established there, he received the appointment of postmaster, which he retained until 1884, when he resigned in favor of his son, who is the present postmaster. In 1853, in addition to his official duties, he engaged in the fur trade in partnership with Commodore Kittson and W. H. Forbes, with whom he remained three years. At the expiration of that time, Forbes having drawn out, Kittson and Cavileer formed a partnership with the following gentlemen included in the firm, viz.: Kittson, Culver, Farrington, Sargeant and Cavileer. This continued for two years. In 1863 Mr. Cavileer engaged in haymaking for the Government, employing fifteen men and two machines.

Mr. Cavileer was united in marriage on the 13th of March, 1857, to Miss Isabell Murry, the daughter of Donald and Jane (Heron) Murry, and this union has been blessed with the following children—Edmund K., the present postmaster; William M., Albert D., Lula, Belle, and the oldest child, Sarah, who died at the age of four years. William married Jennie Bradshaw, and resides in Pembina. Edmund and William were at Kildnan, then Prince Rupert's Land, at the time of the Reil Insurrection, and helped Scott run bullets some time previous to his murder.

In the early days of his settlement in Pembina he was a regular correspondent to the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, District of Columbia. From his first settlement Mr. Cavileer has taken a deep interest in the progress of the district, and since the formation of the village no man has done more for the building up of the same. He is a public-spirited citizen, and one who is highly esteemed and respected by all who know him.

Mr. Cavileer is a stanch republican in politics. He voted for General Harrison in 1840, and now that North Dakota will soon become a State he may possibly live to vote for the grandson of the old General for a second term. It would be a strange coincidence if the only two votes he ever cast for President should be cast for the two General Harrisons.

JOHN WILLIAM SCHAFER is the proprietor of the Decorah Hotel in Stephen, Marshall county, Minnesota. He was born in Rathshausen, Spaichingen, Wittenberg, Germany, July 30, 1858.

Mr. Schafer is a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Riede) Schafer, natives of Wittenberg, Germany. They came to the United States in the fall of 1872, and spent their first winter in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, whence they went to Zumbrota, Goodhue county, Minnesota, settling on a farm in that vicinity. The parents lived there until their death. The father died March 23, 1882, and the mother January 21, 1887. They had a family of nine children—Paulina, Isidore, Constant, Antoinette, John W., Sabina, Gustaf, Leo and Barnhart.

The subject of our sketch remained at home with his parents in Germany and received a good common school education, attending school for seven consecutive years. He came with his parents to the United States in the fall of 1872, and the following spring came with them from Williamsport, Pennsylvania, to Goodhue county, Minnesota. He lived with them, but worked for neighboring farmers until 1878, when he went to Swift county, making headquarters in Benson. He pre-empted a quarter section of land in Lac-qui-parle county and proved up in 1879, and then worked in the Aldridge House till in the summer of 1881, when he went to Kerkhoven, Swift county, Minnesota, and opened a saloon, which he ran for six months. He then started on a trip, in search of a location, through Montana, Idaho, Washington and Dakota Territories, being gone about two months. He then returned to Minnesota and stopped in Crookston until the spring of 1882, working in the Commercial Hotel. That summer he came to Stephen, bought a lot and built a house, also opening up a saloon business, which he is still running. In the spring of 1888 he purchased the Decorah House, and is now running a first-class hotel.

Mr. Schafer was married in Stephen, May 29, 1884, to Miss Sarah Hanson, daughter of Ole and Anna (Alma) Hanson, natives of Norway. She was born in Alma, Buffalo county, Wisconsin, and is a sister of Hans O. Hanson, a leading hardware merchant of Stephen. Mr. and Mrs. Schafer have two children — William Howard and Mabel Sabina.

Mr. Schafer is one of the prominent and representative citizens of the town in which he lives. He is a man of broad ideas and wide experience, and his success in business has proven him a careful and thrifty manager. He owns a fine farm of 260 acres of land in Tamarac township, beside two other buildings in the town. Mr. Schafer was one of the organizers and charter members of Stephen Lodge, No. 120, Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, in which he has risen to the highest honors, having passed all the chairs and being now P. G. He has also held the position of D. D. G. M. In many ways has Mr. Schafer been honored by his fellow-townsmen and in every case has he proven his eminent fitness for positions of trust and responsibility. He has been village constable two terms, town clerk two terms, deputy county sheriff one term, besides having held several positions of minor importance. Mr. Schafer holds the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens, and is looked upon as a leading and enterprising business man. He has an excellent hotel, and in every way strives to please and retain his guests, to whom he furnishes the best the market supplies.

PETER BROBERG is a member of the firm of Swenson & Broberg, of New London, Minnesota, one of the most extensive, solid and substantial business houses in Kandiyohi county. They carry a heavy stock of general merchandise, and are also engaged in the milling, lumber and machinery business. Mr. Broberg, of whom our present article will treat, is one of the pioneers of this part of Minnesota and is one of the survivors of the terrible Sioux Indian outbreak of 1862. A detailed history of all his experiences, adventures and hardships during pioneer days and Indian times would almost fill a volume of itself, and would be too long for insertion in this work, but we have gathered the most prominent facts in Mr. Broberg's history, and give the most important movements in which he has participated.

Mr. Broberg was born near Vargarda, in Sweden, on the 17th of December, 1854, and

is a son of Daniel P. and Aunastina Broberg, who were also natives of Sweden. The parents had a family of three children — Peter, Alfred and Albert. On the 28th of April, 1861, the whole family left their native land and sailed for the New World, landing at Quebec, Canada, on the 19th of June. They at once came to Minnesota, landing at Carver, in Carver county, on the 1st day of July. A few days later they started for what was known as the New Sweden settlement in Swift county, Minnesota, arriving there July 15, 1861. The father, D. P. Broberg, and his brother, Andrew, bought soldiers' script and each located on a quarter section of land. Here they at once erected cabins, began improvements and engaged in farming. Everything moved along in a prosperous and uneventful manner until August, 1862, when the Sioux Indians began their outbreak, killing defenseless men, women and children, and burning and destroying as they went. The little settlement at New Sweden consisted of thirty souls and little did they dream of the danger so near at hand. On the fatal 20th day of August, 1862, the Broberg families (D. P. Broberg and wife and three children, and Andrew B. Broberg and wife and four children), together with the Lundberg family and others, had gone to a neighbor's, two and a half miles distant, to attend a religious meeting. Our subject, Peter Broberg, and his two brothers and two cousins remained at home to care for the stock, etc. About noon twenty-five or thirty Indians, in war paint, surrounded the cabin. They entered the house, and the children, as usual, treated them to bread and provisions. Peter Broberg escaped from the house and ran to the meeting, where he gave the alarm. The services were at once adjourned, and the settlers started for home. The Broberg party, together with Lars Lundberg, started for home with their ox team. They met the Indians, and when near the house they gave the preconcerted signal and the horrible butchery began. Mr. Lundberg was in the rear with a gun, and he escaped and rescued a child. Those killed were D. P. Broberg and wife and two children; Andrew B. Broberg, his wife and three children. Our subject, Peter Broberg, jumped from the wagon at the first attack and escaped, running down a hill and disappearing in the tall grass of a slough. He continued his flight until he came to the house of a neighbor, where he took refuge. The Indians continued their murderous work and began plundering and burning and finally made an attack on the neighbor's house. The family and Peter Broberg hid in the cellar, their hiding place being concealed by a neatly fitting trap door. The Indians destroyed the furniture and then left. About midnight the fugitives escaped from the house and spent the remainder of the night in a thicket. Finally Even Railson, now a prominent farmer of Norway Lake township Kandiyohi county, assisted them, and they were conducted to a place of safety. Lundberg said he was fired at fifteen times but escaped unhurt.

The general history of the outbreak will be found in another department of this ALBUM, so it is unnecessary to refer to it further in this connection. The Indians were finally subdued and peace was again restored on the border. Mainly through the efforts of our subject, Peter Broberg, an appropriation was made at the last session of the legislature for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of the victims of the New Sweden massacre, so that their martyrdom will be commemorated in a fitting manner.

In 1877 Peter Broberg located at the village of New London, Minnesota, where he has since remained. He is one of the leading business men of that locality, and stands high

as an exemplary citizen. He served for some time as town clerk, and has always taken an active part in matters affecting the welfare of that locality. He is a republican in political matters, and a member of the Lutheran church.

Mr. Broberg was married December 31, 1878, to Christine Larson, and they are the parents of three children — Ella, Martha and Elmer P.

GOTTFRIED MIGGE, the popular butcher and dealer in fresh and cured meats, in the village of Wadena, Wadena county, Minnesota, is a native of the kingdom of Germany. He was born in Margenweider on the 23d of September, 1847, and is the son of August and Augusta Migge, also natives of Germany. The father and mother of our subject were the parents of the following-named children — Gottfried, Gustaff, Rinold, Wielhmemien, Paulina, Augusta and Lauria Migge.

Mr. Migge, the subject of this article, remained in his native land until he had attained the age of twenty-five years. During his younger days he had attended the common schools of that country, and after leaving the school-room had entered an apprenticeship at the butcher's trade. After serving his apprenticeship, and in the year 1867, Mr. Migge entered the Prussian army in Seventh Company, Forty-fourth Regiment, and served four years; served under Commander Prince Carl in the war between Prussia and France from June 16, 1870, to September 20, 1871, and took part in the principal battles during the period of this service. After the war, and in 1873, he emigrated to the United States, and after a voyage of fifteen days, landed at Quebec. He at once removed to Fillmore county, Minnesota, where he followed his trade until 1879, with the exception of a few months' work in a Mankato (Minn.) brewery. In 1879 Mr. Migge removed to Wadena county, Minnesota, and took up a Government claim on section 2, Leaf River township, which he sold in September, 1879. In August, 1879, he removed into the village of Wadena, and for six months was employed as butcher in the meat market of Mr. Cooper. In March, 1880, he, in company with Charles Batcher, bought the meat market and operated it until August, 1880, when Mr. Cooper purchased the interest of Mr. Batcher and he, in partnership with our subject, operated the shop for four years. Our subject then bought the interest of Mr. Cooper and has since continued alone in the business. In addition to his business interests he owns a fine residence and eighty acres of land in the corporate limits of the village of Wadena. He is a very successful business man, and is highly esteemed for his integrity and fairness in business transactions.

Mr. Migge was united in marriage in August, 1881, with Miss Anna Stienboch, and this union has been blessed with the following-named children—Laura Migge, Gottfried August Migge, Elizabeth Migge and William Grover Migge.

In political matters the subject of this article affiliates with the democratic party.

JOHN KIVEL, the efficient and well known sheriff of Marshall county, Minnesota, is a resident of the village of Warren, where he is engaged in his official duties. He is a native of the State of Vermont, born in Burlington, on the 8th day of February, 1843, and is the son of Michael and Catharine (Hughs) Kivel, natives of the kingdom of Ireland. The father and mother of our subject were married in Vermont, and the father was a farmer by occupation. They were the parents of the following-named children—Mary, Nancy, Bartlett, Catherine, John and Michael.

Mr. Kivel, of whom this article treats, remained at home, attending school, until he was ten years of age, at which period in life he commenced for himself. He secured work in a livery stable and was employed in driving stage for six or seven years. In 1860 he went to the lumber woods and worked there until October, 1861. On the 27th of that month he enlisted in the Twelfth Wisconsin Infantry, Company B, and served until July, 1864, when he was honorably discharged at Madison, Wisconsin. He participated in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, siege of Vicksburg, Tallahatchee, Jacksonville, Champion Hill, besides many skirmishes. He was wounded at Atlanta, Georgia, and was confined at Marietta, Rome, Nashville and Louisville, then at the barracks at St. Louis, Missouri. He then went to Madison, Wisconsin, where he was honorably discharged on the 22d of July, 1864. After his discharge he went to Reedsburg, Wisconsin, where he remained a short time, then removed to Eau Claire, Wisconsin. There he engaged in the lumber business for two years, and at the expiration of that time, removed to Buffalo county, Wisconsin. There he had charge of the Beef Slough drive, for seven years. In 1878 he went to Crookston, Minnesota, and engaged in locating land. After working at that for about three years he moved to Argyle, Minnesota, where he followed the same business. In May, 1887, he moved to the village of Warren, Marshall county, Minnesota, where he has since remained. In 1886 he was elected to the office of county sheriff and was re-elected in 1888. Previous to this he had been deputy sheriff for three years. He has since discharged his duties as sheriff and is one of the most popular men in the northern part of the Red River Valley.

Mr. Kivel was married on the 21st of February, 1872, to Mrs. Hattie Wassen, she having two children by her first husband. This union has been blessed with three children, named as follows—Bartlett, Frederick and Charles. Mr. Kivel was married the second time, to Miss Rosa Lasarge, in June, 1883. The subject of this article, is a member of the A. F. & A. M., Crookston Lodge, also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Crookston Post. He is a republican in political matters and any home enterprise, calculated to benefit the town or county, receives his hearty support.

REUBEN CLARK, who is the proprietor of the leading hotel in the village of New York Mills, is an old settler in Otter Tail county. He is a business man of wide experience, genial and accommodating, and in his hotel he is doing a successful business and is making many friends.

Reuben Clark was born in Herkimer county, New York, June 6, 1852, and is a son of Reuben and Mary (Rice) Clark, who were both natives of New York State. The father was a mechanic and followed blacksmithing, brick making and farming at different periods of life. About 1854 the family removed to Randolph county, Illinois, and his father died in that State, and his mother died in Hancock county, Iowa. In the family of the parents there were ten children, eight of whom grew up, as follows—George, Ira, Carrie, Fannie, Lula, Mary, Kate and Reuben.

Reuben Clark, whose name heads this article, grew to manhood and received his education in Randolph county, Illinois. He attended school until sixteen years of age, when he engaged in the brick business. When he was twenty-one years old he went to Hancock county, Iowa, and engaged in farming, remaing there for five years and a

half. While there he took an active and prominent part in public affairs and held various local offices. In 1877 he came to Otter Tail county, Minnesota, and settled in Leaf Lake township, where he secured a farm of nearly 300 acres. He engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and at that time was the most extensive farmer in the eastern part of the county. He took a prominent part in official and political matters, and held a number of township offices. In 1883 he rented his farm and for some time was engaged as an expert in the machinery business, and also followed collecting for a number of months. In 1888 he sold his farm, and on the 28th of March, 1888, located in the village of New York Mills. April 18, 1888, he moved into and took charge of the hotel, which he has since conducted.

Mr. Clark was married September 29, 1872, to Miss Susan Persons, a native of New York. They have three children—Ira, Ida and George.

In political matters Mr. Clark is a republican, and he may justly be classed as one of the leading citizens of Otter Tail county.

BERTON W. SPERRY, of the firm of Sperry Brothers, dealers in stock, meat, and agricultural implements, in Willmar, Kandiyohi county, Minnesota, is one of the most prominent and respected citizens of the city. He is a native of Michigan, born in Amboy, Hillsdale county, on the 19th day of August, 1843, and is the son of Jeremiah and Jerusha Sperry. The father was born in New Haven, Connecticut, April 4, 1802. He remained there until about 1824, when he was married and removed to Livingston county, New York. There he followed the cooper's trade and also farming until 1840, when he removed to Michigan. In 1857 he settled in Kandiyohi county, Minnesota. He was a stanch democrat throughout his life and supported Andrew Jackson for President. The father met his death from an injury received at a political convention held at New London, Kandiyohi county, Minnesota. He was in a heated discussion with a man about thirty-five years of age, and, without warning, the man struck and kicked him. It threw him into a fit of apoplexy from which he never recovered, not speaking after the injury was inflicted, and died about August 15, 1870. The mother died May 21, 1863, from the effects of exposure in escaping from the Indians in 1862.

Our subject removed with his parents to Kandiyohi county, Minnesota, where he remained on the farm, until the Indian outbreak in 1862. Then they were driven away by the Indians, and went to Forest City, Minnesota, where our subject joined a band of old settlers, who returned to their homes to recover what the Indians had not destroyed. While at their homes the Indians intercepted their retreat, and the settlers, hastily gathering up the most valuable household goods, returned in a roundabout way. While they were gone the soldiers at the fort, learning that the Indians had come between the party and Forest City, supposed them murdered and sent out a scouting party, which was repulsed by the Indians. In the fall of 1863, after the outbreak had subsided, our subject attended school at Elk River, and then enlisted in the quartermaster's department, and went South to the front, where he remained six months. In the spring of 1867 he joined a band or train of 120 men, 40 families, and 67 wagons, and went across the plains, and settled in Jefferson Valley, Madison county, Montana, where our subject engaged in mining and stock-raising, at which he was moderately successful. In 1876 he returned on a visit, and again went back to Montana,

where he remained until 1880. Then he went to Hamilton county, Iowa, where he was united in marriage to Miss Ada A. Wydeck, the daughter of Ryle Wydeck, and then removed to Willmar, Kandiyohi county, Minnesota, where he purchased an interest with his brother in their present business. They are among the prominent and successful merchants of the city and are doing a heavy business.

Mr. and Mrs. Sperry have been blessed with three children — Ernest, Nellie and Mason. Our subject is now assistant chief of the fire department, which position he has held for two years. He has been president of the school board for the past four years, and is a democrat in his political affiliations. He is a man of the strictest integrity and honor, and is highly esteemed by all who know him. He is a business man of sterling qualification and is actively interested in all local matters, whereby the city or county, may derive benefit. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, holding membership with Sharon Lodge, No. 104, and has filled all the principal offices in the lodge.

HON. JOHN A. JOHNSON, ex-mayor, a merchant and also a dealer in agricultural implements in Fargo, is one of the most prominent business men of North Dakota. He has been actively identified with the history of Fargo, has served as mayor of the city; and filled various offices pertaining to the government of the city, such as member of the city council, board of education, etc. A man of wide experience and excellent business ability; and his straight-forward business methods and strict integrity have made his word as good as a bond.

John A. Johnson was born near Wexio, in Sweden, on the 24th of April, 1842, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Lone) Johnson. Our subject lived on a farm with his parents until he was twelve years old, and then the family came to the United States. The mother and two of his sisters died with cholera immediately after landing, and owing to this the family was broken up and our subject was thrown upon his own resources. He came at once to Stillwater, Minnesota, and there secured work in a hotel where he learned the English language. He remained in the hotel about fifteen months, and then for four years attended school, working out during vacations. At the expiration of that time he went to Texas intending to engage in the cattle business, but the breaking out of the war changed his plans and he returned Northward to Seymour, Indiana, where he went to work in the railroad shops.

He became a practical engineer and soon took charge of a railway engine, which he ran in the South for the Government. In 1866, his health failing, he quit railroading, came to Minnesota and engaged in farming and lumbering. In 1873 he was elected sheriff of Washington county, Minnesota, and moved into Stillwater. He held the office for six years, being twice re-elected and each time he received *every* vote cast in the county. In March, 1880, he came to Fargo, North Dakota, and engaged in the agricultural implement business, which he has followed ever since. He also carries on the grocery business, having bought out Knowles & Company in 1887. His genial, whole-souled manners and fair dealing have built him a large business, and he is ranked among the most solid and substantial citizens of the city. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, both of Chapter and Commandery and also a member of the Odd-Fellows Order. He has held various offices in all of these organizations. He has always taken a prominent and active part in all matters of a

public nature, and every enterprise calculated to benefit his town or county receives his hearty aid and encouragement. As has been stated he has served as mayor of Fargo, having been elected in 1885, and has also served as a member of the governor's staff.

While a resident of Stillwater, Mr. Johnson was admitted to the bar, and has also been admitted to practice in all the courts of Dakota, but he does not practice any, except to attend to his own law matters.

Mr. Johnson was married at St. Louis, August 27, 1865, to Miss Agnes A. Coler, a native of Switzerland, and a daughter of John and Anna (Meyer) Coler. Their union has been blessed with the following children—Alice Elizabeth, John Chester, Clarence Franklin, Laura Agnes and Lawrence Edwin.

JACOB FISHER, a prominent and representative citizen of Todd county, Minnesota, is a resident of the village of Long Prairie, where he is engaged in the banking business. He is a native of New Jersey, born in Hightstown, on the 25th of April, 1848, and is the son of Jacob and Rebecca (Dye) Fisher. The father of our subject died in about 1850. The father and mother of the present subject were the parents of the following children—Alfred, Mary, Abijah, Anna and Jacob. After the father's death the mother was married to Alfred Conover, and this union was blessed with four children, named as follows—Amanda, Adeline, Susan and Alice. The mother died in 1886. She was a devoted member of the Baptist church at Hightstown.

Jacob Fisher, of whom this memoir treats, received his education in Hightstown, New Jersey, where he attended the New Jersey Classical and Scientific Institute until he was eighteen years of age. At that period in life he removed to Minnesota and settled at Sauk Center in 1867. He purchased land in Todd county in partnership with J. D. Jones. The farm was situated near Fairy Lake in the township of Kandoto, and after residing upon it for some time Mr. Fisher removed to the village of Sauk Center, where he formed a partnership with S. P. Chandler in the flour and feed business. In the fall of 1868 Mr. Fisher removed to the village of Long Prairie, Todd county, Minnesota, where he and S. P. Chandler entered into the flour and feed business, also dealing in dry goods, groceries, etc. Chandler & Fisher erected the first frame building for business purposes in the village. After a few years they formed a partnership with John Wait in the general merchandise business, and a few years later Mr. Fisher sold his interest to Mr. Wait. He established the bank in July, 1888. For fifteen years Mr. Fisher has been engaged in the wheat business in addition to his banking interests, and is one of the prominent business men of this portion of the State. In 1884 Mr. Fisher purchased the old mill building at Long Prairie, and fitted it up for a grain elevator, and has since continued to operate the same.

Mr. Fisher was united in marriage in 1870 to Miss Malissa Chandler, and they have been blessed with one child — Leroy. Mr. Fisher is a republican in politics, and takes an active interest in all local matters. He and his family belong to the Baptist church, of which organization he is deacon. He is superintendent of the Sunday-school, and is an active worker in all church matters. In 1881 he was elected clerk of court of Todd county, and he has held that responsible position ever since. He is a man of unimpeachable integrity; and he stands high wherever he is known, both as an honorable and capable business man and an exemplary citizen.

LOUIS BORCHERS, the well-known proprietor of the brewing establishment in the village of Red Lake Falls, Polk county, Minnesota, is a native of Germany. He was born in the province of Hanover, on the 19th day of March, 1859, and is the son of Henry and Louisa (Dipke) Borchers, natives also of Germany. The father is engaged in railroad business in the Old World.

Mr. Borchers, the subject of this biographical sketch, remained at home, in his native land, attending school until he had attained the age of fourteen years. At that period in life he commenced for himself, and secured a position in a store as clerk. Until he was seventeen he retained his position, and in November, 1876, he emigrated to the United States. After a voyage of fourteen days he landed at New York, and from there went direct to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he secured a clerkship in a grocery store. At the expiration of two years he removed to Red Wing, Minnesota, and worked in the Hotel de Batlo for one year. In 1879 he went to Crookston, Minnesota, and entered an apprenticeship to the brewer's trade with August Walter, with whom he remained five years. In 1884 he went to Grand Forks, North Dakota, and worked in a brewery for eleven months. At the expiration of that time he went to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he worked in Miller's brewery for six months. From the city of Milwaukee our subject went to East Grand Forks, Minnesota, and obtained a position in a brewing establishment, where he remained eleven months. He then removed to Red Lake Falls, Polk county, Minnesota, where he took charge of the brewery at that place, becoming manager, and also took an interest in the establishment. He has since been engaged in the business at that place and has a large trade. He has a fine brewery, with a capacity of 6,000 barrels per year. They now have on hand a stock of 600 barrels. Our subject is one of the thorough business men of the village, and is actively interested in all local movements. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, and is a man of the strictest honor and integrity.

JAMES WHITFORD, a resident of Motley and deputy sheriff of Morrison county, Minnesota, is a pioneer of Minnesota—a thorough frontiersman, having come to Minnesota while the State was as yet a Territory, in 1856. About all of his life has been spent on the frontier, and he has been a pioneer in the fullest sense of that term. Few men in the northern part of Minnesota are more widely known, for in early times his operations in different ways and at different times extended all the way from Duluth to Fargo.

Mr. Whitford was born in Huntington county, Canada East, November 30, 1827, and is of Scotch extraction, both of his parents having been born in Scotland. When our subject was thirteen years of age his parents removed to Lampton, Canada West. James emained there for a year or so, and then started in life for himself, and for some time was engaged in "cruising around promiscuously." In 1856 he came to St. Anthony, in the then Territory of Minnesota. This is now known as Minneapolis, although at that time Minneapolis was unknown. After spending a week or so at that place our subject hired to a company hunting pine timber. They "staged it" up to Elk river, and there took canoes and followed up the Mississippi river to where it is joined by the Crow Wing river, and followed the latter stream up to Long Prairie river. At that time there were but very few settlers in Northern Minnesota, although a few were located at Sauk Rapids, Little Falls and

Swan River. They explored the country all along the streams mentioned, and on their way back were "froze up" at the mouth of the Long Prairie. From there they "packed" their stuff down to the old Crow Wing trading post, and from there took stages to St. Cloud and St. Anthony, arriving at the latter place about the middle of February. A day or two later our subject returned to the Northern part of Stearns county, Minnesota, and spent the winter with his brother Joseph. In the spring of 1857 the brothers engaged in freighting from St. Paul to Fort Abercrombie and Fort Gary. They used ox teams and the round trip consumed from thirty to thirty-five days. They would take supplies out, and on the return would bring furs for the Hudson Bay Company. They followed this for four seasons. James Whitford's brother Joseph, with whom he was then in company, was a well-known man in pioneer times. Joseph located the original town site of Fergus Falls, and one of the streets of that city still bears his name. Joseph was afterward killed by the Indians in what was known as the "Detroit woods."

After the expiration of the four years spent in freighting, James Whitford returned to his father's home in Canada, and remained about a year. In the fall of 1862 he employed himself at lumbering—in the woods and on the "drive." When the building of the Northern Pacific Railroad was commenced, in the spring or summer of 1870, he commenced putting in camps along that line of road between Duluth and Brainerd; and during the winter of 1870–71 he was engaged in grading on the railroad east of Brainerd. In the spring of 1871 he went to where Wadena is now located, then known as Union Creek, and graded two miles of track there. He then engaged with the construction company and remained with them until the road was completed to Fargo. In March, 1872, he took charge of a work train and continued in this until the summer of 1875. He was then laid up with the rheumatism and spent the following winter at the hot springs. Returning in the fall of 1876, for a time he had a half-interest in a threshing machine in Goodhue county, Minnesota, and during the following winter and spring followed lumbering. In the fall of 1877 he returned to Motley, and this has been his headquarters ever since. He has been engaged in getting out wood, ties, etc., and still does a good deal of "cruising," or timber hunting, and he is about as well posted on Northern Minnesota pine lands as any man in the Northwest. He has also taken an active and prominent part in local matters, and was one of the judges at the first election held in that locality, in the fall of 1876. He has held a great many local offices, has been a member of the village board for the past six years, was village marshal for several years, and has been deputy sheriff for the past five years. He is a prominent member of the Masonic, and also of the Odd-Fellows fraternities, and stands high in the community in which he lives as an exemplary citizen.

Our subject was married May 16, 1877, to Ellen Johnson, whose parents were the first settlers at Motley. They have been the parents of five children, three of whom are living.

CALVIN L. SPAULDING, cashier of the Lumbermen's Exchange Bank, in Brainerd, Crow Wing county, Minnesota, is one of the most prominent business men of that locality. He is also engaged in the real estate and insurance business, and holds an interest in the bank. Mr. Spaulding is a native of the State of Vermont, born in Burlington, Vermont, on the 16th of May, 1842, and is the son of Roswald and Calista

(Farmsworth) Spaulding, also natives of Vermont.

Mr. Spaulding, of whom this article treats, remained at home attending school until he had attained the age of sixteen years. From that period in life until he was twenty he worked in a nursery a part of the time and then went to Chicago, Illinois, where he attended commercial college for some time and then clerked in a general store for one year. On the 25th day of July, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, Eighteenth Michigan Infantry, and was appointed orderly sergeant. In February, 1863, he was promoted to second lieutenant of Company H. He was transferred to Company C of the same regiment, and was promoted to first-lieutenant, and commanded the company, acting as captain for fourteen months. He was taken prisoner September 23, 1864, at Athens, Alabama, and was confined two months at Enterprise, Mississippi, then removed to Memphis, Tennessee, where he was paroled. He then went to Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio, and after five weeks joined his company in January, 1865, at Decatur, Alabama. The regiment was shortly after stationed at Hunt's Hill, Alabama, where they remained until they were mustered out in June, 1865, not disbanding, however, until July 4, 1865, at Jackson, Michigan. After our subject received his honorable discharge he went to Jonesville, Michigan, where he secured a position as book-keeper in a general store, where he remained for nine years. In 187 4hew as admitted as a partner, the firm being Sibbald, Spaulding & Co., and until 1879 was actively engaged in a general merchandising business at that place. During a part of that time, from 1867 until 1874, he held the office of postmaster. In 1879 he removed to Minnesota, settling in Minneapolis, where he was employed as book-keeper, in the First National Bank. In the fall of 1881 he was advanced to the responsible position of head book-keeper, which position he held until 1883. In May, 1883, he removed to Brainerd, Crow Wing county, Minnesota, and, in partnership with Hantly Brothers, engaged in the real estate business. In 1885 the Lumbermen's Exchange Bank was established, and since that time Mr. Spaulding has held the position of cashier. He also has an interest in the bank, and is engaged in the real estate and insurance business. He is one of the prominent business men of the city and is actively interested in all local matters.

Mr. Spaulding was united in marriage on the 7th day of April, 1864, to Miss Arrietta C. Gaylord, and this union has been blessed with two children, named Fred (deceased) and Florence F. Mrs. Spaulding passed away on the 28th day of September, 1888, and was interred at Brainard. Mr. Spaulding has held many offices in the city, including county commissioner for four years and city assessor. He was president of the republican club in 1888, and takes an active interest in the campaigns of that party. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is the present commander of the "Pap" Thomas Post, No. 30, Grand Army of the Republic.

WILLIAM J. MORROW, the present efficient county auditor of Becker county, Minnesota, is a resident of the village of Detroit, where he is engaged in his official duties. He is a native of Canada, born in Ottawa, on the 20th day of May, 1848, and is the son of William and Catherine (Barrie) Morrow, natives of Canada. The father was engaged in the lumber business in Canada, and died in 1853. The father and mother of our subject were the parents of two children—William J. Morrow and John Morrow (deceased).

W. J. Morrow, the subject of this biography, received his education in his native land and attended the Rigiopolis College, at Kingston, Canada, for three years. At the age of eighteen he left his native land, emigrated to the "States," and located in Green Bay, Wisconsin. He remained there one year, engaged in the lumber business, and in 1866 moved to St. Paul, Minnesota, and secured a clerkship in Minneapolis in a grocery store. In 1871 he went on the Northern Pacific Railroad as far as the junction in Carlton county, where he remained one year employed by the railroad company. He continued to work for the company until 1876, when he purchased a 160-acre farm in Hamden township, Becker county, where he lived engaged in general farming and stock-raising for three years. In 1879 he was elected clerk of the district court, and after filling that position for seven years, resigned for the auditorship. In the fall of 1886 he was elected county auditor and re-elected in 1888. In addition to his official duties, he is engaged in the insurance business. He owns the fine brick store building on Washington avenue, which he rents for store and office purposes. He also owns a fine residence dwelling on Park Row.

Mr. Morrow was married December 31, 1874, to Miss Racheal Pierce, of Hamden, and the daughter of Thomas and Fannie (Hemstock) Pierce, natives of England. Mr. and Mrs. Morrow have been blessed with the following-named children — Edith, Fannie, George, Willard, Grace and Estella. Our subject is a republican in his political affiliations and is actively interested in all local movements. While in Hamden township, he held the office of town clerk, and since his residence in Detroit has been a member of the village and school boards. He is one of the leading and substantial citizens of the village and county and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

JOHN O. SUNDET, one of the leading dealers in groceries and provisions, is a citizen of Hillsboro, North Dakota, going there at an early date. He is the son of Ole O. and Tilda (Johnson) Sundet, natives of Norway, and was born in Vroodol Overe Telleworken, Norway, November 28, 1845, where he lived on a farm and attended school until he was eleven years old, when he left home, working out until 1866, when he came to the United States and went to work in the lumber woods of Chippewa Falls and Menomonee, Wisconsin, and also in Michigan, which business he followed until the year 1868, when he went to Houston, Minnesota, where he had first located on arriving in America. There he went into the grocery business, taking as a partner H. Rasmusson, which business they continued until 1870, when they sold out and he went to the Red River Valley, locating at Sand Hill, Polk county, Minnesota, where he took a squatter's claim, on which he lived until 1875, when he moved to Moorhead, but carried on business in Fargo, selling farm machinery there for two years. After that time he went to Caledonia, North Dakota, where he went into a hotel, which he followed until Hillsboro was started, to where he removed and opened one of the first grocery stores in that place, and where he has since been. He came to the United States to earn money to bring his parents to this country, which he was able to do after being here one year. After his parents arrived here they took land, and now have a farm of 700 acres in Polk county, Minnesota. The father is dead, but the mother still resides on the farm. There were nine in the family, besides the one whose name heads this sketch. Mr. Sundet was married in Moorhead Minnesota, July 28, 1875, to Miss Annie Anderson, a daughter of Andreas and Julia (Johnson) Anderson, natives of Norway.

She was born in Whol, Rengerige, Norway, March 19, 1852. They are the parents of four children—Julis Obert, Adolph, Thomas and Jennie Matilda. Mr. and Mrs. Sundet are members of the Norwegian Lutheran church.

Mr. Sundet has built up an extensive and lucrative business, by his honorable business methods, and is rated as one of the most reliable and substantial business men of the county in which he lives.

JUDGE ARBA K. MAYNARD, attorney at law and justice of the peace of Atwater, is one of the leading and representative men of Kandiyohi county, Minnesota. He is a native of New York State, born in Madison county, New York, on the 25th day of April, 1803, and is the son of Moses and Annie (Lincoln) Maynard. Our subject's parents were of English descent, and the following narrative will be interesting in the history of his ancestry. Macaulay, in his History of England, relates that when William III. invaded England and re-established the laws which James II. had subverted, he marched in triumph into London and was met by the different classes of citizens with addresses of welcome. The members of the legal fraternity of London marched in front to welcome the king, Sergeant Maynard at their head, then ninety-three years old and the acknowledged leader of the London bar. After he had presented the address of welcome, in the name of his brethren, King William said to him: "Sergeant, you must have outlived all the lawyers of your time." "Yes, sire," replied the sergeant, "and but for your majesty would have outlived the laws." A coat-of-arms is another thing upon which the ancestry of our subject base their claims to aristocracy: the device being a hand with three hearts in the palm. The parents of our subject both died in New York State. They were the parents of four childen, named as follows—Dr. Edward, of Washington City, District of Columbia; Butler, of New York City; our subject, and one sister, who is now living with her grandchildren in Michigan.

Mr. Maynard, of whom this article treats, remained at home, working on the farm, also working in a hotel at night. He received a good education, attending the district schools and when sixteen years of age became a school teacher. When he was twenty-one he began the study of law and classics under Judge Rogers. In 1832 he was admitted to the bar as an attorney, in New York City, and during the following year was admitted as a solicitor in chancery at Albany, New York. In 1835 he was admitted as counsellor, and in 1837 was admitted to practice in the United States supreme court, at Washington, District of Columbia. Immediately after his first admission to the bar he opened an office in Norwich, Chenango county, New York, where he took a high place at the bar and remained for a number of years. He next went to New York City, where he opened an office and remained there in active practice many years. In 1855 or 1856 he was elected judge of the marine court, an exclusively civil court, and held this important position for nearly ten years. In 1864, with the intention of making a farmer of his son, he came to Minnesota and settled in Le Sueur county. He became largely interested in land and bought out a number of valuable claims, including prairie and timber lands, bordering upon the beautiful lakes of that vicinity. The son did not take to farming, and soon opened a country store in Le Sueur county. Later his son came to Atwater and opened a store, while our subject sold his interests in Le Sueur county, and removed to St. Paul. In 1881 the Judge bought considerable tax title land in the vicinity of Atwater, and has since made this his home.

Judge Maynard is a democrat in political matters, and is one of the leading members of that party in the central part of the State. He represented Le Sueur county in the Minnesota legislature during the sessions of 1866-67, and in the fall of 1867 was the nominee of his party for the office of lieutenant-governor, on the same ticket with Judge Flandreau, the latter being the nominee for governor. He has always taken a prominent part in public affairs and has held a great many local offices, having been justice of the peace nearly all the time since he came to Minnesota. A man of excellent legal and literary attainments, he is held in high esteem, both professionally and as an exemplary citizen. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd-Fellows fraternities, and is an active participant in all matters affecting the public welfare.

Judge Maynard was married in 1833 to Miss Minerva Gates, a sister-in-law of Judge Purdy. They became the parents of the following children—Minerva and Graydon.

MARTIN HALVORSON, of the firm of Halvorson & Roe, general merchants of Belgrade village, Stearns county Minnesota, is a native of Norway. He was born on the 18th of September, 1856, and is the son of Halvor and Rannie (Gunderson) Petterson, also natives of Norway.

Mr. Halvorson, of whom this article treats, remained at home in his native land, attending school until he was eleven years old. In 1867 he emigrated to the United States, with his father and brother, Hans, and after landing in New York City came direct to Minnesota, and settled in Kandiyohi county. There the father took a quarter-section of land, and at once commenced farming operations. Our subject remained with his father until he was nineteen years of age, when he commenced in life for himself. For the first three years he engaged in farming on his own account, and at the expiration of that time sold out and removed up into the Red River Valley, where he remained three years engaged in various occupations. In 1886 he went to Belgrade village, Stearns county, Minnesota, and in partnership with Mr. Roe engaged in the general merchandising business. They are doing a first-class business and carry a stock of about $5,000. They are the leading merchants of the village and their trade is gradually increasing.

Mr. Halvorson was married on the 23d of September, 1884 to Miss Tina Peterson, and this union has been blessed with two children—Harmon and Peter. Our subject now holds the office of township and school treasurer. In political matters he is an adherent to the principles of the republican party. He is a citizen of zealous public spirit and any home enterpise receives his hearty support.

CARL G. THYSELL, a prominent hardware and furniture dealer of the village of Hawley, Clay county, Minnesota, settled there in 1873, on a farm three miles from the village, where he lived until 1887, when he removed into the village and established his present business. Previous to this, in 1882, he had opened his furniture shop, and, in 1884, took in as a partner H. A. Myron. They have since remained in business, and are now among the leading hardware men in the village. They handle a full line of goods, including agricultural implements, wagons, stoves, tinware, sleds, cutlery, harness, building paper, guns, etc., and are doing a large and increasing business. Our subject is a native of the kingdom of Sweden, born in 1849.

Mr. Thysell, of whom this article treats, remained in his native land and attended

school until he was eighteen years of age, when he emigrated to the United States, and removed at once to Minnesota, locating in Meeker county, where he remained two years, working in a furniture store. For the first summer, however, he worked on a farm, and then entered the furniture business. He then removed to Clay county, Minnesota, and, as before stated, took a farm and engaged in farming. While residing there he took a trip to Fort Ripley, where he remained some time, and then returned to to his place, where he remained until removing into the village. He still retains his farm, which he rents. It now comprises 560 acres, under good cultivation, and with excellent building improvements.

Mr. Thysell was united in marriage on the 25th day of December, 1878, to Miss Angeline Burges, and this union has been blessed with the following-named children—Herbert Bartlett, born June 27, 1880; Carl John, born June 26, 1884; and Albion K. P. born January 4, 1886. Our subject and his family belong to the Lutheran church. Mr. Thysell is an honored member of the Odd-Fellows fraternity and is a republican in politics. He is an active and capable business man and is loyal to all the best interests of village or county.

GUSTAVE DEMARS, M. D., is the leading physician and surgeon of the town of Hallock, Kittson county, Minnesota. He was born in the Province of Namur, Belgium, December 2, 1835. His parents were J. B. and Victoria (Mathew) Demars, natives of Belgium.

The subject of our sketch lived with his parents until he attained his majority and was given the highest advantages for obtaining a thorough education. At the age of twenty-one years he turned his attention to teaching school and one year was spent in this line in his native land. He then came to the United States, stopping first at Chicago, Illinois, where he studied medicine for some time with Dr. Brainard. From Chicago he removed to Kankakee, same State, where he practiced medicine until 1869, returning in that year to Chicago, where he engaged in the practice of his profession and taught in the high school for two years. He was also appointed justice of the peace in 1879, and attended to the legal requirements of that office, beside the duties of his other professional work. He made his home in Chicago until 1883, when he removed to Fargo, Dakota Territory, and after a stay of two months went to Hallock, Kittson county, Minnesota. On going to Hallock he resumed the active practice of his profession, which he has continued ever since. In politics he was always a republican, and was instrumental in organizing political clubs through Illinois and Wisconsin from 1864 to 1880.

The Doctor was married at Kankakee, Illinois, August 28, 1863, to Miss Eliza Reeves, daughter of Narcissus and Sophia (Brunell) Reeves, natives of Canada. This marriage has been blessed with eight children—Lizzie Hayes, Stella, Gustave and Ralph. Those deceased were named Arthur, Nellie, Leida and Edwin.

Dr. Demars has occupied a prominent position socially, and in a business sense ever since his coming to Hallock. He is a man of strong individuality, and exerts a strong influence among his fellows. He is thoroughly educated, highly proficient in his profession, genial and sociable, and has built up a large practice, which covers a territory including Crookston on the south and Winnipeg on the extreme north. He makes a specialty of female diseases, and has performed many difficult operations, besides bringing about many remarkable cures.

While in Kankakee, Illinois, he held the position of postmaster, and was one of the supervisors of the county in which he lived. In Chicago he was a justice of the peace, and, since coming to Hallock has been president of the village council, and also county coroner. He owns a fine residence in the village.

CHARLES A. SMITH, a successful and prominent merchant of Todd county, Minnesota, is engaged in the general merchandise business in the village of Burhamville. He is a native of Wisconsin, born in Winnebago county on the 22d day of January, 1850, and is the son of Kingsley and Francis (Libby) Smith, natives of New York and Maine, respectively. The father of our subject died on the 5th of July, 1880, and the mother is still living in Todd county. After the marriage of the father and mother of our subject they settled in Sherburne county, Minnesota, where they remained a few years, engaged in farming, and then went to Mille Lacs county, Minnesota, where they farmed seven years. At the expiration of that time they went to Stearns county, Minnesota, and then to Anoka county, where they remained five years. They then moved to Todd county, in 1868, and settled in Burhamville township, where the widowed mother still resides.

Mr. Smith, the subject of this sketch, received his education principally in the Anoka high school, and at the age of eighteen years removed with his parents to Todd county, Minnesota. After settling in Todd county our subject remained on his father's farm assisting in the operation of the same, and in 1874 engaged in farming on his own account. After five years devoted to agricultural pursuits he opened his present store in the village of Burhamville, Todd county, Minnesota, where he has since remained carrying on the business. He carries a full line of goods and is the leading merchant in the village. He does an extensive business among the farming community throughout the county, and has always given the best of satisfaction to all his customers.

Mr. Smith was married in December, 1874, to Miss Eliza Shannon, a native of Anoka county, Minnesota, and the daughter of Daniel Shannon, a prosperous farmer of Anoka county. Mrs. Smith passed away on the 14th of December, 1888, and was interred in the Long Prairie Catholic Cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. Smith were always devoted members of the Catholic church. Mr. Smith is one of the prominent and representative business men of the village of Burhamville, and has held the offices of postmaster for three years, and school director for five years. He is a stanch democrat in his political affiliations, and always evinces a lively interest in all matters of a local nature.

MAURICE GREEN, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser residing on section 4, Graceville township, Big Stone county, Minnesota, is the oldest settler in that vicinity. The village of Graceville was founded under the auspices of the Catholic Colonization Society in the spring of 1877. Our subject, Maurice Green, arrived here in March, 1878, three days in advance of any of the other settlers. Colonel King (the agent), D. Fahey and William Nash came in rapid succession and were the second, third and fourth settlers, respectively. After this the settlement was very rapid and the settlers crowded in and took claims and began improvements.

Mr. Green was born between Clonmell and Cashell, near Clerihan, in county Tipperary, Ireland, in 1842, and is a son of Thomas and Margaret Green, who were also natives of Ireland. He was reared and edu-

cated in the land of his birth, and in January, 1862, he crossed the Atlantic and settled in Newfoundland. After five years' residence there he went to Marlboro, Massachusetts, where he secured an important and responsible position, having charge of the principal department of a large shoe factory. He remained there until 1878, when he came west and located within half a mile of the present site of Graceville, as has already been stated. He homesteaded 160 acres of land where he has since lived. About 120 acres are under a high state of cultivation, and he has convenient and comfortable building improvements. He devotes his attention to general farming and stock-raising, and has about forty head of cattle, together with some good specimens of graded stock.

Mr. Green was married in 1864 to Miss Margaret Flynn, and they have five children —Thomas, Mary, Edward, John and William. Thomas is running two elevators in Murdock, Minnesota. Mary is a sister of the Order of St. Joseph, and is in a convent at St. Paul.

Mr. Green has taken an active interest in all matters of a public nature, and has been prominent in all moves affecting the welfare of this locality. He has held various local offices, and is at present a member of the board of supervisors. In political matters he is a democrat, and is a member of the Catholic church.

OLOF S. ERICKSON, senior partner of the firm of Erickson & Larson, general merchants of the village of Warren, Marshall county, Minnesota, is a native of the kingdom of Sweden. He was born in Sunne on the 23d day of June, 1863, and is the son of Erick and Kajsa Sjoquist, natives of the kingdom of Sweden.

Mr. Erickson, the subject of this article, remained in his native land attending school until he was fifteen years old. He then secured work with a lumber company in his native land, with whom he worked eight years. In 1882 he emigrated to the United States, and after a voyage of fourteen days landed in New York. He stopped in Pepin county, Wisconsin, for three months, working on a farm, and then went to Marshall county, Minnesota, settling in the village of Warren. He worked for farmers for eighteen months, and then gained a position as clerk in the store of R. H. Folwell, and after working for him fifteen months clerked in the general store of K. J. Taralseth for five months. He then attended the G. W. College, at St. Peter, Minnesota, for four months, and after returning and working in the store of his last employer, Mr. Taralseth, for eight months, entered a course of study in Minneapolis Northwestern College of Commerce. After attending two months he returned to Warren, and was employed as assistant postmaster for seven months. He then entered into partnership with Mr. Larson in general merchandising.

They have since carried on the business under the firm name of Erickson & Larson. They carry a heavy and complete stock of goods and are having a good trade. They are well known throughout the county and command the patronage of the general public.

Mr. Erickson was married on the 20th day of November, 1887, to Miss Mary J. Halvorson, the daughter of Jorgen and Ingaborg Halvorson, natives of Norway. Mr. and Mrs. Erickson have been blessed with one child — Arthur William. Our subject and family belong to the Lutheran church. He, Mr. Erickson, has been notary public for two years, and in political matters affiliates with the republican party. He is a man of the strictest honor and integrity, highly esteemed by all who know him.

THOMAS J. BENNETT. Prominent among the popular landlords in the Red River Valley and Park Regions of Minnesota, is the subject of this article, the proprietor of the Grand Hotel, at Pelican Rapids, Otter Tail county, Minnesota. He is a native of Wisconsin, born on the 30th of May, 1848, and is the son of Charles and Mary (Cox) Bennett, natives of England.

Mr. Bennett, the subject of this biographical memoir, remained at home and attended school until he had attained the age of eighteen years. In 1866 he went to Atchison, Kansas, where he worked for the Government at freighting and in 1866 went to Leavenworth, Kansas, where he hauled lumber for Fort Ellsworth. He then returned to Atchison, and from there went to Central City, Colorado, where he remained during the winter, and in the spring went to Cheyenne Pass, where he worked one spring for the Union Pacific Railroad Company, getting out ties. In the summer of 1867 he was engaged in the freight business from Denver to Sante Fé, and back to Julesburg, Wyoming, and on all that line of railroad. Until the spring of 1869 he was engaged in freighting in various points in the country, and then returned to Wisconsin, and after remaining about eighteen months on a farm, went to Fort Union, Iowa, looking for land. He then went to Faribault, Minnesota, where he worked at the cooper's trade, and ran a saw for the Milwaukee Railroad Company, for about one year and a half. At the expiration of that time our subject went to Minneapolis, Minnesota, and engaged at his trade, and at the end of four years again returned to Wisconsin, where he purchased a farm and for two years was actively engaged in general farming operations. He then sold his farm and returned to Minneapolis, Minnesota, and after working one year at his trade went to the northern part of the State, In March, 1881, he located in Pelican Rapids. Otter Tail county, Minnesota, and took a homestead, and until 1888 was engaged in general farming and stock-raising. In September, 1888, he rented the Grand Hotel, which he has operated ever since. It is a first-class house and has a liberal share of the patronage of the traveling public. He still owns his farm of 200 acres, which he rents.

Mr. Bennett was married April 7, 1872, to Miss Nancy King, and this union has been blessed with the following-named children —Pierce, Charles and Roy. In political matters our subject affiliates with the republican party and is actively interested in all local matters. He is a man of the strictest integrity and honor, and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

ISAAC HAZLETT. Prominent among the enterprising and representative business men of Wadena county, Minnesota, is the subject of this article, a resident of the village of Verndale, where he is engaged in a general banking business. He is a native of the State of Ohio, born in Zanesville, on the 18th day of September, 1852, and is the son of John C. and Margaret Hazlett, natives of Ohio. The father and mother, with their family, removed to Iowa, in 1853, where they have since remained. They were the parents of four children, named as follows—Matilda E., Harry, Isaac and Ralph C.

Mr. Hazlett, of whom this biographical memoir treats, remained in his native State until he was twelve months old, when his parents removed to the State of Iowa, settling in Waverly, where our subject remained during his boyhood, attending the public schools of that locality. At the age of thirteen years he secured a position as clerk in his father's store. At the age of twenty-one he entered into business

with his father, under the firm name of Hazlett & Son, and remained in business with him until 1882. He then removed to the northwestern part of Minnesota, and located in the village of Verndale, Wadena county, where he opened a private bank, in partnership with E. S. Case. The bank stood on the opposite corner from the present building, and at that time had a capital of $10,000. During the summer of 1882 they erected their present building, with all the modern improvements, fire-proof vault, burglar-proof safe with the Sargent & Greenleaf time lock, etc. When the bank opened its doors for business on the 1st day of May, 1882, its officers were Isaac Hazlett, president; E. S. Case, vice-president, and I. H. Bradford, cashier. In the following January Mr. Bradford resigned and was succeeded by S. L. Frazier, who had previously acted as book-keeper. In May, 1883, our subject purchased his partner's interest and has been sole proprietor since that date. The business of the bank has steadily increased in volume and to-day is such as any man might well feel proud of. The success of the Wadena County Bank may be attributed largely to the untiring energy and uniform courtesy of the management. The individual responsibility of the bank is now $75,000. They make hard collections a specialty and devote particular attention to fire and live stock insurance, every loss at that agency being satisfactorily adjusted. Their correspondents are Chase National Bank, New York City; First National Bank, St. Paul, and National Bank of Commerce, Minneapolis. In addition to his banking interests here Mr. Hazlett is actively interested in real estate matters and also has a bank at Motley, Minnesota, managed by E. K. Nichols, cashier. He is one of the successful business men, and is highly esteemed and respected by all who know him. In political matters he affiliates with the democratic party and is actively interested in all local movements. A man of the strictest integrity, his word is recognized as being as good as a bond. He is thoroughly wedded to his business and never tires of making a dollar or spinning a yarn.

JOHN B. WELING is one of the oldest settlers of Wilkin county, Minnesota. He is a farmer on section 24, township 134, range 48, in the organized township of McCauleyville.

Mr. Weling was born in Osage county, Missouri, on the 13th day of February, 1849. He is a son of Anton and Elizabeth (Fork) Weling. Both the parents were born in Germany and emigrated to America in about 1844. The father has always been a farmer and now lives with his son. The mother died when Mr. Weling, our subject, was one and one-half years old. They were the parents of five children, two of whom still live—Louisa, and John B., our subject. Louisa is now the wife of Mr. Beneckey and they reside in Missouri. Mr. Weling was educated in the common schools of Missouri and Minnesota.

In 1859 the father, son and daughter left Missouri coming to Stearns county, Minnesota. Here the father engaged in farming, which he continued until about 1869; the son remained at home assisting on the farm until 1866; then he came to McCauleyville, Wilkin county, Minnesota, where he clerked in the store of David McCauley, after whom the village is named. Mr. Weling continued with his employer about two years; then he engaged in the freighting business, as every commodity used in the vicinity then had to be freighted from St. Cloud, mostly with ox-teams. He also found general employment in connection with his freighting business. This he followed for about one year, when he

came on the farm which he now occupies. In 1869 the father homesteaded 160 acres on the east bank of the Red River of the North, about three miles south of the little hamlet of McCauleyville. On account of his minority the son was then unable to file on a claim. Here the father and son have resided and farmed ever since. They are the owners of three-quarters of a section or 480 acres of land. It is all under cultivation, except fifty acres of pasturage. The father is now retired from the active duties of the farm, but the son carries on general farming, with the necessary amount of stock, owning about fifty head of cattle and a number of horses.

Mr. Weling was married March 1, 1875, to Miss Anna Robbers, of St. Cloud, Minnesota. She is a daughter of Ludvig Robbers, a farmer and saloon-keeper of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Weling are the parents of seven children — Mary, Lizzie, Louisa, Louis, Anna, Nora and John.

Mr. Weling affiliates with the democratic party, yet he is liberal in his views and frequently supports the best man, irrespective of party affiliations. He has served his county in the capacity of county commissioner for three years, and has held the usual town and school offices. He is not only among the earliest settlers of the Red River Valley, but is also among the most substantial and solid farmers of this famed valley.

CHRISTIAN J. KNUTSON. The gentleman whose name heads this biography is a resident of Kensington village, Douglas county, Minnesota, where he is engaged in a successful general merchandising business, under the firm name of C. J. Knutson & Co. He is a native of Sweden, born on the 27th of September, 1856, and is the son of John and Anna (Nilson) Knutson, also natives of that kingdom.

Mr. Knutson, of whom this article treats, remained in his native land and attended school until he was eight years old, when he emigrated to the United States, with his parents. While on the way they were shipwrecked and for fifteen days were on the island of Anticosti, when a steamer rescued them. After landing they located in Chicago, Illinois, where they remained three years, then moving to Goodhue county, Minnesota, where the father purchased a tract of land and remained eight years, engaged in general farming operations. He then moved to Moline, Illinois, where our subject worked in the John Deere Plow Works for eighteen months, also in the Carter Planing Mills for one year. At the expiration of that time he clerked for Nelson Chester for six months, and then returned to Goodhue county, Minnesota, and after remaining one year went to Chicago, Illinois, in the fall of 1877. There he worked in a tailoring establishment for eight months, and again returned to Goodhue county, Minnesota. He then paid a visit to Traverse county, Minnesota, and took a preemption and tree claim and engaged in farming until 1886. In the fall of 1886 he sold the farm and went to White Rock, Dakota Territory, and opened up a general merchandise store, which he has since operated. He also owns his store in Kensington, Douglas county, Minnesota, and in the two stores carries a stock of $16,000. He is doing a first-class business in both localities, and is one of the prominent business men of Kensington.

Mr. Knutson was married to Miss Ellen Nilson, on the 5th of March, 1880, and this union has been blessed with five children— Anna (deceased), Selma, Joseph, Enoch and Clara. Our subject and family are members, in good standing, of the Lutheran church. He is a republican in politics and is actively interested in all local matters.

THORVALD J. THORSON. Prominent among the principals of the public schools in the Red River Valley is the subject of this sketch, who is a resident of the village of Lake Park, Becker county, Minnesota, where he has charge of the graded schools. He is a native of Wisconsin, born in Waupaca county, on the 3d day of February, 1860, and is the son of Paul and Sigrid (Christenson) Thorson, natives of Norway. They, the parents of our subject, emigrated to the United States in 1857, and after a voyage of twelve weeks landed at Quebec, Canada. They at once went to Wisconsin, and settled in Waupaca county, where they have since remained, engaged in general farming operations. They are members of the Lutheran church, and the father of our subject affiliates with the republican party. He is a respected and well-to-do farmer in the county in which he lives. The father and mother of the present subject were the parents of the following named children—Matilda, Thorvald, Anthon and Sophia.

Mr. Thorson, the subject of this biography, remained on the home farm until he was twenty-one years old. During that time he attended the common and high schools of Waupaca county, and in the summers assisted his father operate the home farm. When he had attained the age of twenty-one years, he entered the State Normal School in Oshkosh, Winnebago county, Wisconsin, where he remained two years. At the expiration of that time he entered the State University in Madison, Wisconsin, but on account of ill health was forced to abandon his studies. He then returned home, and in 1884 removed to Becker county, Minnesota, where he taught school for some time in the eastern part of the county. He then removed to the village of Lake Park, and took charge of his present school. The school comprises three departments and is one of the best educational institutions in the county.

Mr. Thorson was united in marriage on the 3d day of September, 1888, to Miss Inger Austen, the daughter of John and Bertha S. (Olson) Austen, of Crawford county, Wis. Mr. Thorson and his estimable wife belong to the Lutheran church. Our subject is an active school worker and is well and favorably known throughout the county. In political matters he is an adherent to the principles of the prohibition party.

OLE F. LOSETH, of Underwood, Otter Tail county, Minnesota, is one of the leading citizens and foremost merchants of that place. He has a large general merchandise store and also deals in wood, flour and feed.

Mr. Loseth is a native of Norway, where he was born March 5, 1850. He is a son of Fred Loseth and Mary (Romnudstad) Loseth, natives of Norway. The father was a man of prominence in his native country and died there. The mother still lives in Norway.

The subject of our sketch lived at his parent's home during his early years and received good school advantages in his native land. In 1870, at twenty years of age, his desire for new scenes prompted him to emigrate to America. He landed at Quebec, passed through that place and went to Mankato, Blue Earth county, Minnesota, where he remained three months. He then went to St. Peter, Minnesota, where he lived for about one year. He next removed to St. Paul, same State, where he worked at the painting trade for one year, going from there to Underwood, Otter Tail county, Minnesota. Remaining one winter in Underwood, in the spring he returned to St. Paul, where he worked at his trade

(that of painting) until fall. He then returned to Underwood where he has since remained. In 1877 he purchased a farm and gave somewhat of his attention to farming, continuing his residence there till 1885, when he bought another farm one mile from Underwood, where he now lives. In the fall of 1887 he built a good store building in Underwood and opened the general merchandise business which he so successfully runs at present. He has a large trade and is constantly increasing his facilities for supplying the wants of his numerous customers. He carries a stock worth over $3,000.

Mr. Loseth was married December 8, 1874, to Miss Mary Aune, a daughter of Ole and Ingeborg Aune. Mr. and Mrs. Loseth have had seven children, six of whom are living—Fred, Odin, Johan, Johanna Marie, Henry, Juga and Clara Mathilda.

Mr. Loseth has been very successful in his business ventures and owns considerable valuable property. He owns three lots in Fergus Falls, where he built a fine dwelling in 1884, and which he rents. Mr. Loseth has held several positions of trust in his town, was township clerk for four years and has been constable. In politics he is a republican. Mr. Loseth is a man of broad ideas, is well educated and is possessed of excellent business qualifications. He holds the esteem and confidence of his fellow townsmen.

WILLIAM BAER, who is engaged in the mercantile business in the village of Frazee City, Minnesota, is a native of Minnesota. He was born in Carver county, Minnesota, and is the son of Gottlieb and Victoria (Onesorg) Baer, natives of Germany. The parents emigrated to the United States in 1850, and located in Carver county, Minnesota, where they remained engaged in farming until 1879, then removed to Otter Tail county, Minnesota, where the father is now living a retired life. The father and mother of our subject were the parents of four children, named as follows — William, Henry, Gottlieb and Favy.

Mr. Baer, the subject of this biographical memoir, received his education in Carver county, Minnesota, where he attended school until he was sixteen years of age. He then went to Minneapolis and took a course in Curtiss' Business College. In 1878 he went to Norwood, and secured a position as clerk in the store of Matt Simonnitch, with whom he remained three years. At the expiration of that time he went to Otter Tail county, Minnesota, and engaged in the mercantile and farming business for seven years. He then went to Frazee City, Minnesota, and in December, 1887, he opened his present mercantile store and since that time, has been actively engaged in the business. He carries a full line of goods, and is the leading hardware and general merchant in the village. He also holds the office of assistant postmaster, and while in Otter Tail county, held the offices of justice of the peace, postmaster, treasurer, etc. In political matters he is an adherent to the principles of the democratic party and is actively interested in all local matters. He is a man of the strictest honor and integrity, and any home enterprise receives his hearty support.

GEORGE W. GLASPEL, M. D., one of the leading and successful medical practitioners in the northern part of the Red River Valley, is a resident of Grafton, Walsh county, North Dakota, where he is extensively engaged in his professional work. He is a native of the Dominion of Canada, born in the Province of Ontario, on the 29th

day of April, 1864, and is the son of Frank and Tamzine (Weeks) Glaspel, natives of England.

The Doctor remained at home with his parents, attending school until he had attained the age of thirteen years, when he entered the high school at Oshawa, from which he graduated at the age of sixteen. He then went to Whitty, and attended the institute at that place, graduating with high honors in the fall of 1882. He then engaged in the profession of school-teaching, at which he was employed a little over two years, during which time he also studied medicine. At the age of twenty years he entered the medical department of the Iowa State University, at Iowa City, and on the 7th of March, 1888, graduated with high honors and received the degree of M. D. He then went to Grafton, North Dakota, to visit his brother Frank, who was practicing medicine there, and from there to Hillsboro and engaged in his profession until May, 1888, when he received word of his brother's illness and at once went to Grafton to care for him. On the 3d of June, 1888, his brother died, and after removing the remains to Ontario, our subject returned to Grafton and opened an office for the practice of his profession. During the first month he made only $20, but since that time his practice has rapidly increased until now he is one of the leading physicians in the city. He is a man of integrity and honor and is highly esteemed, both as a physician and a citizen. He is actively engaged in his profession and has a good class of patronage.

Dr. Glaspel was united in marriage on the 2d of December, 1885, to Miss Eva Whitlock, a native of Ontario, Canada, and the daughter of Reverend J. and Mary (Metherill) Whitlock, natives of Prince Edward Island. Mr. and Mrs. Glaspel have been blessed with one child — Muriel. Our subject is actively interested in all matters of a local nature, and is an adherent to the principles of the republican party. He is the surgeon of the Grafton National Guard, and also examining surgeon for United States pensions.

CHARLES G. RAPP, who is engaged in the general merchandising business in the village of St. Hilaire, Polk county, Minnesota, is a native of the kingdom of Sweden. He was born in Grenna, Sweden, on the 18th day of July, 1856, and is the son of John and Mary (Anderson) Rapp, also natives of that kingdom. The father died in 1863, and the mother re-married. Through life the father was engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Mr. Rapp, the subject of this biographical sketch, remained at home in his native land until he was eleven years of age, when he commenced in life for himself. During the time he remained at home he attended school, and early in life had instilled into his mind the principles of integrity, industry and frugality, which so distinguish the nationality he represents. After leaving home he secured work on a farm, and until 1873 was engaged in farming. In 1873 he emigrated to the United States, and after landing located in Red Wing, Goodhue county, Minnesota, where he remained about eight years, attending school in the winters, and working out among the farmers during the summer. Six months of that time had been spent in Chicago, Illinois, where he clerked for Field, Leiter & Co. In December, 1881, he removed to Polk county, Minnesota, where he took a pre-emption claim, on which he proved up in the spring of 1882. At that time he removed into the village of St. Hilaire, where he secured a position as clerk for Crocker & Cundy, in the general merchandise store. In January, 1884, he opened a general merchandise store, on his own account, and at that time was appointed postmaster. He now

carries a fine stock of goods and is doing a good business. He is a steady and competent business man, and is highly esteemed by all who know him, as a man of the utmost integrity.

Mr. Rapp was married in Spring Garden, Goodhue county, Minnesota, on the 31st day of December, 1885, to Miss Jennie Holmes, the daughter of Gustaf and Anna (Felt) Holmes, natives of Sweden. Our subject is a republican in his political affiliations, and is a member of the village council.

DR. T. H. BLY. The subject of this biographical article is a resident of the village of Paynesville, Minnesota, where he is engaged in the medical profession, also running a drug store in the village. He is a native of the State of New York, born in Chautauqua county, New York, on the 16th day of July, 1852, and is the son of Henry and Julia (Stoneman) Bly, also natives of New York State. The father died in 1879. The mother passed away in 1878.

Dr. Bly, of whom this article treats, remained on the farm at home, attending school and assisting about the place, until he had attained the age of twenty-one years, when he entered the medical department of the college at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he attended one year, then going to Boston, where he attended the Medical University and graduated with high honors. In 1876 he went to Charleston, West Virginia, where he remained for four years. He then returned to New York State, and from there removed westward, settling in Grove city, Minnesota, and after remaining a short time removed to Paynesville village, where he remained two years engaged in his profession. At the expiration of that time, he went to St. Cloud, Minnesota, and engaged in the drug business, remaining there two years. He then returned to Paynesville, where he has since remained. He established his present drug store, which he runs in addition to his medical work. He has a large and rapidly increasing practice and is doing a good drug business. He is one of the most successful physicians in the village and is well and favorably known throughout the county. He carries a full line of druggists' goods and is doing as heavy a business as any in the village.

Dr. Bly was united in marriage on the 18th day of August, 1880, and this union has been blessed with one child—Royal. Our subject is actively interested in all local matters. He is one of the prominent professional men of the village and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

HON. JOHN C. BENNEWITZ. Prominent among the business men of Marshall county, Minnesota, is the gentleman whose names heads this biographical memoir, a resident of the village of Argyle, where he is engaged in the lumber business. He is a native of Germany, born in Andisleben Erfurt, Prussia, on the 3d day of June, 1826, and is the son of William Henry and Elizabeth (Kieger) Bennewitz, natives also of that kingdom.

Mr. Bennewitz remained at home, assisting his father on the farm until he was twenty years old, and attending school until he was fourteen years old. In 1847 he was conscripted in the Prussian army, and after the service of one year was promoted to a corporal. His pay was $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents and $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of coarse bread per day. He received $4\frac{1}{4}$ cents cash and $3\frac{1}{4}$ cents in warm soup, three dinners per week without meat, and meat the other four meals. He fought against General Sigel during the Civil War in Baden, Germany. Sigel was a general in

our late Civil War. Mr. Bennewitz was engaged in several battles about Heidelberg and Rastadt. The latter fortress he besieged for over three weeks. In one of these engagements he received a canister-shot in his knapsack. He turned at the moment and escaped without injury. He still retains the piece of knapsack as a keepsake, as it shows the hole made by the ball. Mr. Bennewitz now has a medal of honor, which was presented to him by the Grand Duke of Baden. In 1852 our subject emigrated to the United States and first settled in Waukesha county, Wisconsin, where he purchased a farm of eighty acres, and for five years remained there engaged in a general farming and stock-raising business. In 1853, in casting his first vote, he was elected constable in the town of Ottawa, Wisconsin. In 1857 he sold out and removed to Goodhue county, Minnesota, where he followed agricultural pursuits from 1857 to 1872. In 1872 he sold his farm of 280 acres for $30 an acre, and in that year was elected to the State legislature, and from 1870 to 1876 was county commissioner. In 1873 he took a trip to his native land, where he again visited the scenes of his childhood. In 1874 he returned to the United States and for five months taught school in Frontenac, Minnesota. In 1876 he removed to Red Wing, Minnesota, and for five years was engaged in the wheat business. In 1881 he moved to Marshall county and settled in Argyle, where he engaged in the machinery business for a period of two years; also being one of the first grain dealers. In 1883 he opened his present lumber yard, which he has operated since that time. He handles all grades of lumber, sashes, doors, shingles, laths, etc. He is the owner of 560 acres of land near Argyle, which he has rented.

Mr. Bennewitz was married in Wisconsin on the 20th day of March, 1853, to Mrs. Mary (Huegelman) Menzel, the widow of Conrad Menzel and the daughter of Zacharias and Mary (Palterman) Huegelman. By her first marriage Mrs. Bennewitz had five children—Reinhold, Carl, William, Amelia and Loisa. Mr. and Mrs. Bennewitz have been blessed with two children, named Theodore and Henry. Theodore married Miss Estella Bayrell and lives in Argyle, where he is engaged in the hardware and machinery business. Henry married Miss Louisa Startz and lives in Warren, Minnesota, where he runs a harness shop and is doing a good business. Mrs. Bennewitz died in Argyle, Minnesota, on the 2d day of August, 1887, and was interred in the Red Wing Lutheran Cemetery.

Our subject held the office of president of the village council for three years. In political matters he affiliates with the democratic party. He is a man of the strictest integrity and honor, and is actively interested in all local movements. Mr. Bennewitz in 1862 received a commission as captain in the Tenth Regiment, State militia, and in fact has held many other offices of trust and honor, to which not every foreign born citizen has the honor of being chosen to fill.

OLE THARALDSON, who is engaged in the general merchandising business in the village of Fertile, Polk county, Minnesota, is a native of the State of Iowa. He was born in Winneshiek county, Iowa, on the 7th day of March, 1867, and is the son of Tharald Gunderson and Bergit Ryssestad, natives of Norway. The father and mother of our subject emigrated to the United States in 1861. They settled in Winneshiek county, Iowa, where they remained until 1867, when they moved to Minnesota and settled in Pope county, where they have since remained. They are the parents of the following-named children — Osmund, Halvor, Ole, Evind, Ole (deceased), Jorand and Anna.

Mr. Tharaldson, the subject of this biographical article, removed at the age of three weeks, with his parents, to Pope county, Minnesota, where our subject attended school until he was sixteen years of age. He then attended the Willmar high school for two terms, and in 1883 went to Grand Forks, Dakota Territory. There he secured a position in the county treasurer's office, where he worked for two years and a half. In 1887 he and his brother Osmund paid a visit to Norway, and, after remaining in that kingdom from April until August, they returned to Minnesota. They went to their home in Pope county, Minnesota, and after remaining with their father a short time removed to Polk county Minnesota. Our subject opened a general merchandise store, in partnership with O. S. Kleven, in the village of Fertile. They are still engaged in the same business, and have an extensive trade. They carry a full line of goods and have a lucrative business. They are prominent merchants in the village, and are highly esteemed for their straightforward business methods.

Mr. Tharaldson was united in marriage on the 11th day of September, 1887, to Miss Ingebor Gundeiksdatter Boe, a native of Norway. Her mother is still living, but her father died in the old country. The subject of this sketch is a republican in politics, and takes an active interest in all local matters. He is highly esteemed by all who know him, and is a pleasant, genial gentleman.

HENRY MASON WHEELER, M. D., the county superintendent of the board of health of Grand Forks county, North Dakota, will form the subject of this sketch. He is a resident of the city of Grand Forks, North Dakota, where he is engaged in an extensive and successful medical practice, in partnership with Dr. Logan, whose biographical memior will be found in another department of this ALBUM. The Doctor is a native of the State of New Hampshire, born in North Newport, on the 23d of June, 1854, and is the son of Mason and Hulda W. Wheeler, natives of Vermont and New Hamshire, respectively.

Dr. Wheeler attended common schools until he was sixteen years of age, when he entered Carlton College, at Northfield, Minnesota, where he had removed with his parents in 1854. From Carlton College he went to Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he entered the medical department, from which he graduated, with high honors, in March, 1877. He then went to Chicago, Illinois, where he took a special course and private lectures on the eye and ear, in the Cook County Hospital. He then returned to Northfield, Minnesota, where he engaged in the practice of his profession until 1879. He then went to New York City, where he took an additional degree in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, graduating in March, 1880. He again returned to Northfield where he remained until July, 1881. While there, in 1876, he participated in the movements brought about by the famous raid of the Younger and James brothers. He was in front of his father's drug store, and saw three men ride up on horseback, dismount, tie their horses, talk a few minutes and then enter the bank. Our subject supposed them to be stockmen, from their general appearance, but his suspicions were aroused by a farmer, who, as he passed by, made the remark that there was too many saddle horses in town and that he thought something was wrong. In a few moments Dr. Wheeler saw two other men come down the street on horses, stop, dismount, and while one was carelessly adjusting his saddle girth, the other approached the bank door and appeared satisfied with what was trans-

piring within. Then the suspicions of the Doctor were confirmed, for as Mr. Allen, a prominent hardware merchant, attempted to enter the bank, he was caught by the shoulder, and with the persuasive force of a revolver was induced to alter his intentions. At that moment Dr. Wheeler and a man named Harry Riddle stepped into the street and hallooed, "robbers," and at once the two desperadoes ordered the street cleared, and discharged their revolvers over their heads. Apparently this was a preconcerted signal, for three others, mounted, firing revolvers, and shouting, dashed up to the bank square. Our subject, who had divined the purpose of the noted James and Younger band, for it proved to be them, at once started for the residence of C. A. Wheaton, for the purpose of securing a gun and ammunition, and as he reached the alley in the rear of the store, remembered that there were two guns in the hotel, which stands on the corner opposite the bank. He hastened there, secured ammunition and the gun from the clerk, and took his position in the corner room, which has since become noted as a witness to this terrible tragedy. He at once opened fire on the robbers, and, before he was discovered, succeeded in killing one and wounding another. The retreat was then divined by some of the noted "gang," and at once the window was riddled with bullets from the weapons of the band. The one killed proved to be Clell Miller, a desperado of the worst type, and the wounded one was Bob Younger, who is now in state's prison, sentenced for life. Meanwhile a fearful scene was being enacted inside the bank building, where the noble cashier sacrificed his life in defense of the interests he had in charge. As the details are familiar to all they need not be spoken of here further than the fact that our subject joined in the pursuit for one week. The trail was lost near Lake Elysian, and our subject returned to Northfield.

In 1881 Dr. Wheeler removed to Grand Forks, North Dakota, where he engaged in the medical profession in partnership with Dr. Collins, with whom he remained until November, 1884. They then dissolved and our subject practiced alone until August, 1887, where he entered into partnership with Dr. Logan and they have since remained together. They are among the leading and most successful practitioners in the city and have a large practice.

Dr. Wheeler was united in marriage October 9, 1878, to Miss Adeline Murray, who died at Northfield June 17, 1881, and our subject was married then to Miss Josephine Connelle on the 23d of January, 1883. Our subject is a member of the A. F. and A. M., both Blue Lodge and Chapter. He also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows. He is one of the public-spirited citizens and affiliates with the republican party.

MAJ. DALY, of the firm of Baxter & Daly, attorneys-at-law, is one of the leading and most prominent lawyers in the village of Perham, Otter Tail county, Minnesota. He is a native of Minnesota, born in the city of St. Paul on the 13th day of March, 1861, and is the son of M. F. and Mary (Marky) Daly, natives of Ireland. The father, who was educated in the city of Cork, emigrated to the United States when he was twenty-one years of age and settled in St. Paul, Minnesota, where he remained for a period of fifteen years. He was engaged in book-keeping for Berkley, of St. Paul, and also Eddy & Archy, of that city. He is now a resident of Carver county, Minnesota, where he is extensively engaged in a general stock-raising business.

Mr. Daly, the subject of this biographical review, received his education in the public schools of Minneapolis, where he attended

school until 1884. He then went to Iowa, where he entered the law department of the Iowa State University, at Iowa City. In two years, after graduating with high honors, the subject of this article removed to Minnesota and located in the city of Fergus Falls, Otter Tail county, Minnesota, where he opened an office for the practice of his profession. After remaining a short time in Fergus Falls he removed to the village of Perham, Otter Tail county, Minnesota, where he opened a law office in partnership with Mr. Baxter, of whom a sketch will be found in another department of this work. They have since been actively engaged in an extensive and rapidly increasing law business, and are among the prominent and influential lawyers of the northern part of the State. Our subject is actively interested in all local matters and affiliates with the democratic party. He is a sympathizer of the doctrines of the Catholic church. He is one of the rising and independent young business men in the village and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

LUCIUS L. MATTERSON, postmaster, and who is engaged in the mercantile business in the village of Round Prairie, Todd county, Minnesota, is a native of Pennsylvania. He was born in Erie county, on the 29th of June, 1845, and is the son of Olliver and Lydia (Edmunds) Matterson, natives of New York State. The father came to Minnesota in 1855, and has since remained.

Mr. Matterson, the subject of this biographical memoir, received his education, principally in New York, although he also attended school a good deal in Minnesota. At ten years of age he removed with his parents to Minnesota, and located at St. Paul, Minnesota, where he remained one year. Until he had attained the age of twenty-three years he resided in various places in Minnesota, and in 1869 moved to Todd county, Minnesota, and June 1st homesteaded a tract of land in Berchdale township, where he followed farming until 1886. He then opened his present store in the village of Round Prairie, where he has since remained. He carries a full line of general merchandise, dry goods, boots and shoes, hats, caps and groceries, and is doing a good business. Since he has resided in the county he has been prominently identified with its history and progress. A man who takes an active interest in all local matters, he is highly esteemed by all who know him. He helped to organize the township in which his farm lies and was always a leading citizen of the same.

Mr. Matterson was married on the 21st day of October, 1867, to Miss Abbie Draper, and this union has been blessed with five children named as follows—Merton, Maud, Lora, Eva and Minna. Mr. Matterson is a prohibitionist, both in precept and practice. In addition to his business interests he is engaged in the real estate business and owns between 300 and 400 acres of land, besides his original farm. He is one of the substantial business citizens of the county and is a man of honor and integrity. He has been postmaster at Round Prairie for the past two years and a half.

ALBERT SWANSON. The subject of this biographical sketch is a resident of the village of Audubon, Becker county, Minnesota, where he is entensively engaged in a general merchandising business. He is a native of Norway, born in Dovre Gudbransdalen, Norway, on the 12th day of August, 1859, and is the son of Swend Olson and Anna Thorson, also natives of that kingdom. The parents of our subject were

engaged in farming pursuits in their native land where they still remain. They are the parents of the following-named children — Ole, Thor, Gunild and Albert.

Mr. Swanson, the subject of this article, remained in his native land until he was twenty-one years old. Until he had attained his sixteenth year he attended the excellent common schools of that country, and after completing his education, assisted his father to operate the home farm. He then emigrated to the United States, and, after a voyage of ten days, landed at Baltimore. He at once went to Montevideo, Chippewa county, Minnesota, where he remained a short time and then removed to Becker county, Minnesota, where he has since remained. For the first two years he engaged in farming, and at the expiration of that time settled in the village of Aububon, where he clerked for four years. He then opened a general merchandise store on his own account, and since then has been one of the leading and successful business men of the village. He carries a full line of goods and has a large share of the general patronage throughout that part of the county. He is a careful and shrewd business man and is highly esteemed by all for his upright and fair transactions. In 1889 he was elected to the office of village recorder, and is one of the solid representative business men of the place.

Mr. Swanson was united in marriage on the 27th day of January, 1887, to Miss Emma Sinnen, a native of Wisconsin, where she was educated. Mr. Swanson and his estimable wife belong to the Lutheran church. In political matters he affiliates with the republican party and is actively interested in that party's campaigns.

CHARLES HOLLINGER, a thrifty representative of the farming community in the Red River Valley, is a resident of section 3, Huntsville township, Polk county, Minnesota. He is a native of Canada, born in Lanark county on the 13th of January, 1847, and is the son of John and Sarah M. (Moore) Hollinger, natives also of that Dominion.

Mr. Hollinger, the subject of this article, remained at home and attended school until 1861. He then commenced in life for himself, and entered an apprenticeship to the wagon maker's trade. After completing his trade he continued work in Renfrew for five and one-half years. At the expiration of that time he went to Chicago, Illinois, where he remained a short time, and then removed to Dixon, Illinois, where he remained, engaged in the wagon making business, from September, 1867, until September, 1872. He then moved to Sterling, and engaged in his trade, working by the day, for a short time. He then opened a shop of his own, and from July, 1876, until May, 1882, he was engaged in his trade on his own account. In May of that year he left his family in Sterling, and went to Chicago, Illinois, where he secured employment in an omnibus shop, and in which he worked until the following September. He then returned to his family, and soon afterward removed to Minnesota. He settled in Polk county and opened a wagon shop, and then returned for his family. On the 3d of January, 1883, they arrived, and Mr. Hollinger engaged at his trade. In April, 1887, he moved onto his homestead, which he had previously filed upon and which he proved up on January 4, 1887. He has since resided there, engaged in general farming and stock-raising.

Mr. Hollinger was married on the 9th of January, 1869, to Miss Mary Ann O'Brien, a native of Ireland. Her parents died when she was a small child, and she was sent to her sister in New York. She remained with her until she died, and then removed to her other sister in Canada. She then removed to Illinois, where she met and married Mr. Hollinger. Mr. and Mrs. Hol-

linger have been blessed with the following children — John H., Margret E., Charles J., Frederick W., Leo M. and Sarah M., all of whom are living and at home. Mr. Hollinger with his family belongs to the Catholic church. He is one of the esteemed citizens of the county, and has held the office of the justice of the peace. He has a fine farm, under good cultivation, and with the best of building improvements.

NILS F. SCHROEDER, president of the village council of Wheaton, Traverse county, Minnesota, is one of the prominent and esteemed citizens of that place. He is a native of the kingdom of Sweden, born in Wermland Province, Middle Sweden, on the 18th day of July, 1852, and is the son of Ole and Christina Schroeder, also natives of that kingdom. The father died in 1870, and the mother is living with our subject. They were the parents of six children, named as follows — Jacob, Nils, John, Caroline, Mary and Christina.

Mr. Schroeder, of whom this sketch treats, received his education in his native land, where he remained until he was twenty years old. In 1872 he emigrated to the United States, and after landing removed to Minnesota, settling in Scott county, and after remaining a short time went to Minneapolis. From that city Mr. Schroeder went to the village of Herman, Grant county, Minnesota, where he was among the earliest settlers. He was the first postmaster in that place, and was one of the prominent citizens. He engaged in the general merchandising business, and from 1884 until 1889 did an extensive and successful trade. He then removed to the village of Wheaton, Traverse county, Minnesota, where he has since remained. In the late election at that place he was elected president of the village, which position he has since occupied. He is one of the prominent and representative citizens, and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

Mr. Schroeder was united in marriage to Miss Peterson, and this union has been blessed with the following-named children — Alfred W. and Carl. Mrs. Schroeder passed away on the 4th day of February, 1889, and was mourned by all who knew her. She was an estimable lady, and was esteemed for her many virtues. Mr. Schroeder, of whom this article treats, is an adherent to the principles of the republican party, and is actively interested in all local matters. A man of the strictest integrity, he stands high in the community as a business man and an exemplary citizen.

EDWARD A. ARMSTRONG is the present probate judge of Pembina county, Dakota. He was born in Westport, county Mayo, Ireland, February 8, 1820. His parents, John W. and Susan (Lundy) Armstrong, were both natives of Ireland. The mother was a sister of the noted Captain Lundy, of Ireland.

The parents of the subject of our sketch died when he was quite young, and Edward was taken into the family of George Lawrence, an uncle, with whom he remained until 1840.

January 1, 1842, Mr. Armstrong was married at Sligo, Ireland, to Miss Margeret Henry, daughter of James and Fanny (Walker) Henry, the former a native of Ireland and the latter a native of England. The names of the children that have blessed this union are as follows—Ellen Susan, Fanny J., Henrietta A., Katharine Margaret, Edward William Henry. The last-named is cashier in the receiver's office in Winnipeg, in which capacity he has labored for seven

years. Fanny J. married John Angus, register of deeds in Emerson, Manitoba. Henrietta A. married Charles Constantine and resides in Regina, Manitoba, where her husband is chief of the mounted police. Katharine M. married Major Nash, an employé in the register's office in Winnipeg.

After his marriage Mr. Armstrong remained in Ireland for about two years, at the end of which time he came to Canada, residing in Montreal for about a year. He then removed to the city of Ottawa, where for ten years he held the position of deputy sheriff. In 1866 he was appointed quartermaster of a brigade of garrison artillery, and saw service through all the Fenian raids in counties Ottawa, Cornwall and Prescott. Retaining his position in Ottawa until 1870, he then resigned, and May 1st, that year, joined the Red River expedition, as quartermaster of the Ontario Rifles. This small army was sent out under the command of Sir Garnet Woolsley for the suppression of the Riel and O'Donaghue Rebellion. On the breaking up of this expedition Captain Armstrong held the office of sheriff of Manitoba for five years, and in 1881 he moved his location to the southern side of the boundary line, within the jurisdiction of the United States. His residence in Pembina was but brief, until the citizens, recognizing his ability, placed him in the office of justice of the peace, which position he has occupied ever since, with credit to himself and advantage to the community in which he lives. His office is now somewhat complex, as he holds three judicial offices at one and the same time, these being that of city justice, township justice, and judge of probate. His long experience, and comprehensive knowledge of the wants of the Northwest make him a person of public value, and he is now looked upon by the younger members of society as a kind of father in the Red River Valley. He is a man of extensive knowledge of men and affairs, and throughout his life has exhibited rare executive abilities. To show the relations which he sustained to his superior officers, while in the employ of the British Government, it is only necessary to state that he was given entire charge of fitting up the second Red River expedition out into the Red River Valley, for the suppression of the Riel Rebellion. He had entire charge of that portion of the expedition. He came up here in 1870 as quartermaster under the present General Woolsley, and in the summer of 1871 returned to Ottawa, with a detachment of the first. And in October of that year had the charge of fitting out the second expedition, which was under the command of the then Captain, now Colonel Scott, of Winnipeg.

Captain Armstrong is a leading member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity, and was initiated in the American order in 1846. In 1856 in Ottawa, Canada, he became a member of the A. F. & A. M., and is now the oldest Mason in the town in which he lives.

CHARLES H. CONKLIN, one of the prominent and successful business men of the village of Wadena, Wadena county, Minnesota, is engaged in the hardware business in that place, handling all kinds of heavy and shelf hardware, tinware, tools of all kinds, farm machinery, etc. He is a native of the State of Illinois, born in Peoria on the 23d day of January, 1857, and is the son of George W. and Mary A. Conklin, natives of New York. In about 1862 the parents of our subject removed to Minnesota and settled in Hastings, where they have since remained. The father and mother of the present subject were the parents of the following-named children — George P., Charles H., DeWitt C., Willie W. and Lucy A. Conklin.

Mr. Conklin, the subject of this biographical memoir, remained in his native State until he was about five years old, when he removed with his parents to Minnesota, and settled in Hastings. Up to the age of twenty-one years he remained at home and attended the common schools, in the odd hours engaging in clerical work. At the age of twenty-one Mr. Conklin removed to Bird Island, Renville county, Minnesota, where he opened a hardware store, and for four years engaged in that business. In 1883 he moved his stock of goods to Brainerd, Minnesota, purchased another stock there, and opened up in the business. In 1887 he sold out his interest in Brainerd and in company with his father bought the Pioneer Hardware Store, of Wadena, Wadena county, Minnesota. They have since continued in the business, and have a large and increasing trade. They carry one of the most complete stocks in the county, and value their goods at $5,000.

Mr. Conklin, the subject of this article, was united in marriage on the 23d day of May, 1881, to Miss Estella Stone, a native of Bird Island, Minnesota. In political matters Mr. Conklin affiliates with the republican party. He takes an active interest in all local movements and is always ready to help any enterprise whereby the town or county may be benefited.

D PETERSON & SON, the heaviest dealers in general merchandise in the village of New London, Minnesota, are rated as one of the most solid and substantial firms in Kandiyohi county. They are men of high personal character and of the strictest integrity, and their straightforward and honorable methods of doing business have built for them a large and increasing trade.

Daniel Peterson, the senior member of this firm, was born on the 17th of December, 1822, at Vexio, Province of Smoland, in the southern part of Sweden, and is a son of Peter and Stina Peterson, who were also natives of the same kingdom. Both of his parents died in his native land, the father in 1840 and the mother in 1852. Daniel Peterson grew to manhood in the land of his birth, receiving the same training as to integrity, frugality and industry that so characterizes his nationality. He never attended school, but studied under the direction of his mother. In 1853 he came to the United States, landing in New York, and proceeded at once to Centre City, Chisago county, Minnesota. There he bought 160 acres of land and engaged in farming, remaining there for eighteen years. In 1871 he removed to Crow Lake, Stearns county, Minnesota, where he also followed agricultural pursuits. In 1883 he sold his land, and in company with his son, John G., formed the present firm, and they purchased the general mercantile business of J. H. Neer, at New London, which they have since successfully conducted.

Daniel Peterson was married September 5, 1846, to Anna Stina Johnson, a native of Sweden and a daughter of John Anderson. Mr. and Mrs. Peterson have a family of six children—Louise, born in Sweden December 29, 1847; Christine, born in Minnesota March 29, 1855; Charlotte S., born August 27, 1857; John G., born October 21, 1860; Mary H., born July 12, 1862, and Nancy M., born March 1, 1865. Daniel Peterson has always taken a prominent part in all public matters and is one of the leading men of the locality in which he has lived. He has held various official positions, including assessor, supervisor, postmaster, census enumerator in 1880, besides others. He and his family are members of the Lutheran church, in which organization he is a deacon.

JOHN G. PETERSON, the junior member of the firm of D. Peterson & Son, was born in Centre City, Chisago county, Minnesota, October 21, 1860, and is a son of Daniel Peterson, whose sketch has just been given. He received his education in Chisago and Stearns counties, Minnesota, attending the district schools, and completed his education at the Cogan Academy, Pope county, Minnesota, spending one year in that institution. He then clerked in a store at Melrose for a time, after which he came to New London, Minnesota, and for eight months kept books for Johnson Bros. In 1883, as has been stated, the present firm was formed, and since that time they have carried on business. They carry a full line of clothing, dry goods and groceries, and do an extensive business.

John G. Peterson has taken an active part in every move calculated to benefit his town or county, and has held various offices — he was justice of the peace, chairman of the board of supervisors, and is the present township clerk.

NELS M. LARSON. Prominent among the merchants of the village of Warren, Marshall county, Minnesota, is the gentleman whose name heads this article, who is engaged in the general merchandising business in that village. He is a native of Sweden, born in Sunne, on the 18th day of August, 1862, and is the son of Lars and Ingeborg (Johnson) Larson, natives of the kingdom of Sweden.

Mr. Larson, the subject of this biographical review, remained in his native country until he had attained the age of twenty years. During that time he had attended school and worked on the home farm for his father. In 1882 he emigrated to the United States, and, after a voyage of three weeks, landed in New York. He removed to the State of Wisconsin, where he settled in Pepin county, where he remained six months. In the spring of 1883 he removed to Minnesota, and settled in Marshall county, where he worked on a farm and attended school in the village of Warren during the winter. He then secured a clerkship in the store of K. J. Taralseth, with whom he remained one and one-half years. At the expiration of that time, he went to the college at St. Peter, Minnesota, and after attending four months, again returned to Warren. He resumed his old position as clerk, and after continuing in that capacity for about fifteen months, opened a general store, in partnership with O. S. Erickson. The firm name stands Erickson & Larson, and they are doing a good business. They carry a full line of goods and give the best of satisfaction in all their business transactions.

Mr. Larson was married in Eau Claire, Wisconsin, on the 10th day of August, 1888, to Miss Tillie Sjoquist, the daughter of Erick and Kajsa Sjoquist, natives of Sweden. Mr. and Mrs. Larson are exemplary members of the Lutheran church. Mr. Larson is a republican in political matters. He is a man who takes an active interest in any local enterprise, and is highly esteemed as a citizen and as a business man.

THEODORE D. AUSTIN, an old settler of Otter Tail county, Minnesota, is now living a retired life in New York Mills, and well deserves appropriate mention in a volume devoted to the pioneers of Northern Minnesota. Mr. Austin was born in Stanford, Dutchess county, New York, July 27, 1813. To trace back his genealogy, in Scriptural form it would read about as follows: Theodore a son of Morris, a son of Amos, a son of Jonathan, and he the son of James Austin.

Morris Austin, the father of our subject, was a farmer. He was born in Providence, Rhode Island, but settled in New York State when young and died in Northumberland county Pennsylvania in 1824. He served through the War of 1812. The mother of Theodore was born and raised in Dutchess county, New York, and died there in 1826. The paternal grandfather of our subject, Amos Austin, was a native of Rhode Island and was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Theodore's grandfather, on his mother's side, was John Sherwood, who was born on the Bermuda Islands and died at Poughkeepsie, New York, in 1838, at the age of ninety-eight years. He was also a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and was one of the "Green Mountain Boys" under the famous Ethan Allen.

Theodore's parents, Morris and Calista (Sherwood) Austin were married before 1812, and had a family of five children—John, Edwin, Theodore D., Loraine and Lovina.

Theodore D. Austin, whose name heads our present article, spent his boyhood days in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. Schooling was very limited in those days, and he only attended some six months, being taught how to spell by Samuel Kirkham. While a young man he was a hostler in Northumberland, Pennsylvania, and was back and forth between there and New York working at farming and various occupations. At the age of eighteen he began an apprenticeship in a cabinet shop and worked at it for twenty months, when the master dying set him free, then spent some time at farming. He then worked at the carpenters' trade, receiving $50 for eight months work. He then hired out at the fanning mill business for six months at $10 per month; after which he continued six months longer at $15 per month. His next business venture was to contract to make fifty fanning mills for $4 apiece, finishing in five months, and made $200 clear. He then went to Selin's Grove, Pennsylvania, and followed the farming business, in connection with a small foundry, for eleven years in Pennsylvania, and at the end of that time removed to Indiana. For two years he was unable to do anything on account of ill health. He remained in Indiana for twenty-one years, following the fanning mill business and carpentering. He then followed various occupations in Illinois for six years. In 1878 he came to Otter Tail county, Minnesota, and settled in Newton township, where he took a homestead and remained for five and a half years. He was one of the first settlers in that township, and was one of the leading citizens there, holding a number of offices during the time he lived there, including those of supervisor, assessor, town clerk, etc. At the time he settled in that town there was not a furrow broken between him and Otter Tail City, and there are now thirty-seven farms on the road in fourteen miles. In 1884 he retired from his farm and settled in the village of New York Mills, where he still lives.

He is a gentleman of the strictest integrity and is held in high esteem. In political matters he is a republican, and in religious affairs a member of the Presbyterian church. He has led a life of probity and temperance, and has never touched liquor nor tobacco, a thing which few men of his age can boast.

Mr Austin was married March 31, 1839, to Susan Keely, a native of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. They had a family of five children—Theron L., deceased; Grace S., now Mrs. Groves; Henry M., Jerome S. and Otho A. Grace S. is a widow and lives in Missouri. Theron died in 1876. Henry M. is a merchant in Vermilion county, Illinois; Jerome S. is a carpenter in Washington Territory; Otho is a book-keeper in Pary's store at New York Mills.

Theron L. Austin went out on the first call for soldiers, under Col. Lew Wallace, Eleventh Indiana Zouaves. Henry M. Austin and Jerome S. Austin went out next, in the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under "Pap" Thomas; they served till the end of the war and were honorably discharged.

HANS O. HANSON is a leading citizen of the village of Stephen, Marshall county, Minnesota, where he is engaged in carrying on a large hardware and furniture business. He has a complete line of the best of goods, and, by integrity and careful attention to the wants of his customers, has built up a large and increasing trade.

Mr. Hanson was born in Dane county, Wisconsin, January 16, 1853, his parents being Ole and Anna (Alma) Hanson, natives of Norway. His parents were well-to-do farmers, and came to this country some years before the son's birth. They settled in Dane county, Wisconsin, and lived there until Hans was four years old, when they moved to Buffalo county, same State, where they located on Government land, and were among the first settlers.

Mr. Hanson lived with his parents on the farm and attended district school until he was twenty-two years of age. At that age he went to Grant county, Minnesota, and took up Government land, on which he lived some six or seven years. He was one of the first settlers in the town of Roseville, Grant county, Minnesota. He then sold out and returned to his parents' home on a short visit. Thence he went on a kind of prospecting trip through California, Oregon and Washington Territory, after which he returned to his parents with whom he remained a few months. April 1, 1883, he went to Stephen, where he built a store building and dwelling, and put in a stock of hardware, and later built a store building in connection and put in a stock of furniture. He also purchased 160 acres of land on section 19, Sinnott township, Marshall county, Minnesota. He has continued his residence in Stephen ever since, and still owns and runs his farm.

Mr. Hanson was married at Morris, Stevens county, Minnesota, in 1880, to Miss Anna Kroke, daughter of Hans and Mollie Kroke, natives of Norway. This union has been blessed with two children, both living —Oliver H. and Martin A.

Mr. Hanson is one of the most public-spirited citizens of the village and has done more than his share in the improvement of his adopted town. He is intelligent, charitable, and of extensive travel and experience, and is well fitted for any place of trust to which he may be called. For three terms he was president of the village council in Stephen, and, while a resident of Grant county, was chairman of the board of supervisors for five years. He is a leading member of the Norwegian Lutheran church.

ANDREW LARSON, among the leading and prominent business men of Willmar, Kandiyohi county, Minnesota, is the gentleman whose name heads this article, who is engaged in the mercantile business in that place. He is one of the oldest merchants of the city, having located there on the 15th day of May, 1870, and engaged in the business which he has since carried on. He is a native of the kingdom of Norway, born on the 15th day of August, 1842, and is the son of Lars and Gena (Johnson) Ellefson, also natives of that kingdom. The parents emigrated to the United States, and located in Pierce county, Wisconsin, in 1852, and remained there until their death. The father died in 1882, at the age of ninety-four, and

the mother one year previous, at the age of eighty-one. They were the parents of the following-named children, who are now living—John, of Becker county, Minnesota, engaged in extensive farming operations; Andries, of Pierce county, Wisconsin, and Andrew, of whom this article treats.

Mr. Larson, the subject of this biographical review, remained on the home farm in his native land, attending school until he was ten years old, when he emigrated to the United States with his parents. He received his education in the district schools of Pierce county, Wisconsin, and remained at home until 1862. He then enlisted in Company D, Thirtieth Wisconsin Infantry, and, in Louisville, Kentucky, was on Major-General John M. Palmer's staff for one year, doing provost duty most of the time. He was in the service about three years and a half, and after his honorable discharge returned to Stanton, Wisconsin, where he engaged in mercantile business. After following that occupation for two years he removed to Minnesota, settling in St. Cloud, engaging in the mercantile business, where he remained for about five years. He then removed to Willmar, Kandiyohi county, Minnesota, and opened his present business. In 1876 he erected his present fine store building, one of the best in the city. He is also president of the Kandiyohi County Bank, established in 1880, with a paid up capital of $50,000 and $50,000 surplus. He was one of its organizers and has been its president since 1884. He has been president of the high school board and member of the village council. Mr. Larson is one of the most prominent and public-spirited citizens of the city and always assists all local enterprises with means and influence.

Mr. Larson was united in marriage in 1872 to Miss Mary Anderson, of Prescott, Wisconsin, and this union has been blessed with three children—Clara G., Archie M. and Freddy A. Our subject and his family belong to the Lutheran church. He is a republican in his political affiliations and a man of the strictest honor and integrity, his word being as good as a bond.

JUDGE AUGUSTUS ROBERTS, who has for a number of years been judge of the probate court of Cass county, North Dakota, is one of the leading and most prominent citizens of Fargo. A good lawyer, and a man of the strictest integrity, he has given excellent satisfaction in the position which he fills; and stands high in city and county both as an official and an exemplary citizen.

Judge Roberts was born in Livermore, Maine, on the 15th of April, 1852, and is the son of Ahira and Mary Ann (Durgin) Roberts, both of whom were natives of the same State. When our subject was two and a half years old his mother died, and about eighteen months later he went to Mexico, Maine, to make his home with Aaron Lufkin. There he was reared on a farm and remained until he was sixteen years of age. He then made his home with Dr. V. M. Abbott, in Mexico, Maine, remaining until 1874. While living with the Doctor he received excellent educational advantages, attending high school, and during the last three winters before he left he taught school. In 1874 he come to Fargo to visit his brother, and remained until fall, when he returned to Maine. In the following spring he went to Berlin, New Hampshire, and was engaged in the lumber mills until the spring of 1876, when he went to Rockford, Minnesota. After teaching school during the fall and winter, in the spring of 1877 he went to the Black Hills on a prospecting trip. While there he was accidentally wounded by the discharge of his pistol, and he was brought to his brother's, S. G. Roberts, in Fargo.

He has since made Fargo his home, and has become one of the most highly respected citizens of the city. In 1879 he began the practice of law, and in the fall of 1880 was elected probate judge, and has held the office ever since. He also served for four years as city justice. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

Judge Roberts was married in Fargo, December 1, 1879, to Miss Florence May Chambers, a daughter of E. B. and Harriet (Waite) Chambers, and they are the parents of one son named Edwin A.

MANNIN F. CANFIELD, the prominent and popular druggist and postmaster in the thriving village of Long Prairie, Todd county, Minnesota, is a native of the State of New York. He was born in Rochester, Monroe county, on the 14th of April, 1845, and is the son of Abraham and Caroline (Vandlinder) Canfield, natives also of the Empire State. The father of the present subject was a prominent medical practitioner in his native State, and removed to Minnesota in 1853. He settled in Hastings, Dakota county, Minnesota, where he practiced medicine for six years and then removed to Eureka, Dakota county, Minnesota, remaining there about seven years. At the expiration of that time Mr. Canfield, the father of the subject of this article, went to Sauk Centre, Minnesota, where he has since remained extensively engaged in his clinical work. The father and mother were the parents of the following-named children — Henry, Phebe, Monroe, Dillon, Louisa, Florence, Rosa, Hattie, Rhoda, Charles and William. Rhoda, Rosa and Charles are deceased.

Mr. Canfield, the subject of this biographical review, received his education principally in Minnesota, where he had removed with his parents when at the age of eight years. He completed his education in Hastings, Dakota county, Minnesota, where he attended the excellent schools of that place until he was twenty-three years old, with the exception of the period from February 4, 1865, until October 23, 1865. On the 4th of February, 1865 he enlisted in the First Minnesota Heavy Artillery. He was stationed at Chattanooga, Tennessee. He received an honorable discharge in St. Paul, Minnesota, on the 23d of October, 1865. After his discharge he located at Farmington, Dakota county, Minnesota, where he engaged in the drug business for two years. He then removed to Sauk Centre, Minnesota, where he followed the same business for two years. Mr. Canfield then decided to seek a new field for operations, and accordingly took a trip west, and in 1882 settled in Long Prairie, Todd county, Minnesota, where he has since remained, engaged in the drug business. On the 10th of October, 1885, the postmastership was consigned to Mr. Canfield, and he has since held the position with satisfaction to all parties.

Mr. Canfield was married on the 31st of October, 1878, to Miss Hariette A. Jones, and this union has been blessed with three children—Carrie R., Myrtle V. and Ray M. Mrs. Canfield is a native of Springfield, Massachusetts, and received her education in Minnesota, where she removed with her parents when at an early age. Mr. Canfield is one of the prominent business men and citizens of Long Prairie and vicinity, and has held the offices of village recorder two terms, and school trustee for two terms. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd-Fellows fraternities of Long Prairie, and also belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic, Post No. 100. He is a democrat in his political affiliations and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

J. HOWE, the subject of this biographical memoir, is a resident of the city of Brainerd, Crow Wing county, Minnesota, where he is engaged in the lumbering business, employing a large number of men and having heavy interests in many different lumber yards. He is an Irishman, born on the 3d of August, 1841, and is the son of P. H. and Ellen (Collins) Howe, natives of Ireland. The parents emigrated to the United States and located in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The father died in 1841. The mother passed away in 1851.

Mr. Howe, of whom this sketch treats, finding himself an orphan at the age of ten years, was compelled to begin the battle of life for himself. He secured work in a saw-mill where he worked for five years, and at the expiration of that time moved to Minnesota, settling in Mendota, where for two or three summers he was employed in a saw-mill. From Mendota he went to Minneapolis, Minnesota, and for several years worked at logging in the winters and in the summers engaged in saw-mill work, and was general superintendent of lumber business. In 1882 he went into the lumber business in partnership with Farnham & Lovejoy, continuing with them for five years. In 1882 Mr. Howe moved to the northern part of the State and settled in Brainerd, Crow Wing county, Minnesota, where he bought an interest in a saw-mill. He has since remained in the city, gradually enlarging his interests in the lumber business, until now his name is synonomous with the leading lumbering interests of the State. He is one of the representative and prominent lumbermen of the Northwest, and is a man of sterling business qualifications.

Mr. Howe was united in marriage in 1866 to Miss Mary Grady, and this union has been blessed with the following-named children—Joseph J., Frank M., F. W., Nellie, Eva, Grace, Blanch and C. S. Howe.

Mr. Howe is a republican in his political affiliations, and is actively interested in all local matters. He is a public-spirited citizen, and any laudable home enterprise receives his hearty support and encouragement.



MOYSE BRAY, the popular and accommodating proprietor of the West Hotel, in Red Lake Falls, Polk county, Minnesota, is a native of the Dominion of Canada. He was born on the 23d of August, 1824, and is the son of Simon and Elizabeth (Mauntrial) Bray, natives also of Canada. The father died in 1835, and the mother is also deceased.

Mr. Bray, the subject of this biographical sketch, remained at home until he was twenty years of age. During that time he attended school, and in 1844 secured a position as a boatman on a steam vessel on the St. Lawerence river. From that position he rapidly advanced, and in two years secured the captaincy of a steamer. For thirty-seven years he followed that vocation on the St. Lawrence river, Ottawa river, Lakes Ontario and Champlain. In 1882 he emigrated to the States and located in Polk county, Minnesota. There he took a farm on section 24, Louisville township, and engaged in general farming and stock-raising, for two years. In 1884 he removed into the village of Red Lake Falls and rented the Commercial Hotel, which he operated for four years. In 1888 he erected the West Hotel, which he has since carried on. He keeps a first-class house, sets a good table and is well and favorably known to the traveling public. He has a large share of the general patronage, and is doing a good business.

Mr. Bray was united in marriage, in Canada on the 3d day of February, 1852, to Miss Leocadie Chatell, a native of Canada

and the daughter of Cilix Chatell and Elizabeth Chatell, natives also of the Dominion. Mr. and Mrs. Bray have been blessed with the following-named children—Calite, Joseph M., Olimpi, Andaire, Zatigua, Joseph, Alfred, Napoleon, Edmund and Leodie. Our subject and his family belong to the Catholic church. He always takes an active interest in local matters, and is one of the leading citizens of Red Lake Falls.

CHARLES BACKER, proprietor of the Bank of Motley, is one of the pioneers in that portion of the State, having settled on Long Prairie, in Todd county, at an early day. He was born in Germany in 1846, and remained in his native land until seventeen years of age, when he started out alone to seek a home in America. He first went to Canada, but a few months later crossed the line into the State of New York, where he found employment and remained for three years. He then decided to come West, and as he had a brother living on Long Prairie, Todd county, Minnesota, he started out to find him. St. Cloud was the terminus of the railroad at that time, so he took a stage to Sauk Centre, and from there walked to Long Prairie, in the town of Hartford in Todd county, a distance of thirty-two miles. After reaching his destination he had no difficulty in finding his brother, as each settler knew all of the settlers for miles around them. Our subject only had $20 in money, and this he gave to his brother to buy provisions with. He remained with his brother a short time, taking up a claim for himself of prairie and timber land, but he had to have a team to carry on his improvements, and as he had no means he hired as a steamboat hand on the Mississippi river until fall, and then went to the lumber woods for the winter. In the following spring with his wages he bought a pair of cattle and a wagon. He put up a log shanty on his claim and at once began improvements. Their nearest trading point was at Sauk Centre, thirty-two miles away, with no roads, and they frequently were obliged to make the trip on foot and carry such little articles as could be carried on their backs. At one time our subject carried fifty pounds of groceries the entire distance, and had to swim the river. At another time, late in the fall, he had cloth for overalls and drawers, and the river, while frozen over, was not hard enough to hold his weight. So he wrapped the cloth around his legs to prevent the ice from cutting him when he broke through, and thus succeeded in crossing. In the spring, when water was high, the pioneers frequently encountered much danger in getting their oxen and wagons across. On one of these occasions Mr. Backer was crossing with his ox team when the ox-bow came out of the yoke, so it left only one ox attached to the wagon, and one became loose and swam ashore. Mr. Backer had to jump out in the middle of the river and hold up one end of the yoke as best he could, so the other ox could get ashore. John Waite, now of Long Prairie, happened to be standing on the opposite shore, and swam out and helped, and but for his aid the whole outfit would have been lost and Mr. Backer drowned. Upon getting ashore the loose ox was reyoked, and he proceeded on his way to Sauk Centre. One season Mr. Backer purchased potatoes for seed, paying $1.10 per bushel. On his way back he had to camp over night, and all he had to eat was his potatoes, baked in the fire or raw. When he reached the river the oxen could not swim the stream and draw the wagon. He accordingly secured a log canoe, and with that transported his cargo, but as he only had a common water pail to load and unload

his potatoes with the task took from early morning until the middle of the afternoon. Such were some of the disadvantages which the pioneers encountered. After remaining engaged in farming for six years Mr Backer took a contract to carry the mail from Long Prairie to Motley, and followed this, in connection with farming, for four or five years. During the time he was carrying the mail he became convinced that Motley would become a thriving village, and in August, 1878, he decided to locate at that place. At that time there was very little on the site, and the village had, as yet, no start, except such buildings as the depot, railway buildings and a few log shanties, although during that spring H. B. Morrison came up to start his saw-mill. Mr. Bracker put up the first frame building on the site, except the railway buildings. He opened a hotel and saloon, and ran that business for seven years, when he rented the property. During this time he had purchased the building known as the Johnson House. This was 22x48 feet in size, and was an old landmark, being the pioneer hotel of this locality. Mr. Backer rebuilt it, raised and remodeled it, and has now an excellent building as the result. In this edifice he opened his bank on the 14th of November, 1888, and also carries on other business interests. He is one of the heaviest business men in the county, and when we realize that he came here with nothing save his hands, his present standing attests his business ability and energy. His bank has a capital of $10,000, and he has other property interests which amount to as much more.

Enterprising and liberal, he has done a great deal to aid in the development of the locality in which he lives, and every public enterprise receives his aid and encouragement. A man of the strictest integrity, his word is as good as his bond, and he stands high both as a business man and an exemplary citizen.

Mr. Backer was married in 1871, while living on Long Prairie, to Miss Clara Whiashalla. They are the parents of seven children—six boys and one girl. Their oldest child, Rosa, was one of the first white children born in the town of Hartford, Todd county, Minnesota.

PETER N. LOITWOOD is a prominent citizen of Hillsboro, North Dakota. His parents were Peter N. and Margaret Loitwood, natives of Denmark, and he was born in Schlesvig, Denmark, June 28, 1852. During his boyhood-days Peter lived on a farm with his parents, attending school until the age of sixteen, at which time he came to the United States. His first work here was for different farmers of Wright county in summer, and going to school in winter, at which place he made his headquarters until 1880, taking a prospecting trip in 1876 to the Black Hills, but found it did not pay him. During the summer of 1880 he went to Grafton, Dakota, and assisted the Northwestern Elevator Company in building elevators at that place, and at Ardock, Minto and Larimore. That winter he returned to Iowa, and the next spring went to Devil's Lake, Turtle Mountains and several places, looking for land, but as the railroad went only as far as Larimore, and the land was not surveyed, he decided not to take a squatter's claim. So he went to Grafton and worked at the carpenter's trade until fall, when he went to Mazomanie, Wisconsin, where he worked at his trade until the fall of 1883. At that time he came to Hillsboro, North Dakota, and worked as second man in the Northwestern elevator until 1884, when he was appointed agent, which position he still holds. Mr. Loitwood's parents both died in Denmark. He had one brother (Hans P.) that died in Hillsboro, and

a brother living in Otter Tail county, Minnesota, named James P. He has a sister, Anna, now Mrs. Peter Enmark, living in Grafton. His brother Christian in 1877 went to the Wisconsin pineries, and they have not heard from him since, so it is presumed he is dead.

Our subject was married in Mazomanie, Wisconsin, in 1883, to Miss Florence Orcutt, daughter of Abel and Ellen Orcutt. Her mother is living on a farm in Dane county, Wisconsin. They have two bright children—Jessie and Leroy.

Mr. Loitwood is rated as one of the most capable business men of Hillsboro, and is a man of the strictest integrity.

JEFF. H. IRISH, attorney-at-law, and the present incumbent of the office of county attorney of Becker county, Minnesota, is a resident of the village of Detroit, where he is engaged in his professional and official duties. He is a native of Michigan, born in Oakland county, August 24, 1859, and is the son of William and Mary (Henry) Irish, natives of New York and Vermont, respectively. The grandparents of our subject on his father's side were Rial and Sophia (Jenks) Irish, natives of New York, and they settled in Michigan in 1834 and followed farming. Rial Irish died in 1862. They were the parents of three children—William, the father of our subject, Helen and Cordelia. The grandparents of our subject on the mother's side were Harvey and Sandona Henry, natives of Vermont and New Hampshire, and they were engaged in farming. They were the parents of the following-named children—Sophia, Mary, Charles, James, William and Frank. The parents of our subject were married at Bellows Falls, Vermont, in 1855, and took up their residence in Michigan, where they remained until the father's death in 1860. He was a surveyor by profession. They were the parents of two children—our subject, the only one now living, and Charles.

Mr. Irish, the subject of this biographical review, remained on the home farm with his mother, attending the common schools until he was fifteen years of age. At that period in life, he entered the high school at Birmingham, Oakland county, Michigan, where he remained three years. He then entered the Pontiac high school, and after staying in that institution for one year, entered the Michigan Agricultural College at Lansing, from which he graduated with high honors and received the degree of B. S., in 1882. He then entered the law school at Ann Arbor, where he remained one year. In 1884 he opened an office for the practice of his chosen profession, in Battle Lake, Otter Tail county, Minnesota. He continued in the law and real estate business in that place for two years, and in April, 1886, removed to the city of Detroit, Becker county, Minnesota, where he has since remained. In November, 1888, he was elected county attorney, and has since filled that responsible position, with credit to himself and satisfaction to all concerned. In the spring of 1888 he was elected a member of the village board and also on the school board. In the village he owns a fine residence and also possesses considerable real estate in Otter Tail county.

Mr. Irish was united in marriage on the 5th day of October, 1886, to Miss Edith McConnell, of Chicago, Illinois, and the daughter of Edward and Susan (Colehour) McConnell, natives of Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Irish have been blessed with one child—Genevieve. Our subject belongs to the republican party and is one of the prominent and esteemed citizens of the county and village.

DASHER A. WOODWORTH is the proprietor of one of the leading hotels in Hallock, Kittson county, Minnesota. He was born in Rochester, Minnesota, January 27, 1859.

Mr. Woodworth's parents were J. C. and R. J. (McKnight) Woodworth. The father was a native of New York, and the mother a native of West Virginia. In an early day the parents came to Minnesota, where they lived until 1869, at which time they removed to Iowa. They are now living in Sioux City.

The subject of our sketch remained with his parents during his early life, attending district school. In 1862 he went with his parents to Decorah, Iowa, and lived with them in that place until they removed to Sioux City in 1869. In the spring of 1877 he went to the Black Hills and engaged in freighting between Fort Pierre and Deadwood City, which business he followed until May, 1880. At that time he came to Fergus Falls, Minnesota, bringing with him three teams. During that fall and winter he worked at various kinds of employment, and in the spring went to work on the railroad from Wadena to Breckenridge. He followed the railroad business until November, 1881, when he removed to Pelican Rapids, Minnesota, where he engaged in business for some time; then engaged in the livery business for about a year, after which he was employed at hauling brick and at different kinds of labor. In 1885 he went to Argyle, remaining there but a short time. March 1, 1886, he went to Hallock, Minnesota, where he at once engaged in the hotel business and at which he has continued ever since.

Mr. Woodworth was married in Pelican Rapids, November 15, 1883, to Miss Emma Bruestle, daughter of Conrad and Rosa Bruestle, natives of Germany. One child has blessed this union — Clifford A.

In politics Mr. Woodworth affiliates with the republican party. He is a man of excellent business principles, and holds the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens. His hotel is one of the best the town affords, and his many guests all speak in the highest terms of praise of his excellent qualities as a hotel proprietor.

GEORGE L. DEMING, the present postmaster at Atwater, Kandiyohi county, Minnesota, is one of the leading business men of that place, and will form the subject of our present sketch. He has been prominently identified with the business interests of that locality, and has been foremost in all enterprises which were calculated to aid in the growth and development of the village or surrounding country.

Mr. Deming was born in Vermont in 1823, and is a son of Gad and Bethiah (Woodard) Deming. His parents had a family of nine children, only three of whom, however, are now living. Our subject's childhood days were spent at home and in attendance upon the district schools. When he was eighteen months old his father died, and his mother kept the family together until George L. was eight years old, and then he and the rest of the boys were obliged to shirk for themselves, and were thrown upon their own resources. George followed various avocations; he drove on the canal, worked his way up, and finally became captain of a boat. Later he engaged in the hotel business, and followed that for a number of years in the East, and was postmaster at Shoreham, Vermont, under Abraham Lincoln's administration. In 1867 he came to Minnesota and settled at Belle Plaine, where he became agent for the American Express Company, and also engaged in keeping a hotel. In 1878 he came to Atwater, Kandiyohi county, Minnesota, where he still lives.

Mr. Deming was married in 1847, to Miss Isabelle Moffit, and they became the parents

of four children—William H., George C., Eliza F. and Mary J. William H. is in business in Dakota; George is in St. Paul; Eliza is the wife of J. M. Spicer, the president of the Willmar & Sioux Falls Railway Company; and Mary J. is still at home.

Mr. Deming is a stanch democrat in his political belief, and is one of the leading members of that party in the county. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is highly esteemed as a man of integrity and a valued citizen.

JOHN A. BERG. Prominent among the business men of the village of Belgrade, Minnesota, is the gentleman whose name heads this article, who is engaged in the hardware, lumber and elevator business. He is a native of Norway, born on the 5th day of September, 1845, and is the son of Andrew and Ingeborg Berg, also natives of Norway.

Mr. Berg, the subject of this article, remained in his native land, attending school until he was nineteen years old. In 1864 he emigrated to the United States, and, after landing in New York City, in June, went direct to Dodgeville, Wisconsin, where he enlisted in the Forty-third Wisconsin Infantry, under Colonel Cobb, and served until the 24th of June, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. After his discharge he went to St. Cloud, Minnesota, where he attended school during the winter of 1865 and 1866. In the summer of 1866 he went to Chicago, Illinois, and enlisted in the Twenty-eighth United States Infantry, and was made sergeant. He served three years and was discharged April 20, 1869, in Camden, Arkansas. He then started for Chicago, and came as far as Kandiyohi county, Minnesota, where he engaged in the machinery business. In 1882 he paid a visit to Norway, and after five months' absence returned and took charge of the Northwestern Elevator Company's elevators, as traveling superintendent, for two years. He then resigned, and engaged in the machinery business in Willmar, and in 1886 located in Belgrade, where he opened up in the hardware, lumber and elevator business.

Mr. Berg was married on the 19th of February, 1871, to Miss Ellen Bjorge, and this union has been blessed with eight children — Lotta, Elma, Albert, Willie, Harry, and the following, who are deceased — Olgo Lenora, died 28th of June, 1882, aged one year, three months; Clara Normana, died August 15, 1882, aged three and one-half years, and John Elmor, died July 8, 1884, aged three months. Mrs. Berg passed away October 31, 1887, and was interred in Willmar. Our subject and family belong to the Lutheran church. He is president of the village council, and, while in Kandiyohi county, held the office of county commissioner for two terms. In political matters he affiliates with the republican party. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is a member of Hogg Post, No. 125, Grand Army of the Republic. He is actively interested in all local matters, and is a business man of the strictest integrity and honor.

HERBERT GLAISYER, a prominent pharmacist, of Clay county, Minnesota, is a resident of the village of Hawley, where he is engaged in a general drug business. He is a native of England, born in Brighton, England, on the 3d day of August, 1847, and is the son of Thomas and Phœbe (Lucas) Glaisyer, also natives of that kingdom. The father is a prominent druggist in his native land. The father and mother of our subject were the parents of the following-

named children — Arthur, Herbert, Edith, Alice, Eleanor, Edmund and Harold.

Mr. Glaisyer, the subject of this biographical memoir, received his education in Hartford and Weston, England, where he attended school until he was sixteen years of age. He then studied the drug business until he had completed his chosen profession. He then went to sea, where he was engaged for twelve years, and he then emigrated to the United States, and, after landing, removed to Minnesota, where he located in Clay county, Minnesota, where he has since remained. He settled in Clay county, in 1874, on a tract of land on section 26, Cromwell township, where he remained six or seven years, engaged in a general farming and stock-raising business. He then removed into the village of Hawley, where he opened a drug store, at which he has since been engaged. He is the only druggist in the village and one of the most competent and careful business men in Northern Minnesota. He has held the offices of treasurer, justice of the peace and postmaster.

Mr. Glaisyer was united in marriage on the 3d day of August, 1878, to Miss Emma C. Plummer, and this union has been blessed with the following-named children — Reginald, Lionel, Edith, Victor, Violet and Herburt. Our subject and his family prefer the Episcopalian society. He is a democrat in his political affiliations, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He is actively interested in all local movements, and is a citizen of the strictest honor and integrity, highly esteemed and respected by all who know him.

JOHN H. STRONG, who is engaged in the general merchandising business in the village of Eagle Bend, Todd county, Minnesota, is a native of the State of Kentucky. He was born in Morgan county, on the 28th of December, 1860, and is the son of George and Elizabeth (Ratliff) Strong, natives of Kentucky. The father of our subject was a farmer by occupation and died in the late war. The mother is still living in Missouri. They were the parents of three children, named as follows — John H., Samuel and James.

Mr. Strong, the subject of this biographical article, remained in his native State until 1872, and at the age of twelve years removed with his parents to Harmony, Indiana, where our subject obtained his education. After graduating, with high honors, at the age of nineteen, from the Harmony public schools, he secured a position as clerk in the general merchandise store of Zeller & Riddell, with whom he worked three years. At the expiration of that time he was employed as weighman in a coal mine, at which he was employed three years. In 1886 he emigrated to the West and located in Eagle Bend, Todd county, Minnesota, where he has since remained. He made a flying trip to Dakota, but only remained nine months, returning to Eagle Bend. In 1886 he purchased a farm on section 31, Germania township, Todd county, Minnesota, and commenced general farming operations. He remained upon his farm until July, 1888, at which time he removed to the village of Eagle Bend and purchased the interest of Arthur Van Dyke in the general store of Van Dyke Brothers. The firm has since continued as Van Dyke & Strong, and they are doing an extensive trade. They carry one of the largest stocks in the village and handle a full line of first-class goods.

Mr. Strong was married November 14, 1883, to Miss Nellie Savage, and this union has been blessed with one child—Frank. Mrs. Strong was born in Canada August 28, 1864, and is the daughter of Hugh Savage, an engineer by trade. Mr. Strong is a republican in politics and belongs to the Independ

dent Order of Odd-Fellows. He is one of the leading citizens of the county, and is the assistant postmaster of his village.

HON. MICHAEL J. McDONNELL, who is a justice of the peace, notary public and surveyor, and is also engaged in the real estate business at Graceville, Minnesota, is one of the most prominent citizens of that locality. He is one of the oldest settlers there, and, having been prominently identified with the growth and development of the village and vicinity, he well deserves space in a volume devoted to the representative men of Northern Minnesota.

Mr. McDonnell was born in county Kilkenny, Ireland, September 1, 1843, and is a son of William and Margaret McDonnell. For generations past the McDonnells have been natives of the "Emerald Isle." The mother died when our subject was only six months old. Michael J. was the youngest of the family; he has one sister, who is now Mrs. Ella Kenney, of Traverse county, Minnesota.

In 1848 the family came to the United States and settled in the State of New York, where they remained two years, and in 1850 removed to Dubuque, Iowa, where they remained nine years. At the expiration of that time, in 1859, they settled at St. Louis, Missouri, and in July, 1861, came to Minnesota and located in Houston county. Our subject attended school during all these years and completed his education at St. Louis. Shortly after the war broke out he offered his services in defense of the flag and tried to enlist, but was rejected as he was too young. He remained at home during the summer months and aided in carrying on the home farm, and during the winters taught school. During the last seven years spent in Houston county he also followed surveying. He took an active interest in public affairs, and as a stanch democrat he became one of the most prominent men in public affairs in that part of the State. He was honored with a number of local offices, and for four successive terms, from 1874 to 1877, inclusive, he represented Houston county in the lower house of the Minnesota legislature.

In May, 1878, the village of Graceville, Minnesota, was started as a colony by Bishop Ireland, of St. Paul, and in the fall of this year our subject removed thereto, and has since made it his home. He has always been foremost in every move calculated to benefit that locality, and is one of the leading and most highly respected citizens of the place. He was the first president of the village council, and held the office for four successive years, when he was elected justice of the peace, which office he still holds. He is an honored member of the Catholic church, and also of the Knights of Labor and Ancient Order of Hibernians.

Mr. McDonnell was married to Miss Mary Sullivan, an estimable lady of Houston county, Minnesota, and a daughter of John and Ellen Sullivan. Mr. and Mrs. McDonnell are the parents of seven children — William J., M. E. Grace, Maggie T., John J., Rose M., Athenius H. and Catharine. The second named, M. E. Grace, was the first child born in Graceville, hence the name.

KNUD J. TARALSETH, a prominent and successful merchant of Marshall county, Minnesota, is a resident of the village of Warren, where he is engaged in the general merchandising business. He is a native of Norway, born in Hornindal Bergen Stift, on the 2d day of November, 1848, and is the son of Ole and Olena Taralseth, also

natives of that kingdom. The father and mother of our subject were the parents of the following-named children—two brothers and two sisters—Peder, Harald, Magnhild and Brita, of whom the two youngest children, his sister Brita and himself, emigrated to this country.

Mr. Taralseth, the subject of this biographical sketch, commenced in life for himself at the early age of eight years. And for eight years, until he was sixteen, he was employed as a cattle-boy amid the hills of his native country. In 1864 he entered an apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade, and for five years he worked at the trade during the summers and employed his winter time in fishing. By the time he was twenty-four years old he had saved enough to bring him to the United States, and in 1872 he emigrated for America. After a voyage of twelve days he landed in Quebec, and at once removed to Red Wing, Minnesota, where he secured work on the railroad. He could only get $1.25 per day, and out of this had to board himself. After working one year at this employment he went to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he worked at the carpenter's trade until 1875. He then returned to Norway and remained five months, visiting old familiar scenes. In May, 1875, he again landed on America's shores and after working in Minneapolis, Minnesota, at his trade for three years, he removed to Douglas county, Minnesota. In 1878 he located in Osakis, where he purchased a half interest in a small store, and until 1882 was engaged in that business. He then sold his interest and removed to the village of Warren, Marshall county, Minnesota, where he bought a small building and put in a stock of general merchandise. In the summer of 1888 he erected the large brick block he is now in, and October 1, 1888, removed to his new quarters. He has since been engaged in the general merchandising business and carries a heavy and complete stock of goods. He has a very extensive patronage and is doing the heaviest business of any firm in the village.

Mr. Taralseth was married on the 18th day of April, 1875, to Miss Ranghild Satren, the daughter of Ole and Brita Satren, natives of Norway. Mr. and Mrs. Taralseth have been blessed with the following-named children—Lena, Henry and Ralph. Our subject and his family belong to the Norwegian Lutheran church. Mr. Taralseth has been a member of the village council for six years, village treasurer for two years, etc. He is a member of the Warren Lodge, No. 150, A. F. and A. M. In political matters he affiliates with the republican party, and has taken an active part in county and State politics.

REUBEN F. TATE, of Pelican Rapids, Otter Tail county, Minnesota, was born in Hancock county, Illinois, May 10, 1846. He is the son of Milton A. Tate, of Virginia, and Martha Ann (Broaddus) Tate, of the State of Kentucky. The parents settled in Illinois in 1832, and were married at Macomb, Illinois, in 1835. They afterward settled on a farm near Augusta in Hancock county, where they resided when the subject of this sketch was born. In 1847 the family removed to Rushville, Schuyler county, Illinois, where the early life of our subject was passed and his education was acquired. In February, 1865, he enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment Illinois Infantry, and served in the war until February, 1866, when he was honorably discharged. He then returned to his home in Rushville where he worked several years at the carpenter's trade. In 1869 he went to Fort Scott, Kansas, where he worked at his trade for five years. For two years after that he was engaged in the construction of

bridges and depots on the M. K. & T. Railroad then building through Missouri, Kansas, Indian Territory and Texas. He then returned to Illinois and settled at Knoxville, where he engaged in carpentering and the lumber business. In 1882 he removed to Pelican Rapids, Minnesota, where he still resides, engaged in the retail lumber business, as a member of the firm of R. F. Tate & Co. May 10, 1877, Mr. Tate was married at Aledo, Illinois, to Miss Catharine A. Bitts, a native of the State of Pennsylvania, and this marriage has been blessed with five children, one of which died in infancy. The other four are still living. Our subject and his family belong to the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and Seward Post, No. 91, Grand Army of the Republic. He belonged to the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows in Fort Scott, Kansas. He has held the office of member of the village council and is one of the representative and respected citizens of the village. In political matters he affiliates with the republican party, and is actively interested in local matters.

ALBERT S. McMILLAN, editor and proprietor of the Verndale *Journal*, is one of Wadena county's oldest settlers, having located there in the fall of 1879. He is a native of Ohio, born in Cleveland, on the 19th day of February, 1853, and is the only son of Thomas and Mary (Smith) McMillan, natives of New York. The parents of our subject removed to Iowa in 1862. They were the parents of the following-named children—Eva L. McMillan, Albert S. McMillan and Clara E. McMillan, all of whom are residents of Verndale.

Mr. McMillan, of whom this article treats, remained in his native State until he was nine years of age, when he removed to Iowa with his parents, and settled in Waverly, Bremer county. He remained there attending school until he was seventeen years of age. At that period in life he entered the office of the Waverly *Republican*, and remained with that paper until 1874, when he entered Cornell University, New York, where he remained one year. In 1876 he again went to Waverly, Iowa, and entered the office of the Bremer county *Independent*. He remained in that office as foreman and local editor until the spring of 1879, when he resigned his position and shortly after started for the Northwest, in search of a location. He decided to start a paper in the village of Verndale and returned to Iowa, and from there went to Chicago, Illinois, where he purchased an outfit. He then returned to Verndale, Wadena county, Minnesota, where he established the Verndale *Journal*, which he has since continued to publish. He now has a steam power press, and one of the most completely equipped offices in Northern Minnesota, and is doing an extensive business in job work. The paper has a large circulation throughout Wadena and adjoining counties, and is one of the standard and representative periodicals of that section of the State. In political matters the paper is republican, and is classed as one of the leading political journals of the Park Region. In April, 1883, Mr. McMillan was appointed postmaster, and held that position until June, 1885. During that time he opened a general book store, which he has since continued to carry on in addition to his paper. He is one of the popular and esteemed citizens of the county, and any laudible home enterprise receives his hearty support. In the fall of 1881 he was elected county superintendent of schools, and held the position two years, during which time several new districts were organized, and he did much toward raising the standard of the schools.

In July, 1887, he established a branch office at Motley, Morrison county, and began the publication of the Motley *Register*, a local republican newspaper, of which John T. Drawz, for eight years connected with the Verndale *Journal*, is local editor and manager.

Mr. McMillan was united in marriage on the 25th day of May, 1882, to Miss Eliza J. Dougherty, a native of Pennsylvania, and the daughter of David B. and Eliza (Crail) Dougherty, natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania, respectively. Our subject is an exemplary citizen, and is a man of the strictest honor and integrity, and was one of the charter members of the Congregational church of Verndale. He has a comfortable residence, and one of the finest private libraries in that section of the State.

JAMES R. HARRIS, the oldest settler of the Red River Valley, from Big Stone to Pembina, is at present a farmer of McCauleyville, Wilkin county, Minnesota.

Mr. Harris was born on the 7th day of April, 1838, in Sullivan county, Indiana. His parents were James and Nancy Harris, who were natives of Kentucky and came to Indiana in about 1810. The father followed farming in early life and later was a merchant in Sullivan village, Indiana. He died there in September, 1855. The mother died in 1842. They were the parents of eleven children, eight of whom are now living—Polly C., Josiah C., Jane, Luther R., Madison, Addison W., Julia and James R.

Our subject was educated both in the common schools of Sullivan county and the high school in Sullivan village. At the age of seventeen, in 1855, he left both school and home, and the following spring came to Garden Grove, Decatur county, Iowa. Here he ran the engine in a saw-mill for a short time. From April to July in 1856 he was engaged in bringing a drove of cattle from Iowa to Little Falls, Minnesota. He then took charge of the Foster House in Sauk Rapids, and of which he had full control.

In 1857 he was employed by the Breckenridge Townsite Company. He endured some hardships in coming to the Valley, but under the guide, Bottineau, the company was successful. The present Breckenridge was located and staked out by General T. H. Barrett in 1858. In the spring of this year Mr. Harris came to the region where he now lives. It was then known as Toombs county, afterward Johnson and lastly Wilkin county, in honor of Colonel Wilkins, of the Eighth Minnesota Regiment. Mr. Harris took a claim of 160 acres under the squatters' act, and subsequently purchased land till he now has about 1,000 acres, 430 acres of which are under cultivation and 120 acres in timber land.

At the time of the Indian outbreak in 1862 Mr. Harris, together with his partner, Mr. Whitford, was in Fort Gary. Whitford, while returning alone, met a company of fugitives under the direction of Commodore Kittson; disregarding their advice he continued, and must have met death at the hands of the red-skins, as he was never seen again.

Bently was on the farm and took refuge in the fort. Mr. Harris, in company with eight others, went by the Chippewa country to St. Paul. He was absent now from his claim for about two years.

Mr. Harris was united in marriage in the spring of 1863 with Miss Mary McCarthy, who lived with the settler's family at Fort Abercrombie. Her parents lived at McGregor, in Iowa, and were natives of Ireland. Our subject and wife are the parents of six children—Estelle (deceased), Alfred J., Mary J., Addison, Walter R. and Charles F.

Our subject affiliates with the republican party. He has served his county in the

capacity of sheriff for seven years, and was appointed to that office when the county was organized. He has also been county commissioner, and was the census enumerator in 1870 for the counties of Wilkin, Clay, Polk and Pembina. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. In the winter of 1881 Mr. Harris was sent to Washington by the settlers on the Abercrombie Reservation as their envoy, with a petition to Congress asking that the reservation be restored to the Interior Department and thus be open for actual settlement. He spent about six weeks in Washington, and, mainly through his own and the efforts of representatives of this district, the reservation was thrown open.



CRICK H. JOHNSON, of the firm of C. J. Knutson & Co., dealers in general merchandise, in the village of Kensington, Douglas county, Minnesota, is a native of Sweden. He was born on the 27th of December, 1842, and is the son of John and Anna (Nilson) Knutson, also natives of that kingdom.

Mr. Johnson, the subject of this biographical article, received his education in his native land, where he attended school until he was twenty-one years old. In 1863 he emigrated to the United States and landed at New York City, where he remained a few days, then went to Chicago, Illinois, and worked in a packing house for a short time. Then he secured work on the Moody church, which was in process of erection at that time, and after working three months went to work in the Galena Railroad Company's shops, remaining about three months. At the expiration of that time he went on Lake Michigan as a sailor, and during that trip encountered one of the heaviest storms ever known on the lake. Our subject then returned to Chicago and enlisted, May 28, 1864, in Company H, One Hundred and Thirty-second Illinois Infantry, serving his full time of enlistment and receiving his honorable discharge on October 17, 1864. The following winter he followed wood-cutting in Indiana, and in the spring went back to the lake, where he served as a sailor for four months for Hannah, Lee & Co. In the fall of 1865 he removed to Goodhue county, Minnesota, purchased a farm of 100 acres, and until 1869 engaged in general farming and stock-raising. In the fall of 1869 he went to Kansas with the intention of locating, but, after reaching Salina and not liking the country, went to work for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Company, working for them for four months. He then went to Kansas City, and went via the river to St. Louis, Missouri, and then to Red Wing, Minnesota, where he engaged in the building and grist-mill business with a Mr. Boynton for about one year and a half. At the expiration of that time our subject went to Stevens county, Minnesota, where he worked for twelve years for the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company, as section foreman. He then returned to Goodhue county, Minnesota, and in the following spring went to the Pacific coast, visiting San Francisco, Portland and other places. Upon his return to Minnesota he went to work for the Manitoba Railroad Company, and after remaining with them for eight months went to Glendive, Montana, to work for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, but not liking it there returned to St. Paul and resumed work for the Manitoba Company. After two years he went to Traverse county and took a farm and for two years engaged in that industry. In 1887 he went to White Rock, Dakota Territory, and took charge of a warehouse for C. J. Knutson & Company, spending part of the time there and the rest in the store. In 1888 he returned to Kensington, where he has

remained ever since. He is one of the prominent business men in the village and is doing a good business.

Mr. Johnson was united in marriage December 27, 1867, to Miss Ingra Ringdahl, and this union has been blessed with three children, named as follows—Edward H., Richard J. and Ebbe V. Our subject and family are devoted members of the Lutheran church. In political matters he affiliates with the republican party, and belongs to C. H. Hunter Post, No. 114, Grand Army of the Republic.

CHRIST BJORGE, the well-known and efficient postmaster in the village of Lake Park, Becker county, Minnesota, is a native of the kingdom of Norway. He was born in Norway, on the 6th day of October, 1850, and is the son of Erick and Mary (Christenson) Bjorge, also natives of Norway. The father and mother of our subject were farmers in the Old World and emigrated to the United States in 1864. They settled in Wisconsin, where they remained six years, then removing to Minnesota and settling in Becker county, where the father is still living. The mother died in 1866. The father is a democrat and an old pioneer of the county. He and his family belong to the Lutheran church. The father and mother of our subject were the parents of ten children, nine of whom are now living, named as follows—Elsie, Ole, Annie, Christ, Mathias, Edward, Ida, Engeborg, Hannah and Iver.

Mr. Bjorge, the subject of this biographical article, remained in his native land, attending school and early in life embracing those principals of industry and integrity, which so distinguish the nationality from which he springs. In 1866, or at the age of sixteen years, our subject emigrated with his parents to the United States, and after a voyage of twenty days landed in New York. He went directly to Wisconsin where he settled in Vernon county, with his parents, who engaged in farming. In 1870 they removed to Becker county, Minnesota, where our subject purchased 260 acres of land in Lake Park township, and resided there, engaged in agricultural pursuits, for ten years. At the expiration of that time he was appointed postmaster, and has since continued to fill the office, with credit to himself and satisfaction to all concerned. In 1885 he erected the present substantial postoffice building, and put in a stock of furniture, which he has since handled in connection with his official duties. He has been one of the most successful stock-raisers in the county, and now owns an imported stallion, which cost $1,700. This horse was the winner of the second prize at the State fair, and is one of the best blooded animals in the Northwest.

Mr. Bjorge was united in marriage on the 28th day of October, 1875, to Miss Dinah Hamre, a native of Goodhue county, Minnesota, and the daughter of John and Emily Hamre, natives of Norway. Mr. and Mrs. Bjorge have been blessed with the following named children—Edwin, Julia, Annie and Oscar. Our subject and his family sympathize with the Lutheran church. In political matters he affiliates with the democratic party, and is actively, interested in all local matters. He is a man of the utmost honor and integrity and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

DANIEL PATTERSON, proprietor of the American House, in the village of St. Hilaire, Polk county, Minnesota, is a native of Scotland. He was born in Iverness shire, Scotland, on the 14th of April, 1849, and is the son of Daniel and Anna (McCay) Patterson, also natives of Scotland.

Mr. Patterson, the subject of this sketch, remained at home until he was eight years old, when he commenced in life for himself. He secured a position in a nail factory, where he worked for two years, and then entered an apprenticeship to the baker's trade at which he worked four years. He then worked as a journeyman until 1868, when he emigrated to Canada, where he remained until July, 1870, when he removed to the States and located in Chicago, Illinois, where he worked at his trade for a few months, then going to Madison, Wisconsin, and there he remained eight months. He then in the spring of 1871 went with a steam shovel on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. He followed that business until July, when he went to St. Charles, Minnesota, and worked for farmers through harvest, then he went to St. Cloud, Minnesota, and worked at log driving on the Mississippi river for a lumber company until in the spring. He then took a contract with the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to cut and clear their right of way, and was thus employed all summer. Then he engaged in log driving for two or three years, after which he removed to Becker county, Minnesota, where he remained for several years, engaged in farming. He then sold his farm and removed into the village of St. Hilaire, Polk county, Minnesota, where he pre-empted 160 acres of land on section 19, River Falls township, where he lived two years. At the expiration of that time he sold out and settled in the village of St. Hilaire where he established a livery stable, which he has since operated. In the spring of 1884 he opened the American House, and since that time has been actively engaged in the hotel business. He is one of the popular landlords in the county and runs a first-class house. He is the proprietor of one of the best livery stables in the village and gives general satisfaction in all his business relations and transactions.

Mr. Patterson was married on the 14th of November, 1883, to Miss Anna Peterson, and this union has been blessed with three children, named as follows — Catharine, Rose (deceased), and Mabel. Our subject has held the offices of supervisor, constable and notary public. He is a republican in his political affiliations, and is a member of the Knights of Honor. He also devotes considerable attention to making collections, and he is first-class in this line, being able to guarantee satisfaction to his patrons.

THEODORE O. SJORDAL is a member of the firm of Bjorge & Sjordal, dealers in general merchandise and wood in the village of Underwood, Otter Tail county, Minnesota. He was born in Norway, December 24, 1861.

Theodore's parents were Ole T. and Gurianna J. (Sindly) Sjordal, both of whom were natives of Norway. The father came to America in 1868, and settled in Minneapolis, Minnesota, engaging at the lumber business and other lines of general work. In 1870 the family joined the father in Minneapolis, after a long journey from their native land. In the spring of 1871 the entire family removed to Otter Tail county, Minnesota, settling in the town of Swerdrup, where they took a Government homestead and engaged in farming, which business he is still following. The father is one of the prominent citizens of his town and is very successful in his farming operations.

Theodore Sjordal remained at home helping on the farm and attending school until he was about twenty-two years of age; then in 1883 he went to Pelican Rapids, Minnesota. Here he became a photographer and followed that business for about a year and a half. He then returned home and soon afterward was married. He then rented a

farm and in connection therewith engaged in buying and selling wood. Continuing in these lines for one and a half years he then formed the partnership mentioned at the opening of this sketch and which has continued up to the present time. This firm does a large and increasing business and are continually enlarging their stock. They carry a stock of $2,000, and are also agents for various steamship lines to the old country.

Mr. Sjordal was married July 15, 1885, to Inga J. Lein, by whom he has had two children — Almer T. and Conrad T.

Mr. Sjordal is a man of good business qualities and has been successful in whatsoever he has engaged. Possessed of a good common school education, and being well read he is a capable business man. In politics he affiliates with the republican party, and he and family are members of the Unitarian church. Mr. Sjordal is the present postmaster of his town and has also held the position of constable one term.

PROF. ANGUS HAINES, who will form the subject of our present article, is the heaviest merchant in the new town of Paynesville, a thriving and prosperous village in the southwestern part of Stearns county, Minnesota. He is one of the best known and leading men in the central part of the State. One of the founders of the town in which he lives, he has been prominently identified with its history, and no man has done more to aid in the growth and development of this vicinity than has he. Energetic, enterprising and liberal, every beneficial move or project receives his earnest support and encouragement, and he has always been a leader in public enterprises wherever he has been.

Angus Haines was born on the 5th day of February, 1843, near Toronto, Canada. His father, William Haines, was also a native of Canada; but his grandparents were from the Old World—the grandmother being a native of Scotland, the grandfather of Germany. The life of William Haines has been devoted principally to farming, although for some years he followed lumbering. He is still living, now a resident of Paynesville. His wife, the mother of Angus Haines, died here in 1870.

Our subject, Angus Haines, grew to manhood in his native Province, receiving the same training as to integrity, economy and industry, which is so characteristic of his race. Until he had attained the age of seventeen he attended school, and then taught his first term of school in Cartwright, Canada. He then came west with his parents to Kankakee county, Illinois, and was there engaged in teaching district schools for four years. At the expiration of that time he took a course in the State Normal University at Normal, Illinois, after which he became principal of the schools at Kankakee, Illinois, serving for two years. He then became principal of the schools of Momence, Illinois, and two years later, in 1872, he came to St. Cloud, Minnesota. He there became principal of the city schools, in which responsible position he served for four years. He then removed to Litchfield, and for ten years served as principal of the schools at that place, and did a great deal toward building up the schools and raising the grade of the educational institutions in that city. At the expiration of that time he gave up his profession, and has since devoted his attention to mercantile pursuits. In the meantime, however, before leaving his profession, he had engaged in merchandising in the old town of Paynesville, and his store there at one time was robbed of $1,100 worth of dry goods. The thieves were captured about six months later. When the Minneapolis & Pacific Railway was built the new

town of Paynesville was platted on land belonging to a brother of our subject. Professor Haines at once moved his store to the new town, and has since remained there, being one of the most active in advancing the interests of the new village. He carries a complete and extensive stock of goods, invoicing about $15,000, and his strict integrity and honorable business methods have won him an extensive trade.

Professor Haines was married in September, 1876, to Miss Sarah Whittemore, the daughter of a banker in Kankakee, Illinois. They became the parents of two children, who are now living — Hiram A. and Sarah A. Mrs. Haines died May 10, 1888, at Kankakee, Illinois, and was buried in the family burial lot. Her health had failed, and she had returned to Illinois on a visit.

EDWARD GUMMER, of the firm of Gummer & Chilton, leading general merchants of the village of Frazee City, Minnesota, is one of the prominent citizens of that section of Minnesota. He is a native of Canada, born in Ontario, on the 2d day of March, 1864, and is the son of John and Almena (Chilton) Gummer, natives also of Ontario. The parents removed to Frazee City, Minnesota, in 1882, where they are now living a retired life. They had a family of the following-named children—Emma, Edward, Edgerton and Ella.

Edward Gummer, the subject of this biographical sketch, received his education in Queen's College, Kingston, Ontario, where he attended school until he was seventeen years old. He then removed to Minnesota, and located in Frazee City, Minnesota, where he secured a position as clerk in the general store of Campbell & Chilton, with whom he remained three years. At the expiration of that time he went to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he took a course in the St. Paul Business College. He then returned to the village of Frazee City, and purchased Mr. Campbell's interest in the general store, and since that time has been engaged in the business with Mr. Chilton, they being the leading general firm in the village. Mr. Gummer was elected to the office of village treasurer, in January, 1889, which position, he still holds. He is a republican in his political affiliations and is actively interested with the movements of that party. He owns 300 acres of fine land in Hobart township, Otter Tail county, which is well improved and which he now rents. He is one of the leading young business men of the village and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

THEODORE L. BENNEWITZ. The subject of this biographical sketch is a resident of the village of Argyle, Marshall county, Minnesota, where he is extensively engaged in a general hardware and machine business. He is a native of the State of Wisconsin, born in Ottawa, Waukesha county, Wisconsin, on the 8th day of January, 1854, and is the son of Hon. John C. and Mary (Huegelman) Bennewitz, natives of Germany and kingdom of Prussia. The grandparents of our subject, on the father's side, were Henry and Elizabeth (Kieger) Bennewitz, natives of Germany, and on the mother's side, Zacharias and Mary (Palterman) Huegelman. Our subject's father is a resident of the village of Argyle, Minnesota, where he is engaged in the lumber business. An extended review of his life will be found in another department of this work.

Mr. Bennewitz, of whom this article treats, was united in marriage on the 13th day of September, 1882, to Miss Estella Bayrell of Red Wing, Minnesota, the daughter of Chris-

topher and Seliciti (Malvousen) Bayrell. Mr. and Mrs. Bennewitz have been blessed with two children—Cleveland Arthur and Violet Theodora, who died August 28, 1888. In political matters our subject affiliates with the democratic party.

ALBERT W. MOTT. Prominent among the merchants of Polk county, Minnesota, is the subject of this sketch, a resident of the village of Fertile, where he is engaged in the general merchandising business. He is a native of Michigan, born in Wayne county, on the 14th day of December, 1852, and is the son of Joseph C. and Amy (Mason) Mott, natives of New York. The father is now engaged in farming near Sauk Centre, Minnesota, where he moved in 1867. The father and mother of our subject are the parents of four children—Albert W., Nelson A. and two who died in infancy.

Mr. Mott, our present subject, remained in his native State until he was fifteen years of age. During that time, he remained on the home farm and attended school until 1867, when he removed with his parents to Minnesota and settled near Sauk Centre, where our subject remained on the farm, which his father had purchased, for five or six years. He drove a team two summers on the Northern Pacific Railroad, at the time of its construction. He received a fair education, and until he had attained the age of twenty-one was engaged in various occupations, such as teaming, farming, etc., and was with the Government Survey on boundary line to mountains. He then returned to Sauk Centre and bought a farm six miles south of the village, and after engaging in farming for two years, removed to Ada, Minnesota, where he put in a stock of general merchandise and continued in business for three years. At the expiration of that time he took a homestead one mile from Ada, and for the next four years was engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He then removed into Ada and went into the grocery business in partnership with G. L. Thorp, and after continuing the business for one year they removed their stock of goods to Beltrami, Minnesota, and erected a large store, and put in a complete stock of groceries. In addition, they engaged in the general merchandising and lumber business, and farm machinery. After remaining in the business in Beltrami for three years, our subject went to Fertile, Polk county, Minnesota, and put in a general stock of goods. In 1888 he sold his interest in the store at Beltrami, and since that time has been engaged in the business in Fertile. He has the best class of patronage and is doing a successful and increasing business.

Mr. Mott was married August 3, 1878, to Miss Mary E. Loomer, a daughter of Albert and Mary (Rolands) Loomer, natives of New York and Wales, respectively. This union has been blessed with two children—Alfred E. and Albert G. Our subject has held the offices of town clerk, chairman of board of supervisors, postmaster, member of village council, etc. He is a democrat in politics and highly esteemed by all who know him.

DR. J. J. STONE, one of the leading and successful practitioners of the Red River Valley, is a resident of the village of Argyle, Marshall county, Minnesota, where he is engaged in his professional duties. He is a native of Vermont, born in Arlington, Bennington county, Vermont, on the 17th day of August, 1827, and is the son of Ethan and Agnes (Rule) Stone, natives of New England and Scotland.

Mr. Stone remained at home, and attended the common schools and seminary until he

was twenty-two years of age, when he commenced in life for himself. He took a contract on the railroad, at which he worked for two or three years, when the company failed and he lost about all he had. In 1853 he went to Tiffin, Ohio, and after remaining there a short time, removed to Goshen, Elkhart county, Indiana, where he was engaged in the drug business and various things for some time. He then removed to Wabasha, Minnesota, where he pre-empted a claim and engaged in farming for some little time. He then secured a position in a drug store in which he worked from 1857 until 1866. In 1864 he enlisted in Battery G, Minnesota Heavy Artillery, and went South. He was detailed as hospital steward and soon afterward commissioned as assistant surgeon. He received his honorable discharge in November, 1865, at Fort Snelling, Minnesota. He then returned to Wabasha, purchased a drug store and, in partnership with Mr. Whitmore, continued in business one year. He then bought Whitmore's interest, and until 1880 continued alone in the business. He was then burned out and lost $20,000. Mr. Stone then entered the medical profession with Dr. Milligan, with whom he remained until 1882. In 1882 he removed to Marshall county, Minnesota, and settled in Argyle, where he built a store and engaged in the drug business. His equal partner was Mr. Whitlock, who died in 1882, and his interest was purchased by Louis Troutman. In 1882 our subject purchased his partner's interest, and in 1884 sold the stock to Hazel and Gilbertson. Our subject owns over 1,500 acres of land in the county and a claim of 280 acres in Oregon. He also owned one and one-half sections in Nebraska, which he has recently sold, and owns two in Iowa and one and one-half sections in Kansas, also several lots in Grant's Pass, Oregon. He is extensively engaged in farming and is one of the leading physicians in the county. He owns a drug store in Grant's Pass, Oregon, where his wife is managing the business.

Dr. Stone was married in Troy, New York, October 18, 1852, to Miss Catharine M. Squier. He has held the office of county physician and is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Chapter and Commandry, A. F. and A. M. In political matters the Doctor affiliates with the republican party. He is well known throughout this region, and commands a large and increasing practice.

The Doctor has also practiced medicine in California. He went in 1872 to San Diego, California, but was obliged to return on account of the dishonesty of the party to whom the drug store in Wabasha was sold. He sold his property in San Diego in 1879, and returned to Minnesota.

LED. DAVISON, proprietor and editor of the *Bulletin*, a democratic periodical published in the village of Perham, Otter Tail county, Minnesota, is one of the well-known and successful men in the northern part of the State. He is a native of the State of New York, born in Buffalo, Erie county, New York, on the 21st day of August, 1851, and is the son of George and Hannah (Fisher) Davison, natives of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Davison, of whom this biographical sketch treats, went to Hamilton, Ontario, after his mother's death in 1853, and as his father had removed to East Saginaw, Michigan, our subject remained with his uncle, until he had attained the age of nine years. He then commenced his career as a printer and entered an office in East Saginaw, Michigan, on the 12th day of July, 1860, where he remained nine years, working first as an apprentice and then as a journeyman. In 1869 he went to Detroit, Michigan, where he took charge of the press-room on the

Detroit Daily *Free Press*. In 1870 he removed to Grand Rapids, Michigan, and established a job office in connection with the Grand Rapids *Times*. After remaining there about two years, in May, 1872, he sold out, and until the following October took a trip in search of a good location. He finally reached Minneapolis, where he secured the position as foreman of the *Tribune* job department. He was then placed on the road, and until 1875 was thus employed. In 1875 he went to Detroit, Becker county, Minnesota, and purchased the Detroit *Record*, which he operated for one year. He then returned to Minneapolis and established a job office, and in November, 1880, sold out, and in 1882 went to Valley City, Dakota, where he, in connection with Mr. Baxter, established the Barnes County *Record*, but he purchased Mr. Baxter's interest the same year. He remained in that place until April, 1887, when he sold out and removed to Perham, Otter Tail county, Minnesota, purchasing the Perham *Bulletin* of E. H. Love, and has since carried on the business. The paper is one of the best local papers in the county, and its circulation extends through that and surrounding counties.

Mr. Davison was married in December, 1875, to Miss Caroline Morse, and this union has been blessed with one child — Edna, born May 2, 1877. Our subject is a democrat in his political affiliations, and is a member of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows. He is the present justice of the peace of Perham, and is one of the prominent citizens of this portion of the State.

JOHN RANNIE LOGAN, M. D., C. M., M. R. C. S. ENG., is one of the leading and most successful medical practitioners in the northern part of the Red River Valley. He is a resident of the city of Grand Forks, North Dakota, where he is engaged in his profession. He is a native of the Dominion of Canada, born in Cartwright, county Durham, Dominion of Canada, on the 3d day of June, 1865, and is the son of the Rev. William and Margaret (Rannie) Logan, natives of Aberdeen, Scotland.

At the age of three years Mr. Logan removed, with his parents, to Fenelon Falls, Canada, where he received private tutorship until he had attained the age of twelve years. He then entered Trinity College, in Port Hope, Ontario, where he remained three years, and then entered the medical department of that college, from which he graduated with the highest honor—the University gold medal—in 1885. He treated a small-pox epidemic, for the Canadian Government, in Hungerford, county Hastings, Canada, in 1884. There were about 250 cases, and as they were mostly composed of the French or Irish classes, he had hard work to vaccinate them all, as they were ignorant and superstitious to an unusual degree. After his graduation he went to London, England, and for eighteen months attended the London Hospital, graduating before the Royal College of Surgeons. He remained in the hospital until the following spring, when he made a trip through Scotland and Ireland, and then went to New York City, where he spent a couple of months in visiting the different hospitals, and studying the different stages of diseases. In 1886 he went to Seattle, Washington Territory, and after visiting various towns and lumber camps in Washington Territory and California, returned to Dakota, settling in Ardock in August, 1886, where he remained, in partnership with Dr. Montgomery, engaged in medical work, until October, 1887, when he removed to Grand Forks, North Dakota, where he resumed his profession, in partnership with H. M. Wheeler, M. D., with whom he has since remained. They are among the

leading and prominent practitioners in the county, and are widely known throughout that part of the State.

The Doctor was married in Ardock, on the 2d day of May, 1888, to Miss Lillian Jacobi, daughter of E. R. and Ellen (Stevenson) Jacobi, natives of Germany and Ireland, respectively. In January, 1889, Dr. Logan was appointed county physician, in the duties of which he is actively engaged in connection with his other practice. He is a man of the strictest integrity and honor, and is highly esteemed by all who know him, both professionally and as an exemplary citizen.

OLIVER PETTIER, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser of Round Prairie township, Todd county, Minnesota, is a resident of section 20. He is a native of Canada, born in Montreal, on the 8th day of September, 1827, and is the son of Peter and Angeline (Manger) Pettier, also natives of the Dominion of Canada. The father and mother of our subject, who were farmers in Canada, are now dead. They were the parents of the following-named children—Peter, Sarah, Robert, Oliver, Euphena, Micheal, Moses, Mary, Phileman, Alice, Margret and Alice.

Mr. Pettier, the subject of this biographical sketch, is what may be termed a self-made man. There being no educational facilities in his native neighborhood, his education was drawn from practical life. When young he entered an apprenticeship to the stone-mason's trade, and continued at this until 1849. In that year he came to the United States, and located in St. Paul, Minnesota, where he worked at his trade for two or three years and then removed to Scott county, Minnesota. He remained there seven years, working on his farm. At the expiration of that time he removed to Sibley county, where he was engaged in farming. In 1878 he came to Todd county, and settled in Round Prairie township, on section 20, where he has since remained. He is one of the most extensive farmers in the county and devotes a large share of his time to stock-raising. He has a fine well-cultivated farm of one hundred and sixty acres, with good building improvements.

Mr. Pettier was united in marriage on the 16th day of July, 1862, to Miss Herriette Henriomnet, and this union has been blessed with two children, named as follows—Walter and Oliver. Mrs. Pettier passed away from the scenes of earth to her final reward in 1867. She was an estimable lady and her loss was deeply regretted by all who knew her. Walter is teaching school in Todd county, and is having the best of success with his school. Oliver is attending the normal school at Lebanon, Ohio. Mr. Pettier is an independent in politics, reserving the right to vote for the best man regardless of party lines. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Long Prairie Lodge, No. 159. He is an esteemed citizen and a man of integrity and honor, his word being as good as his bond.

JOHN I. PLACE, attorney and counselor-at-law, in the village of Wheaton, is one of the prominent lawyers of Traverse county, Minnesota. He is a native of Illinois, born in Lena, Stevenson county, Illinois, on the 10th day of February, 1851, and is the son of Joseph and Harriett (Colyer) Place, natives of Vermont and New York, respectively. The father died in 1860, and the mother is living with our subject, at the age of seventy-six years. They were the parents of the following-named children—Mary S., Wm. H., John I., Christina and Sarah C.

Mr. Place, the subject of this biographical review, received his education in Broadhead,

Wisconsin, and in 1875 removed to Minnesota, and in 1876 settled in Red Wing, where he remained until 1880, teaching school in the rural districts. He then went to Big Stone City, Dakota Territory, and took a pre-emption near Big Stone Lake, and, after proving up on the same, sold it, and in 1881 went to Brown's Valley, where he engaged in the insurance, loan and collection business. Then Mr. Place began reading law with his brother, and in the fall of 1886 was admitted to the bar. In the spring of 1885 he had removed to the village of Wheaton, Traverse county, Minnesota, and opened a loan, insurance and collection office. In that year he took land in the county, and in connection with his professional work, is engaged in farming. After being admitted to the bar in 1886 he began the practice of law in Wheaton, where he has since remained. He is actively engaged in the profession, and devotes special attention to loans, insurance and collections. In the fall of 1888 he was elected to the office of county attorney on the republican ticket, and was also endorsed by the democratic county convention. He is one of the leading attorneys of the place, and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

Mr. Place was united in marriage in July, 1882, to Miss Kate Sensorbox, of La Crosse, Wisconsin, the daughter of Capt. C. E. Sensorbox, an old Mississippi steamboat captain. Mr. and Mrs. Place in this union have been blessed with four children, named as follows—Minnie A., John I., Jr., Mable Viola (deceased), and Ruby May. Our subject is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Brown's Valley Lodge, No. 153. He is actively interested in local matters, and is an adherent to the principles of the republican party. A thorough lawyer and an able speaker, he has built up an extensive practice. A man of the strictest integrity, he stands high both in a professional sense and as an exemplary citizen.

FRANK D. HARTSON, a leading attorney and real estate dealer of Pembina, Dakota, was born in Mexico, Oswego county, New York, May 10, 1859. His parents were John D. and Harriet R. (Downing) Hartson, natives of New York. His mother was the daughter of Jude Levi and Rosina (Gage) Downing.

The subject of our sketch remained at home with his parents until he was sixteen years of age. Prior to this age he had been attending school and preparing himself for college in the Mexico Academy. On reaching the above-mentioned age he entered Hamilton College, at Clinton, New York, which institution he attended until his graduation therefrom in the spring of 1880. His educational training was thorough and effective, and he graduated with the highest honors, receiving the degree of A. B. He then attended the law department of the same institution, from which he graduated one year later. He then entered the law office of Judge M. L. Wright, of the town of Mexico, New York, and continued his studies, being admitted to the bar at a session of the supreme court in October, 1882. In January, 1883, he turned his steps westward, coming to Grand Forks, North Dakota, where he was admitted to the Territorial bar. The same month he came to Pembina, opened a law and real estate office, and engaged in the law and real estate business, at which he has continued more or less ever since, with the exception of one year, when he acted as clerk of the district court. Mr. Hartson has built up quite a large and profitable law and real estate business and has business come to him in the real estate line from all parts of the county. He has not confined himself exclusively to the practice of law, but has lately given more of his attention to real estate and loans. His educational advantages were such as to prepare him thoroughly for the duties of his profes-

sion, and he is known by all his friends as a well-posted lawyer and a responsible and ready dealer in real estate. His legal and real estate business is performed with precision and dispatch, and his deepest energy and strongest thought are enlisted in close application to all the business which comes to his hands. Mr. Hartson is also identified quite largely with farming interests, and the success of the farming community of Pembina county will be of great and substantial benefit to the subject of this sketch.

FRANK W. PETERSON is one of the enterprising citizens of the village of Stephen, Marshall county, Minnesota. He has for some time been dealing extensively in cattle, besides running his saloon in the village. Mr. Peterson is a native of Sweden, and was born September 21, 1850, in Smoland, near Wexio. His parents were Peter Svenson and Eva (Abramson) Svenson, natives of Sweden.

Mr. Peterson remained at home on the farm until he was about sixteen years of age, when he removed to Germany, where he followed farming during most of the time until 1871, working during one summer for the Government. In the fall of 1871 he returned to his home in Sweden, and remained with his parents until the following spring. He then went to work on the railroad cutting stone for bridge work in Stockholm and other cities, and continued at that occupation until 1875. Six months thereafter were spent in the mountains at work in the copper and silver mines. From thence he went to Sosburg, where he was foreman of a gang of bridge builders. Three years were spent in work at that place, and, some time later, in putting up three large bridges near Frederickshald. He then concluded to try his fortune in America, so he took ship and came to the United States, finding work at Richville, Pennsylvania, cutting stone for a court house. He remained three months at Richville and then went to Chicago, Illinois, and worked at his trade until a short time before Christmas, 1879. Removing to Northern Michigan he went to work in the Republic Mines. He worked in the mines until spring and then went to Minneapolis, where he helped lay the first stone for the large Pillsbury Mill. Three months were spent at work in Minneapolis; thence removing to St. Paul, he worked at stone-cutting until fall. Next he went West into the Territory of Montana with a railroad exploring party. His experience on this trip was very bitter and will never be forgotten by Mr. Peterson. He was caught in a Northwest blizzard and had his hands and one foot so badly frozen that he was unable to do anything for six months. After this time he went out prospecting and remained in Montana until 1880, going, in that year, to Sauk Rapids, Minnesota, where he found work at his trade. He cut part of the stone for the Bismarck bridge over the Missouri river, and also worked on the Mississippi river bridge at St. Cloud, Minnesota. He continued working for the same company until in 1881, when he went to Hallock, in Northern Minnesota, on a hunting expedition of three months' duration. He had excellent sport and won the laurels by killing the first elk ever brought into Hallock. He had three companions with him on this trip. Next he returned to St. Cloud, where he worked at his trade for his former employers during the year following. Then in the summer of 1882 he went to Minneapolis and worked at bridge work until in the fall, when he went to Hallock to engage in the saloon business. In January, 1883, he removed to the town of Stephen, Marshall county, Minnesota, and opened a saloon, which business he has conducted ever since. He built and owns the West Hotel, a valuable piece of property.

Mr. Peterson was married at Crookston, January 21, 1883, to Miss Jennie Ingalls, daughter of Thomas and Anna Ingalls. This union has been blessed with three children, one of whom is living—Frank. Mabel and William are dead.

Mr. Peterson has been very successful in his business ventures, and has accumulated considerable property. He is a man of wide experience and an attentive reader of human nature. When in Hallock he was village constable, and has been a village trustee in Stephen for two years. He was a charter member of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows Lodge at Stephen, and is a leading member of the Swedish Lutheran church. Mr. Peterson has been prominent in all means advanced for the improvement of his adopted town. He was the first man to lay out the streets in the village.

S. G. ROBERTSON, a prosperous and influential member of the farming community of the Park Regions of Minnesota, is a resident of section 21, Wadena township, Wadena county, Minnesota. He is a native of Tennessee, born in Fentress county, on the 31st day of March 1828, and is the son of Isaac R. and Sarah (Helm) Robertson, natives of Tennessee. The father and mother of our subject were the parents of the following-named children—John H., Lewis C., Stokely G., Solomon, Moses, Julia, Adam, Jonathan and Sarah.

Mr. Robertson, the subject of this memoir, remained in his native State but a few years, and at an early age removed with his parents to Lafayette county, Wisconsin, where our subject remained thirteen or fourteen years, attending the common schools of that State. During his odd hours he worked at the mechanic's trade, and after completing his apprenticeship he worked at his trade for a number of years in the State of Wisconsin. In 1862 he removed to Minnesota, and settled in Blue Earth county, where he worked at his trade until the spring of 1871. He then decided to seek new fields for his efforts, and accordingly started overland for the Northwest. He drove through to Douglas county, Minnesota, where he took a claim and erected a log shanty, with sod roof, living there and enduring the hardships and privations of pioneer life for about six years. In 1877 he sold his farm and moved to Wisconsin, and settled in Hursey, where he engaged in the lumber business for a number of years. In the month of July, 1880, he returned to Minnesota and located in Wadena county, where he took his present farm. He has since resided upon his place, engaged in general farming and stock-raising operations. He is one of the most successful farmers in the county, and bears the respect of all who know him. His youngest son, Stephen A., has become a partner in the business.

Mr. Robertson was married on the 11th day of April, 1850, to Miss Lavina Rima, a native of Ohio. This union has been blessed with the following-named children—Euphemia, wife of J. H. Brady; Spencer, Sarah, wife of G. Fires; Stokely G., Jr., and Stephen A. All are living near by, except Spencer, who is in Montana. Mr. Robertson is an adherent to the principles of the "best men party." He has a fine farm of 160 acres under good cultivation and with good building improvements. He is a hard worker, and has been and is closely identified with all local improvements.

REV. LOUIS G. ALMEN, of New London, Kandiyohi county, Minnesota, is pastor of the Swedish Lutheran Nest Lake church. He came here in 1879, and has since remained, accomplishing much good in

the cause. During the first eight years here he also served the Mamre-lunds Swedish Lutheran church. His present congregation consists of 230 communicants and about 450 members in all. The society owns a church edifice and ten acres platted into town lots. This congregation was organized in 1858 under the name of the Swedish Lutheran Nest Lake Congregation. It was dissolved at the time of the Indian outbreak, but was soon reorganized, and has been maintained ever since. Reverend Almen has been closely identified with the growth and development of this organization; and its present prosperous and excellent condition is due in no small measure to his zeal, energy and management.

Rev. Louis G. Almen was born on the 30th of March, 1846, in Tosso Parish, Province of Dahlsland, in the central part of Sweden, and is a son of Peter and Mary Peterson. His parents had a family of twelve children, ten boys and two girls, all of whom grew to manhood and womanhood, although four of the family are now deceased. Five of them —Johannes P., Isaac, Peter, Charles and John M.—are farmers in Walsh county, Dakota. The surviving sister, Annie, lives in Phelps county, Nebraska, while one brother is still in Sweden.

Louis G. Almen, whose name heads this article, grew to manhood in the land of his birth. In 1870 he came to the United States, and found employment at Red Wing, Minnesota, where he worked by the month and also attended the public schools during the winter of 1870–71. The following spring he engaged in working on the railroad, and soon afterward took a contract in the Wisconsin pineries for Staples, Beans & Co., of Stillwater. During the following summer he worked in the Red River Valley, taking several sub-contracts under DeGraff, Wallace & Co., the railroad contractors. Early in January, 1873, he entered the Augustana College and Theological Seminary, of Rock Island, Illinois, from which he was graduated with honors in 1876. He was ordained to the ministry in Jamestown, New York, at the annual convention of the Scandinavian Lutheran Augustana Synod. His first charge was at Beaver, Iroquois county, Illinois, where he remained about three years. At the expiration of that time he accepted a call from the Minnesota conference and became a traveling missionary in Renville, Chippewa, Yellow Medicine, and Lac-qui-parle counties, Minnesota. This he continued for one year and he then accepted a call to his present charge.

Mr. Almer is a thorough scholar, a close student, an able writer and an eloquent pulpit orator. During the past five years he has been editor of the church and temperance departments of the *Skaffaren*, a Swedish newspaper of wide reputation, published at St. Paul. He is a strong advocate of temperance on the non-partisan plan. He was one of the principal originators of the Swedish National Temperance Society, and was president the first two years of its existence, or as long as it remained a non-partisan organization.

Our subject was married December 1, 1876, to Alice C. Johnson, a native of Sweden, and they have been the parents of six children, two boys and four girls,—Gustaf Theodore, Ansgarius Laurentius, Hannah Theodora, Louisa Victoria, Bertha Alethea, and Christina Constantia. The youngest, Christina C., died February 4, 1889.

WILLIAM ADELBERT WALLACE, a resident of Warren, Marshall county, Minnesota, is one of the most prominent citizens as well as one of the pioneers of the Red River Valley. He has the honor of having broken the first furrow in Marshall

county, and having helped to organize that county, his name is prominently identified with its official history in many ways.

Mr. Wallace is a son of Daniel and Roxy (Putnam) Wallace, both of whom were natives of Vermont. His mother was a lineal descendant of Gen. Israel Putnam. Daniel Wallace's father was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, enlisting when only sixteen, and served all through the hostilities. He died at Adams, Jefferson county, New York, being over ninety-eight years of age. He was a descendant of General William Wallace, of Scotland.

William A. Wallace, whose name heads this article, was born in Adams, Jefferson county, New York, August 25, 1833. He lived at home with his parents and aided in carrying on the farm. When he was seventeen years old the family removed to Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, where the father bought a farm. Our subject remained at home there for two years, then for several years he followed various occupations, such as teaming on the Plank road, lumbering, running a notion wagon, working in a sawmill, etc. In the meantime, however, in June, 1856, he came to Minnesota and took a pre-emption at Rice Lake, Merton township, Steele county. There he made his home for five years, but never worked it as a farm. The first winter he worked at carpentering in Owatonna, which city was then in its infancy. The next summer he commenced running the Morehouse Water Sawmill. He also attended school for some time in Owatonna. In 1860 he went to the Big Wolf and Red rivers and worked in the woods and at running logs until July 3, 1861. He then returned and worked at various lines, was in a mill, ran a notion wagon, etc. On the 14th of August, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, Twenty-first Wisconsin Infantry, Fond du Lac, and with the command he went to Licking river, Kentucky, where for three days he was on picket duty. He then went to Louisville, and a short time later to Perryville, where he participated in the battle of Perryville. From this time on he was with the famous "Old Pap Thomas" until after the battle of Atlanta. From Perryville he went to Stone river and participated in that sanguinary conflict. He took part in all of the thirteen hard battles in which the Twenty-first Wisconsin was engaged, and in which that gallant regiment became famous. Many skirmishes also fell to their lot and the boys of the Twenty-first saw a great deal of hard fighting and hardship. After the close of hostilities our subject was mustered out at Chattanooga, Tennessee, in July, 1865, and returned to his parents. In the fall of 1865 he came back to Minnesota and settled at Rice Lake, in Dodge county, purchasing for a farm the town site of Rice Lake, where he was married. He remained there until September, 1878, when he removed to Marshall county, Minnesota, with his family, having previously been there and taken a homestead of 160 acres on section 26, township 155, range 48, Warrington township. He still owns half a section, having sold one quarter that he once owned. He has a fine residence in Warren, where he lives. His farm is rented and he is engaged in general lines of business, such as buying wheat, speculating, etc. He has a magnificent farm, with a large grove of his own planting, having brought the trees from Dodge county, Minnesota. He is extensively engaged in raising horses, and has also devoted considerable attention to fruit culture, in which he has been very successful. He has 100 apple trees and an abundance of small fruits, such as currants, strawberries, etc., and has practically demonstrated the fact that fruit can be raised in this latitude.

Mr. Wallace was married November 25, 1866, to Miss Mary Naylor, a daughter of

John and Elizabeth (Rook) Naylor, who were natives of Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire, England, respectively. Mrs. Wallace was born in Lincolnshire, England, in December, 1841. Mr. and Mrs. Wallace are the parents of one son—Edward.

Our subject has taken a prominent part in the growth and development of Marshall county. He was one of the first board of county commissioners, appointed by Governor Pillsbury to organize the county. He was a member of the board that located the county seat at Warren. He served for one year as county treasurer, and filled a number of local offices such as supervisor, etc. He is a man of the strictest integrity and his word is recognized as being as good as a bond. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, was one of the charter members of the Warren Lodge, and for three years served as its Worshipful Master.

OLOF PARY, one of the leading merchants at New York Mills, a thriving village in Otter Tail county, Minnesota, and a successful and capable business man, is an old settler in the village where he resides. He settled there July 14, 1881, and opened a general merchandise store, which he still conducts. He also handles lumber, wood, railroad ties, etc. His upright and honorable methods of carrying on business have won him an extensive trade, and he carries the heaviest stock of goods kept at New York Mills.

Mr. Pary was born in Finland, September 8, 1852, and is a son of Olof and Anna (Greda) Pary. The parents came to the United States in 1872, landing at New York, and from there proceeded to Michigan, where they remained for thirteen years. In 1885 they settled in Otter Tail county, Minnesota, where they still reside.

Our present subject, Olof Pary, is one of a family of five children, three boys and two girls. He grew to manhood and received his education in the land of his birth, attending school until he was fourteen or fifteen years of age. He then engaged at fishing, which is an occupation greatly followed in Finland, and continued this until he was nineteen years of age. He then came to America, landing at Quebec, Canada, after a voyage of thirteen days. From Canada he went to Michigan, where for seven years he remained, engaged in mining and railroading. He then followed railroading in Canada for four years, and at the expiration of that time, in 1881, he came to New York Mills, as has already been stated. Since he has lived here he has always taken a prominent and active part in all matters of a public nature, and has held various local offices. He has been a member of the village council since 1882, and has been school treasurer since 1885. He takes an earnest part in all school matters, and at present is school treasurer. In fact, in every move he has shown himself to be one of the leading and representative citizens of the locality in which he lives.

Mr. Pary was married in Michigan in 1877 to Miss Sarah Pippo, a native of Finland, who was brought to America in her youth. Mr. and Mrs. Pary are the parents of one son, named John O.

In political matters our subject is a democrat. The family are members of the Lutheran church.

PETER A. ODELL, sheriff of Kandiyohi county, Minnesota, is a resident of the city of Willmar, where he is engaged in his official duties. He has been a resident of the county since 1867, when he settled in the township of Norway Lake, taking a home-

stead of eighty acres, and purchasing 160 acres of railroad land, upon which he lived, engaged in general farming and stock-raising for many years. In 1879 he settled in the city, where he has since remained. He still owns his farm, which now comprises 240 acres of well-improved farming and timber land. He is a native of the kingdom of Sweden, born in Calmar in 1838, and is the son of Carl and Stena (Hanson) Johnson, also natives of that kingdom. The father, who was a farmer, died in 1854, and the mother passed away in 1882. They were the parents of the following-named children—Christena, now Mrs. Johnson; Charles and Peter A. (twins); Headvig, who married Mr. Folstrom; Adolph, Mary, now the wife of Mr. Grenell; and Vandla, who was united in marriage to Mr. Erickson.

Mr. Odell received his education in his native land, and, after leaving the common schools, studied navigation in Malmo, Sweden. After his father's death, our subject went on the sea, as cook, and from that gradually worked up to the position of captain. He followed the sea in all for twelve years, and was a captain on the North Sea for four years, in turn visiting France and Europe, and during this time he never lost a ship, although he encountered some of the worst storms ever chronicled. At one time he lost anchors, sails, small boats, etc., and was obliged to put into port without a pilot. During these perilous times he never prayed once, being a man of the world, and, as he relates, had no faith in the efficacy of prayer at such a time. During six years of his sea-faring life, his brother Adolph, who now is a resident of Kansas, was the first mate. In 1864 our subject gave up his sea-faring life and emigrated to the United States, first settling in La Porte, Indiana, where he furnished ties for the railroad company, and engaged in farming on a tract of land comprising forty acres. In 1867 he removed to Minnesota, and, as before stated, settled in Kandiyohi county. He still owns his farm, which is one of the finest, and comprises 240 acres. In regard to his political and official connections, he has held the office of county commissioner for three years, been town clerk for eight years, justice of peace for eight years, and in 1878 ran on the independent ticket for sheriff and was elected by seventy majority. The second term he was on the regular ticket, and since that time has been re-elected every two years. He is one of the most prominent and public-spirited citizens in the city, and is highly esteemed by all who know him. He has also been alderman of the second ward in Willmar.

Mr. Odell was married in 1870 to Miss Carrie Reese, and this union has been blessed with eight children. In political matters, Mr. Odell is an adherent to the principles of the republican party. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is one of the substantial and representative men of the county.

ISAAC NEWTON WEAR, M. D., a well-known and successful physician and surgeon of the city of Fargo, North Dakota, forms the subject of our present article. He was born near Plymouth, Illinois, March 25, 1852, and is a son of Joseph D. and Mary B. (Downs) Wear, who were natives respectively of Tennessee and Indiana. Our subject spent his boyhood-days on a farm, and attended the common schools until he was sixteen years of age, when he took a two-years' course at the Plymouth high school. At the expiration of that time he spent one year in the college at McComb, Illinois. When he was eighteen he began teaching school and followed that profession, alternately with attending school, until he attained his majority.

He then took charge of the Plymouth high school, and served as principal of that institution for two years. In 1875 he went to California for his health and remained there five months, then returned to Plymouth, Illinois, and resumed the study of medicine, which he had begun several years before. In the fall of 1876 he entered Rush Medical College, of Chicago, from which noted institution he was graduated in February, 1878. He then located at Fandon, Illinois, and began practice, remaining there for four years. At the expiration of that time, on the 1st of March, 1882, he came to Fargo, North Dakota, where he has since been actively engaged in practice. He ranks among the most successful and leading physicians in the Red River Valley, and is one of the most popular practitioners in the city. He is the surgeon for the Northern Pacific and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways, and is the official physician and surgeon of the Cass County Hospital. He is a member of the Cass County Medical Association, and also of the American Medical Association. A man of the strictest integrity, he is held in high esteem, both professionally and socially. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being a Knight Templar, and also belongs to the Odd-Fellows Order.

Dr. Wear was married at Fargo, January 4, 1888, to Miss Lulu Thomas, a daughter of A. D. and Fanny B. (Barns) Thomas. Her father is one of the leading lawyers of Fargo and North Dakota, and her mother is a daughter of Judge A. H. Barns.

HON. WILLIAM E. LEE, who is engaged in the banking business in the famous Park Regions, is a resident of the village of Long Prairie, Todd county, Minnesota. He is a native of Illinois, born in Alton, on the 8th of January, 1852, and is the son of Samuel and Jane (Green) Lee, natives of Bridgewater, England. The father and mother emigrated to the United States in 1851, and settled in Alton, Illinois. They remained there a number of years and then moved to Little Falls, Minnesota, where they have since resided. The father is a millwright, having been in that business through active life. He is now retired, and is one of the prominent citizens of Little Falls. The father and mother of our subject are the parents of the following-named children—Anna, now Mrs. R. Kirkwood, of Seattle, Washington Territory; Samuel, a merchant of Long Prairie; Francis, now Mrs. Racine, of Tacoma, Washington Territory; Richard H., located at Little Falls, Minnesota, where he is engaged in farming; George, who is engaged in the carpentering business in Little Falls; Isabelle, who married Edward Broder, a blacksmith in Swanville; and Emma, who is the wife of Frank Simmons, editor of the Long Prairie *Leader*, of Long Prairie.

William E. Lee, the subject of this biographical memoir, received his education in Little Falls, Minnesota, where he removed when he was about five years of age. At the age of sixteen years he left the schoolroom, and until he was twenty-one learned the carpenter's trade, also working on the farm. In 1873 he secured a position as clerk in a dry goods store at Long Prairie, Todd county, Minnesota, with the firm of Kellogg, Chase & Mayo, with whom he remained one and one-half years. He then started in the general merchandise business for himself in Burnhamville, Todd county, and continued in the business at Burnhamville and Long Prairie eight years, being succeeded by S. C. Lee. In 1876 Mr. Lee was elected register of deeds of the county, removed to the county seat, and served in that capacity for four years. At the expiration of that time he engaged in the banking business, in which he has since con-

tinued. He is one of the prominent, representative men of the village and county, and is actively interested in all matters calculated to benefit either town or county.

Mr. Lee was married February 14, 1876, to Miss Eva Gibson, a native of Kingston, Canada, and the daughter of A. H. and Margaret Gibson. The father of Mrs. Lee was one of the earliest settlers of Todd county, and a representative and esteemed citizen. He is now deceased. The mother is still living. She and her husband were the parents of three children—A. J., Eva A. and Beatrice. Mr. and Mrs. Lee have been blessed with the following-named children—Rudolph A., William H. and Arthur R. Mr. Lee is a republican in politics and a member of the Masonic and Odd-Fellows fraternities. From 1885 until 1889 (four years) Mr. Lee was a member of the State legislature. He has held the office of president of the village council and has been president of the board of trade since 1887. Everything of a public nature calculated to benefit either his town or county receives his hearty support. Enterprising, aggressive and energetic, and an active worker in political matters, he has won a reputation that extends throughout the State. A man of the strictest integrity, his word is as good as a bond, and he is most highly respected wherever known.

WERNER HEMSTEAD, M.D., the present mayor of the city of Brainerd, Crow Wing county, Minnesota, is engaged in a large and increasing medical practice in that city and vicinity. He is a native of Iowa, born in Dubuque county, on the 19th day of April, 1859, and is the son of Charles and Rosamundi (Grobe) Hemstead, natives of the kingdom of Germany. They emigrated to the United States in 1846, and located in Dubuque county, Iowa, where they remained until 1868, then removing to Nebraska. They were the parents of six children, our subject being the youngest.

The Doctor received his common education in the district schools of his native State, where he attended school until he was sixteen years old, and during the summers of that time assisted on the home farm. In 1868 he removed with his parents to Nebraska, and for four years attended the Mount Pleasant (Iowa) University. He then went to St. Louis, Missouri, where he studied medicine for one year; at the expiration of that time he removed to Omaha, where he studied one year, graduating with high honors. After receiving his diploma he was elected demonstrator of anatomy of the college, and until 1882 remained in that capacity. In September, 1882, he removed to Minnesota, settling at Brainerd, Crow Wing county, and for six years was surgeon of the Northern Pacific Sanitarium. In September, 1888, he resigned his position and at once opened an office for the general practice of his profession. He has since been engaged in clinical work, and is one of the leading physicians and surgeons in the Upper Mississippi Valley. In March, 1888, he was elected mayor of the city, being the first democratic mayor ever elected in that place. He has also been alderman of the fifth ward, being elected in 1885 for a term of two years. He is a public-spirited citizen and is prominently identified with all local matters. He is a man of the strictest integrity and honor, highly esteemed by all who know him, both in his profession and as an official, as well as an exemplary citizen.

BENJAMIN C. TAYLOR, the well-known veterinary surgeon of Hillsboro, North Dakota, was born in Nassagaweya township, Halton county, Canada, April 14, 1853, and is a son of Thomas M. and Mary

(Anderson) Taylor, who are natives of England and Ireland, respectively.

Until he was seventeen years of age Benjamin lived with his parents, attending the district school winters, and working on the farm during the summer months. He then went to Clifford and learned the blacksmith trade. After remaining in one shop for three years he went to Guelph where he worked as journeyman for one year in a carriage factory, then returning to Nassagaweya township, where he started a shop for himself and remained in that business two years, then moved to Brockway Centre, Michigan, and worked in a foundry one year. He then went to Smith Creek, Michigan, and carried on a general blacksmith and wagon-making business for six years; then rented his place for one year and came to Caledonia, Traill county, Dakota Territory, to look for a location. He staid here six months, then returned to Michigan, sold out and went to Toronto, attending a veterinary college one winter. He then came to Hillsboro in the spring of 1886 and has made his home here ever since, returning to college every winter. He graduated December 25, 1887.

Doctor Taylor has a very fine veterinary hospital; it is 80x46 feet in size and contains all the modern improvements. He and his family occupy the front upper part, which is finished off in good comfortable style. Beside his profession he is a breeder of fine blooded dogs, as the St. Bernard, Newfoundland and imported English Greyhound. He has one pure white hound, a species seldom seen, as they are very rare.

Doctor Taylor was married in Brockway Center, Michigan, November 12, 1879, to Miss Maggie Williams, who was born in Brampton, Canada, July 27, 1859, daughter of Charles and Kate (McIsaac) Williams, who are natives of England and Scotland, respectively.

Doctor Taylor holds the office of county inspector of deceased stock and is considered one of the most successful veterinary surgeons of the Northwest. He is a genial, pleasant gentleman, a man of strict integrity and is highly esteemed both as a business man and an exemplary citizen.

FATHER JOSEPH H. MARCIL, rector of the St. Joseph parish in Red Lake Falls, Polk county, Minnesota, is one of the most powerful pulpit orators to be found in the Catholic society in the Red River Valley. He is a native of Canada, born in the county of Rouville on the 30th day of March, 1853, and is the son of Joseph and Julian (Sanrette) Marcil, natives of Lower Canada. The father and mother of our subject were the parents of the following-named children—Arzelie, Amanda, Louis, Dorila, Rose, Albina, Aloysia and Josephine. Arzelie married A. Sanrette and lives in Manitoba. Dorila married Donat Lambert, of Polk county, Minnesota. Rose is the wife of Rock Jourdain, of Canada. Albina is now Mrs. Rivard, living in Dakota. Aloysia was united in marriage to Paul Peloquin, of Ontario, Canada. Josephine is now Mrs. Norbert Forest, of Manitoba. Louis is married and lives in Red Lake Falls.

Father Marcil, the subject of this biographical sketch, remained with his parents until he had obtained a collegiate education, classical and theological. In June, 1876, he graduated with high honors from the seminary at St. Hyacinthe, county of St. Hyacinthe, Canada, and from the theological department in August, 1879. He was then ordained as priest, and went to Winnipeg and took charge of the church at that place. Remaining four years and a half he removed to Minnesota. In December, 1884, he located in the village of Red Lake Falls, Polk county,

Minnesota, where he took charge of the St. Joseph parish. He has since remained there, and is highly esteemed and respected by all who know him. He is a man of wide reading and extensive education. He is one of the most powerful pulpit orators in that region and a forcible writer. He is a man of much more than ordinary ability, and is a representative and exemplary citizen. His parents are still living with him, the father now being sixty-six years old and the mother sixty-two.

RICHARD D. RYERSON, photographer, and engaged in the notion business, handling musical instruments, picture frames, blank books, tablets, albums, scrap-books, fine confectionery, nuts, fruits, toys, etc., in Detroit City, Becker county, Minnesota, is a native of Maine. He was born in Paris, Maine, on the 22d day of January, 1849, and is the son of John R. and Elmira (Dunham) Ryerson, natives also of Maine. The father was engaged in the boot and shoe business in Maine for many years. He was a member of Company C, Seventeenth Maine Infantry, and was in the service three years, participating in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. Our subject's father and mother were of Scotch and German descent. The father and mother were the parents of six children, named in the following order—Richard, Angie, Hattie, Annie, Cora and Myrtia.

Mr. Ryerson, of whom this sketch treats, spent his younger days in Maine, where he attended school until he was sixteen years old. He then entered his father's manufactory, where he learned the boot and shoemaker's trade, working at that avocation for four years. When he was twenty years old he went to Dexter, Maine, and engaged in the boot and shoe business. For twelve succeeding years he was employed at his trade in various localities in Maine. In 1880 he went to Castean, a summer resort on the Penobscot Bay, where he learned the artist's trade. He then returned to Dexter, Maine, purchased an outfit and traveled through Maine. In 1881 he purchased a portable photographic outfit, and until 1883 traveled through the different towns in his native State, engaged in his business. In 1883 he moved to the West and located at Detroit City, where he opened a gallery and continued in business until 1886, when he built his present building. In addition to his art he carries a full line of confectioneries and notions, having the finest establishment of the kind in the place.

Mr. Ryerson is a musician of more than ordinary talent and has always taken an active interest in any musical organization in the locality.

He organized the band contest in 1884, in which nine bands participated; the three prizes being won, respectively, by the Brainerd, Wahpeton and Perham bands. He is now president of the village band, and for a number of months was treasurer of that organization. He has the reputation of being the best solo drummer in the Northwest and is familiar with almost every instrument known to band men.

In 1877 Mr. Ryerson was married to Adell Lancaster, a native of Maine, and the daughter of Bela and Louisa (Turner) Lancaster, natives of the same State. Our subject is a stanch republican and any home enterprise receives his hearty support. He is a prominent citizen and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

The Ryerson family have invented a number of useful patents. Our subject, Mr. Ryerson invented an adjustable stove leg, which was patented in Canada and in the United States July 3, 1878. The father, John R. Ryerson, invented the metallic book heel and sold his patent for $12,000.

JOHN COSTAIN, who is engaged in the general merchandising business in the village of Hawley, is one of the oldest settlers in Clay county, Minnesota, having located there in 1873 and opened a general store in partnership with Mr. Pryor. He sold his interest to Mr. Pryor, his partner, in March, 1880, and formed a partnership in the following September with his present partner, Walter Tamer, the firm name being W. Tamer & Co. The subject of this sketch is a native of the Isle of Man, born on the 2d day of March, 1845, and is the son of John and Jane (Clague) Costain, also natives of the Isle of Man. The father was a sailor through life, and is still residing on his native island. The father and mother of our subject were the parents of the following-named children—Richard, John, Edward, Elizabeth, Thomas and Jane.

John Costain, the subject of this biographical review, received his education on the Isle of Man, where he attended school until he had attained the age of twenty-four years. At that period in life he emigrated to the United States, and after landing in Boston, Massachusetts, went to San Francisco, California, where he remained eighteen months, working at various occupations. At the expiration of that time he removed to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he worked on the Washburn "A" Mill as mason. He then went to Dakota county, Minnesota, where he worked for two years as a stone mason on various mills throughout that county. After leaving there he returned to Minneapolis, where he remained one year employed as a mason, and then in 1873 removed to the village of Hawley, Clay county, Minnesota, where he has since remained. As stated above, he entered the general merchandising business in partnership with Mr. Pryor, and afterward engaged with his present partner, Mr. Tamer. They have since carried on an extensive business, and are now the leading general merchants in the village. They carry a full line of goods, and are doing a heavy business.

Our subject has done more to promote the general welfare and interests of the village and county than, perhaps, any other one man. He has held many of the responsible positions in the county and village, including county commissioner, county auditor, recorder, justice of the peace and clerk. He is one of the leading and prominent citizens, and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

Mr. Costain was married September 28, 1873, to Miss Eliza J. Pryor, and this union has been blessed with three children—Arthur, Elbert and Wilfred. Our subject is a republican in his political affiliations. He and his family belong to the Congregational church, of which he is treasurer, and also superintendent of the Sunday-school. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, of which he is one of the officers, in Hawley. He is actively interested in all local matters, and any home enterprise receives his hearty support.

HANS MICKLESON, who is the manager of the Pelican Rapids Roller Mills, and is also engaged in the hardware business in the village of Pelican Rapids, Otter Tail county, Minnesota, is a native of Norway. He was born on the 3d day of April, 1854, and is the son of Mickle and Mary (Anderson) Mickleson, also natives of that kingdom. They removed to America in 1868, and first located in Wisconsin, where they engaged in farming. In 1871 they removed to Clitherall, Otter Tail county, Minnesota, where they took a homestead and are now residing.

Mr. Mickleson, the subject of this sketch, remained in his native land until he had

attained the age of fourteen years, during which time, he attended school and assisted on the home farm. In 1868 he emigrated to the United States with his parents, and after landing, removed to Wisconsin, settling in St. Croix county, Wisconsin, where our subject remained at home with his parents, attending school and assisting his father operate the home farm. In 1871 Hans removed with his parents to Minnesota, settling in Clitherall, Otter Tail county, Minnesota, where he helped his father on the farm for four years. In 1875 he went to Perham, Minnesota, and for three years bought wheat for R. L. Frazee. In 1878 he removed to Pelican Rapids, Otter Tail county, Minnesota, where he took charge of the mills at that point. The mill was established in 1877 by R. L. Frazee, and had three run of stone with a daily capacity of fifty barrels. In the fall of 1882, the patent rollers were put in and the capacity increased to 250 barrels per day, making it one of the best mills in the Park Regions. Our subject has had charge of the mills since his residence here, and in 1882 he established a hardware store in the village, and in 1887 took in as a partner J. V. De Long, who has since remained in business with our subject. He is one of the prominent and esteemed business men of the village and in the hardware line is doing a business of about $10,000 a year. He has held the offices of president of the village council, justice of the peace, town treasurer, etc., and is a prominent factor in all affairs of a local nature.

Mr. Mickleson was united in marriage on the 25th day of December, 1879, to Miss Alice Lackey, and this union has been blessed with three children—Edna, Maud, and Glen, who died in February, 1883. In political matters our subject affiliates with the republican party, and is actively interested in all matters calculated to advance the interests or prosperity of his home.

ALBERT ABBOTT, who is engaged in the hardware business in the village of Eagle Bend, Todd county, Minnesota, is one of the prominent and successful merchants in that locality. He is a native of Illinois, born in Coles county, on the 27th day of January, 1864, and is the son of Benjamin and Mary (Newell) Abbott, natives of Pennsylvania and Kentucky, respectively. The father and mother of Albert were united in marriage in Illinois, and in 1871 they removed to Otter Tail county, Minnesota, where they engaged in farming until 1877. They then removed to Todd county, Minnesota, where the father homesteaded land in Bertha township, and engaged in farming for five or six years. He was one of the earliest settlers in the county, and in 1883 settled in the village of Eagle Bend, where he engaged in the mercantile business. His death occurred on the 16th of June, 1888. He was a democrat in politics and one of the leading citizens. The mother died in 1869, and the father was married a second time to a Miss Mary Kraeton, a native of Scotland. In their family there were the following-named children—Edward, Albert, Gilbert, Mary, and Lawrence, who died in infancy.

Mr. Abbott, the subject of this biographical sketch, spent his school-days in Otter Tail county, Minnesota, where he lived until sixteen years of age. He then removed with his people to Todd county, Minnesota, and attended the schools there for two years.

From his eighteenth year, until he had attained the age of twenty-two, he aided his father on the home farm.

In 1886, in partnership with his brother Edward, he opened a grocery store in the village of Eagle Bend, where they continued in business for two years. Our subject then opened his present hardware store in the village.

He has since been engaged in the business, and now carries a full line of goods, and is

having a large trade throughout the entire county.

Mr. Abbott was united in marriage on the 18th day of February, 1888, to Miss Mary Ireland, a native of Massachusetts. She was educated in Otter Tail county, Minnesota, where she had moved with her parents in 1870. The subject of this article is an adherent to the principles of the democratic party and is actively interested in all movements whereby the town or county may derive benefit.

REV. SVEN GUSTAF SWENSON is the present superintendent of schools of Kittson county, Minnesota. He was born in Hjortsberga, Smaland, Sweden, June 10, 1859.

Mr. Swenson's parents were Magnus and Lisa (Johnson) Swenson, both natives of Sweden. The father was a farmer by occupation, and continued in the same business after he came to the United States in 1875. They settled in Sparta township, Kent county, Michigan, where the father and mother are still living.

The subject of our sketch was about sixteen years of age when his parents came to America, and he had had up to this time the best of educational advantages in the common schools of his native land. At nineteen years of age he entered the Augustana College and Theological Seminary at Rock Island, Illinois, and graduated in both college and seminary. He graduated from the college in 1884, and from the seminary in 1886. Being thus thoroughly equipped for the preaching of the divine word, he was ordained as a minister of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Augustana Synod. He then came to Kittson county, Minnesota, and took charge of three congregations—Red River, Saron and Emmaus—continuing in this relation for two and one-half years. In 1887 he organized a church in Hallock, which, with the church at Saron, comprises his whole church work. In November, 1888, Mr. Swenson was elected superintendent of schools of Kittson county, a position he is well prepared to fill. Rev. Mr. Swenson is a power of influence among the people with whom he labors, and his intellectual and theological training make him a powerful defender of the tenets of his religious faith. He is a man of broad and tender sympathies, and is held in high esteem by all who know him.

HANS A. LARSON, the present incumbent of the office of register of deeds of Marshall county, Minnesota, is a resident of the village of Warren, where he is engaged in his official duties. He is a native of Norway, born in Eidsvold, on the 27th day of May, 1854, and is the son of Martin and Catharine (Olson) Larson, also natives of the kingdom of Norway. The parents of our subject emigrated to the United States in 1864 and settled in Red Wing, Goodhue county, Minnesota, whence they removed in 1876 to Ellsworth, Pierce county, Wisconsin, where they have since remained. They are the parents of the following-named children—Hans A., Charles L., Christine M., Marie M. and Nicholas A.

Mr. Larson, the subject of this biographical sketch, remained in his native land until he was ten years old. During that time, he attended the common schools of Eidsvold, and in 1864 emigrated to the United States with his parents. After reaching America they located in Red Wing, Goodhue county, Minnesota, where our subject attended school until he was twenty-one. He then commenced in life for himself, and for the next four years he worked out among the neighboring farmers. In 1879 he went to Marshall county, Minnesota, and homesteaded

160 acres of land on section 24, Big Woods township, where he lived until December 15, 1888. He then removed to the village of Warren, where he has since lived. Previous to this, while he was on the farm, he clerked for three years in a store in Argyle. In November, 1888, he was elected to the office of register of deeds, and commenced his official duties January 7, 1889, and has since filled the position with credit to himself and satisfaction to all concerned.

Mr. Larson was united in marriage on the 23d day of December, 1884, in Grand Forks, Dakota Territory, to Miss Betsy Swanson, the daughter of Mathias and Agnetta (Hanson) Swanson, residents of the town of Big Woods, and this union has been blessed with the following-named children—Martin M., Alphia C. and Charles S. Our subject is a republican in his political affiliations, and is actively interested in all local matters. He has held the position of town clerk for three years. He is a man of excellent business ability, and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

LUCAS W. SMITH, one of the oldest settlers in Wadena county, Minnesota, is living a retired life in the village of Verndale. He is a native of the State of Vermont, born in Sutton township, Caledonia county, on the 15th day of September, 1816, and is the son of Jabez H. and Anna Smith, natives of Vermont and Connecticut, respectively. In 1825 the parents of our subject removed to New York State, which was then comparatively a new Territory. In 1834 they went to Ohio, where they remained until 1839; then they removed to Walworth county, Wisconsin, where they died. They were the parents of the following-named children — Albertina A., Eugene A. and Marial C. Smith.

Mr. Smith, the subject of this biographical article, remained in his native State, attending school until he was nine years old, when he removed with his parents to St. Lawrence county, New York. There he attended school, and in 1834 went with his parents to Lorain county, Ohio. After remaining at home for three years, he commenced in life for himself, and in 1857 went to Green Bay, Wisconsin, which at that time was a large Indian trading post. After remaining in the northern part of Wisconsin for a year or two Mr. Smith returned to his home in Ohio, where he remained, assisting his father operate the home farm for some time. In 1839 he started, with a team, as a peddler, and was through Ohio and elsewhere, finally locating in Walworth county, Wisconsin. There he took Government land and engaged in farming until 1852. He then went to the State of Iowa, where he engaged in farming for several years. In 1877 he started from Charles City, Floyd county, Iowa, in company with Washington Young and T. Tinklepaugh, for the Northwest, in search of a location. Reaching Wadena county, Minnesota, they decided to settle, and each took farms in the county. Our subject took a tract of land near the village of Verndale, which at that time was not even begun. By the 10th of July, 1877, our subject had sixty acres under cultivation, and after filing upon forty acres more, returned to Iowa. After returning from Iowa he entered his land in St. Cloud, Minnesota, and established a town site, giving it the present name—Verndale. Vern, from the name of his grand-daughter, and dale, from the beautiful location of the village. He erected the first dwelling in the village, and in 1878 engaged in the general merchandise business, in which he continued until 1882. He was appointed postmaster, and held the position for several years. He has since been prominently identified with the history and progress of the town and

county, and is well known and highly esteemed in that section of the State. He still retains his fine farm on section 19, adjoining the village, although he is not actively engaged in any business.

Mr. Smith was married in 1844 to Miss May Maison, and this union has been blessed with three children. Mr. Smith and his family sympathize with the doctrines of the Universalist church. He is a stanch republican in his political affiliations. He has held the offices of justice of the peace and judge of probate for a number of years. He is a man of the strictest honor and integrity, and is actively interested in all local movements.

JAMES NOLAN is engaged in the general mercantile business in McCauleyville, Wilkin county, Minnesota, and is a member of the firm of Nolan & Stevenson.

Mr. Nolan, our subject, was born in Orange county, New York, on the 8th day of October, 1839. He is a son of Joseph and Barbara (Stevenson) Nolan. The father was a cabinet-maker, and the family lived near the village of Montgomery. The parents were natives of New York, and they had a family of six children—George H., Catharine, Mary, Harriet, James and Elizabeth.

The education which our subject received in the Montgomery village school was supplemented by a course of study in Kingston Academy, at Kingston, Pennsylvania. He graduated from that institution in 1858. For the suceeding three years Mr. Nolan peddled tin from a cart in both New York and Pennsylvania. While on a trip selling his wares, April 19, 1861, found him in Mauch Chunk in the latter State. This was just five days after the firing on Fort Sumter. Here he enlisted in Company E, Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Three Months' Volunteers. He was given a furlough in which to return his cart to Binghamton, New York. Then he rejoined his company, served the three months and was discharged at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. He returned to his native State, where, in August, 1862, he re-enlisted in Company G, Sixty-fourth Regiment, New York Volunteers, and served till the close of the war. He saw war in all its phases under General McClellan in the Peninsular campaign, in the second battle of Bull Run, at Antietam, Gettysburg, Chancellorsville, Fredricksburg andthe Wilderness. He was through Grant's campaign to Petersburg and Appomattox. On the 7th of May, 1865, he was discharged at Washington, District of Columbia.

Mr. Nolan now spent a little time at home in New York, revisited Washington and from there came to St. Cloud, Minnesota. From this place he assisted in driving a herd of cattle to Fort Abercombie. Returning to St. Cloud, he clerked in the Central House. Then he was employed as messenger for the Northwestern Stage and Express Company between St. Cloud and Crow Wing. January 14, 1869, the company put him in charge of the Fort Abercrombie end of the route. He has since been a citizen, and has also been engaged in the hotel business and farming. In 1878 and 1880 Mr. Nolan took land of 143 and 160 acres, respectively under the preemption and homestead acts, which he still owns. The land is under a high state of cultivation, with good building improvements.

On 1886 Mr. Nolan closed his hotel business, spent the following winter in California and returned. In the fall of 1887 he, in company with Mr. Stevenson, engaged in the general merchandise business.

Our subject was married in 1867, at St. Cloud, Minnesota, to Miss Jane Stevenson who is a native of Canada. They have no children. Mr. Nolan affiliates with the republican party. He was one of the first county commissioners of Wilkin county,

being appointed to the office by Governor Hubbord. He has also been sheriff of the county for one term of two years. He is a member of the Good Templars.

WILLIAM O. BERGERSON. The subject of this article is a resident of the village of Lake Park, Becker county, Minnesota, where he is engaged in the photographer's art. He is a native of the State of Iowa, born in Decorah, Winneshiek county, on the 22d day of December, 1855, and is the son of Jacob and Annie Bergerson, natives of Norway. They emigrated to the United States in 1845, and settled in Decorah, Iowa. The grandfather of our subject was Berger Bergerson, a native of Norway, and a farmer by occupation. He came to America and settled in Decorah, and removed from there to Freeborn county, Minnesota, where he remained twelve years. He then went to Polk county, Minnesota, where he died in 1884. The father of our subject was a miller by occupation, and in 1864 removed from Iowa to Albert Lea, Minnesota, where he engaged in his trade for thirteen years. He now is engaged in farming seven miles north of Albert Lea, and has a fine well-cultivated farm of 200 acres. The father and mother of our subject were the parents of the following-named children—Bernhart, Sophia, Gustena, William, Josephena, Rudolph, Harry, Louisa and Ludwig.

William O. Bergerson, the subject of this article, remained in Decorah, Iowa, until he was nine years of age, during which time he attended the common schools of that city. At the age of nine years he removed with his parents to Freeborn county, Minnesota, where he attended school until he was sixteen years old. He then went to Albert Lea, where he entered the high school, graduating from that institution with high honors, at the age of twenty years. He then learned the photographer's art, and in 1875 went to Chicago, Illinois, where the spent one year perfecting his trade. He then returned to Albert Lea, where he engaged at his trade for three years. In 1879 he removed to the village of Lake Park, Becker county, Minnesota, where he opened the first permanent gallery in the village. He erected a building and has all the modern improvements in apparatus and fixtures. He has a large class of customers and turns out some of the best work to be secured in that part of the State.

Mr. Bergerson was married in 1881 to Miss Nettie Clawson, a native of Albert Lea, Minnesota, and the daughter of Peter and Anna Clawson. Mr. and Mrs. Bergerson have been blessed with two children—Amelia and Jessie. Mr. Bergerson is independent in political matters, reserving the right to vote for the best man regardless of party lines. He has held the offices of justice of the peace, town clerk, and has been a member of the village council. Mr. Bergerson is a man of the strictest honor and integrity and is highly esteemed by all who know him. He is one of the substantial business men of the village and is actively interested in all local matters.

PETER ALDRIN. The biographical subject of this article is a resident of the village of Kensington, Douglas county, Minnesota, where he is engaged in the general merchandising business in partnership with Charles Lilyquist, whose biography will be found in another department of this ALBUM. He is a native of Sweden, born on the 19th day of November, 1853, and is the son of Carl and Catharine (Peterson) Aldrin, natives of Sweden.

Mr. Aldrin, of whom this memoir treats, remained in his native country, attending

school, until he was seventeen years old. In 1870 he and his father emigrated to the United States, and, after landing in New York, proceeded to Minnesota and settled in Minneapolis, in June of that year. Our subject's mother and three sisters emigrated to the United States in 1874. After locating in Minneapolis our subject entered a brick yard, where he worked until the 25th of October, 1870, when he secured work on the railroad, between Stillwater and White Bear. On the 15th of December, 1870, he went to Scott county, Minnesota, and during that winter and the following spring worked for Fred Erickson. He then returned to Minneapolis, in June, and until the following August worked on the St. Louis Railroad. He then secured work in a saw-mill for Pettit, Robinson & Co., and after working for them until the fall of 1871, returned to work for his old employer, Fred Erickson, on the Manitoba line. In March, 1872, Mr. Aldrin returned to his farm in Scott county, where he remained through seeding, then returning to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he went to work again for Pettit, Robinson & Co. On the 15th of November, 1872, he went to Urness, Douglas county, Minnesota, where he remained with his father during the winter, and in the following spring resumed work in Minneapolis with his old employers. After working for them until October 22, 1873, he returned to his father's home in Douglas county, and in the spring returned to Minneapolis and went to work for Morrison Brothers in a saw-mill. In November, 1874, when his mother and sisters emigrated to the United States, he went with them to their father's and husband's home, where our subject remained until May, 1875, when he again went to Minneapolis and worked for Morrison Brothers until July. On the 20th of that month he returned to take care of his mother and sisters, his father having died April 3, 1875. He built a house and took charge of the place until 1882. In 1879 he had purchased a farm of eighty acres, on which he moved in the spring of 1882. This farm is in Erdahl township, Grant county, Minnesota. He engaged in farming and general stock-raising, and gradually improved and added to the land. On the 14th of February, 1887, he removed to Kensington, Douglass county, Minnesota, and in the following April engaged in the general merchandising business, in partnership with Lilyquist Brothers. When they dissolved, our subject and Charles Lilyquist took up the business, which they have since carried on.

Mr. Aldrin was united in marriage to Miss Christie Anderson on the 23d of November, 1879, and this union has been blessed with the following-named children — Carl V., Clara A., Allvilda C. and Alma M. Our subject is a republican in his political affiliations, and while in Grant county was on the board of supervisors for two years and chairman of that body for one year. Since coming to Kensington he has been prominently and actively interested in all local movements, and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

JOHN O. KOLSTAD is a prominent resident of Underwood, Otter Tail county, Minnesota. He has lived a life full of business activities and has now retired to enjoy the competency accumulated during his business life. He was born in Norway on the 6th day of August, 1824.

Mr. Kolstad was a son of Ole and Gunhilde (Anderson) Erickson, both natives of Norway. They were farmers by occupation, were well-to-do, and occupied prominent places in the social relations of their native land.

The subject of our sketch remained at home in his native country until well along in years. He received excellent intellectual advantages and was given a thorough classical education. In 1869 he determined to visit America, and with that in viewtook passage on an ocean steamer and started for the much-heard-of free country. Landing in New York he continued his journey to Wisconsin, stopping for two months in Milwaukee. Thence he went to Rushford, Fillmore county, Minnesota, where he taught a Norwegian school for one year. He then removed to the town of Sverdrup, Otter Tail county, same State, and settled on Government land. This was in 1870, and he continued to run his farm for some time. He then concluded to launch out into mercantile pursuits. So, removing to Underwood, same county, he formed a partnership with a Mr. Sether and built the store building now occupied by Bjorge and Sjordal, where they opened a general merchandise business. This business was steadily continued until 1886, when it was sold to A. H. Brockamp, and Mr. Kolstad returned to the farm. He continued on the farm until the fall of 1888, when he put it into the hands of a renter, and himself moved to Underwood. He has an excellent farm of 160 acres all under a high state of cultivation.

Mr. Kolstad was married December 28, 1845, to Anna Johnson, a native of Norway. She was a daughter of John Olsen and was born in Norway on the 21st of June 1823.

Mr. Kolstad is a man of much influence in the affairs of his community, and is held in high esteem by all who know him. He has held the office of supervisor for two terms, and by virtue of his good business qualities and early and thorough education is well qualified to hold any position of trust within the gift of the republican party, of which he is a zealous supporter. Mr. Kolstad is a member of the Unitarian church.

BURRE E. BURKEE, the present postmaster in the village of St. Hilaire, Polk county, Minnesota, and also engaged in the general merchandising business, is a native of the kingdom of Norway. He was born in Burkee, Norway, on the 21st day of November, 1857, and is the son of Erick and Syverine (Bergoust) Burkee, natives also of that kingdom. The father died in 1869 and the mother in 1874.

Mr. Burkee, the subject of this article, remained at home until the death of his parents. During that time he attended the common schools of his native land, and, at the age of twenty, fell heir to the old homestead. Upon the advice of a brother, who had returned on a visit from the United States, he sold the old homestead and emigrated to this country. In 1882 he located at Montevideo, Minnesota, where he attended school two winters, and in the summers engaged in the merchandising business in the village of St. Hilaire, Polk county, Minnesota, with his brother John. After attending school two winters, at his uncle's, he removed to St. Hilaire, where he has since remained. They have a fine stock of goods, and are doing a good business.

Mr. Burkee, the subject of this biography, was united in marriage on the 13th day of June, 1888, to Miss Caroline Larson, a native of Manitowoc county, Wisconsin, and the daughter of Ole and Maria (Kjara) Larson, who were natives of Norway. Our subject and his estimable wife belong to the Norwegian Lutheran church, and are exemplary citizens. Our subject is village treasurer, and is also the present efficient postmaster. Mr. Burkee is a man of the strictest integrity and honor, and is highly esteemed by all who bear his acquaintance. He is one of the leading business men of that portion of the country, and takes an active interest in all matters affecting the welfare of his town.

JAMES H. BOYLAN, the present postmaster at Paynesville, a thrifty representative of the farming community of Stearns county, Minnesota, is a resident of section 14, town 122, range 32, where he is engaged in extensive and successful farming and stock-raising. He is a native of New York State, born on the 13th day of May, 1834, and is the son of Fiman and Laura (Hulburt) Boylan, natives of New Jersey and Massachusetts, respectively. Mr. Boylan, of whom this biography treats, remained at home, attending school and assisting on the home farm until he was twenty-one years old. He then left home and, in November, 1855, removed to Illinois, settling at Morris, where he worked for two and a half years in a hardware store. At the expiration of that time he went to Anoka, Minnesota, and in the spring of 1858 engaged in teaming, which he followed until October, 1858, when he removed to Stearns county, Minnesota, and took a claim on section 16, Paynesville township, where he engaged in logging for some time, then returned to Anoka, Minnesota, where he remained until 1859. In January, 1859, he returned to Paynesville, and the following summer managed the farm of William Bennett. In 1861 he returned to Allegany county, New York, where he worked at agricultural pursuits for a year and a half. Then he, in partnership with his brother, bought out the general merchandise firm of Lemond Brothers, and until the spring of 1866 they followed that business. Our subject then sold out and engaged in the hardware business until the spring of 1869, when he sold out and returned to Paynesville and bought a farm on section 14, town 122, range 32, which he has since occupied. He now owns a fine, well-cultivated farm of 760 acres, and is engaged in an extensive farming and stock-raising business. He has held the offices of postmaster, chairman of the board of supervisors and assessor. He is one of the prominent farmers of the county and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

Mr. Boylan was united in marriage on the 1st day of December, 1859, to Miss Canrissia A. Richardson, and this union has been blessed with eight children. In political matters our subject is an adherent to the principles of the democratic party, and is actively interested in all local matters. He was appointed postmaster under Buchanan in the spring of 1859, also under Cleveland in February, 1888.

JAMES SCOTT is a resident of Argyle village, Marshall county, Minnesota, and is engaged in the wheat business, being agent for the Red River Valley Elevator Company. He is a native of Scotland, born on the 13th of September, 1861, and is the son of Michael and Jane (Smith) Scott, natives of Scotland and England, respectively. The father, who was a farmer and miller, died in 1868, and the mother passed away in 1883.

Mr. Scott, of whom this article treats, remained at home operating the home farm and attending school until 1883. After the father's death in 1868 our subject, with his brother Andrew, carried on the business until about 1876, when they closed the mill and carried on farming until 1883. Our subject then went to England, where he joined his brother who had removed nine years previous. Mr. Scott again returned to his native land and engaged in the wholesale potato business during the winter of 1883 and 1884. In June, 1884, he returned home and remained with his uncle in Cupar, Fife, Scotland, until the spring of 1885. On the 15th of April, 1885, he set sail for the United States, and after landing located in Euclid, Minnesota, where he remained one month on the farm of a Mr. Fairweather. He then removed to Argyle village, Marshall county,

Minnesota, and engaged in buying wheat for Mr. Fairweather. During the next fall he removed to Warren, Minnesota, where he was the agent for the Red River Elevator Company, and again came to Argyle, where he has since remained employed by that company. He is well known throughout the county, and devotes his time exclusively to his business. He is popular and esteemed by all who know him, and is one of the active business citizens of the place.

In politics he is an adherent to the principles of the republican party, and is actively interested in all local movements. He has taken an active part in building up and maintaining the Presbyterian church, and is in every way a valued and exemplary citizen.

PROF. JAMES T. McCULLOCH, principal of the high school in the village of Perham, Otter Tail county, Minnesota, is one of the prominent and representative citizens of the county in which he lives. He is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Westmoreland county, on the 28th day of December, 1858, and is the son of Joseph and Harriet (Hudson) McCulloch, natives, also, of Pennsylvania. The parents were of Scotch and English descent. The father died in 1886. He had devoted his life to the pursuit of various callings—owning a farm, dealing in stock, and for a number of years ran a hotel and livery in Salem, Pennsylvania. They were blessed with a family of the following-named children—Porter H., Samual L., James T., Welty J., Etta S. and Charles B.

Professor McCulloch, the subject of this biographical review, spent his school-days principally at Delmont Academy, Delmont, Pennsylvania, and at Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pennsylvania, where he attended school up to the age of twenty-one years. He then secured a position as teacher in the Leechburg Academy, where he remained for one year. At the expiration of that time he entered the law office of Crosby & Crosby, Leechburg, Pennsylvania, where he remained one year. In 1884 he removed to Minnesota and took charge of the schools at New York Mills, Otter Tail county, Minnesota, remaining three years in that position. He then removed to Perham, Otter Tail county, Minnesota, and accepted the principalship of the high school at that place. He has since filled the position with credit to himself and satisfaction to all. He is a man of versatile and excellent attainments, and bears the respect and esteem of all who know him. He was the democratic candidate for county superintendent of schools in Otter Tail county in 1888, but was defeated by a less majority than any other nominee on the ticket.

Professor McCulloch was united in marriage, on the 28th day of August, 1887, to Miss Hattie Carnahan, the daughter of Adam and Ester (Long) Carnahan, natives of Pennsylvania. Our subject and his estimable wife sympathize with the Presbyterian church. In political matters he affiliates with the democratic party, and is actively interested in all local matters. He has always taken a lively interest in politics, and made forty-three speeches in the Garfield–Hancock campaign of 1880, speaking from the same platform with such men as S. M. Clark, Jacob Zeigler, Hon. James Mosgrove and Senator Laird.

ANDREW OPHEIM, who is engaged in the drug business in the village of Fertile, Polk county, Minnesota, is a native of the kingdom of Norway. He was born in Vass, Norway, on the 14th day of November, 1844, and is the son of Stark K. and Anna G. Opheim, also natives of that kingdom. The father was a farmer and black-

smith by occupation, and died in 1846. The father and mother of our subject are the parents of the following-named children — Anna, Carrie, Godskalk, Knut, Anna, Jr., and Andrew, the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Opheim, the subject of this biographical sketch, remained at home and attended common school, and afterward entered a high school in Vossevangen, and graduated from there after a two years' course of study, when eighteen years of age. He then commenced in life for himself by securing a position as school-teacher, which profession he followed for eight years. In May, 1871, he decided to seek a livelihood in the New World, and accordingly emigrated to America. After a voyage of about fourteen days he landed in Quebec, and at once removed to Wisconsin, where he settled in Spring Prairie, Columbia (or Walworth) county. Until the fall of 1872 he secured work among different farmers, and in the month of October, of that year, he went to Chicago, Illinois. There he secured work on the Pan Handle Railroad, transferring cars, at which he worked for nine months. He then went to Dodge county, Minnesota, where he worked for farmers for two years, and then removed to Freeborn county, Minnesota. He remained there until 1880, during which time he taught school in the winters and worked out in the harvest field in the summers. In 1880 he paid a visit to the Old World and remained eleven months, reviewing the scenes of his boyhood-days. In 1881 he returned to the United States and to Minnesota, again locating in Dodge county. During that summer he worked on a farm, and in February, 1882, he moved to Aldal, Polk county, Minnesota, where he entered the drug business in partnership with Dr. A. Nelson. They remained in business in that place until 1887, when they moved their goods and building to the village of Fertile, where they have since remained. In 1885, however, they put in a general stock of merchandise and also a dry-goods store. They are now running the two stores and are doing a heavy business. Our subject is a member of the village council and has held the office of constable. In 1884 he pre-empted a claim on section 28, town 147, range 39, Columbia township, Polk county, Minnesota, on which he lived seven months. He has since proved up on the land and has a fine farm. He is a member of the Lutheran church. In political matters he affiliates with the republican party.

ELI WOODMAN, a prosperous farmer of Todd county, Minnesota, is extensively engaged in general farming and stock-raising on his fine farm home on section 7, Grey Eagle township. He is a native of the Dominion of Canada, born in Canada West on the 10th day of December, 1845, and is the son of Lorenza and Charlotte (Barry) Woodman, natives of New York State. They were married September 1, 1843, in New York. In 1855 they settled in Wisconsin, where the father died in 1858. The mother passed away in 1886. They were devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal church, the father being a class-leader for many years. He was a farmer by occupation. They were the parents of the following-named children—Abagail, Eli, Jeremiah, Esther, Jane, Harriet E., George and Lorenzo. George and William are deceased.

Eli Woodman received his education in New York State, where he remained until nine years of age, when he removed with his parents to Wisconsin. He attended school there until he had attained the age of eighteen years, at which period in life he enlisted in the Eleventh Wisconsin Infantry, Company D. This was in February, 1864, and he served until September 29, 1865, when he received an honorable discharge at

Madison, Wisconsin. He was in the siege of Mobile from March 20th to April 9, 1865, besides many skirmishes. After his discharge he settled in Richland county, Wisconsin, where he remained fourteen years. In 1879 he removed to Minnesota and settled in Todd county, Minnesota, where he has since lived. He bought land on section 7, Grey Eagle township, which has since been his home. He erected the first house in the village of Grey Eagle and has donated several town lots for church and other public buildings. He is one of the leading business men in the township and one of the prominent and successful farmers of the county.

Mr. Woodman was married in December, 1867, to Miss Emily Gravatte, who died in 1877. On January 11, 1880, Mr. Woodman was married to Miss Ella Amerg. Mr. and Mrs. Woodman have been blessed with two children—Gertrude and Roscoe. Mr. Woodman is a republican in politics. He and his family belong to the United Brethren church. He belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic and is prominently identified in all movements of a local nature.

CHARLES H. COLYER, who is engaged in the law, loan, insurance and collection business in the village of Wheaton, Traverse county, Minnesota, is a native of the State of Wisconsin. He was born in Waukesha county, Wisconsin, on the 3d of November, 1849, and is the son of Lambert and Martha Colyer, natives of New York State. They removed to Wisconsin in about 1840, where the father is still living. The mother died in 1879. They were the parents of the following-named children—Francis (deceased), William, Mary, Charles, Christa (now dead), Algetha, Martha and Delia.

Mr. Colyer, the subject of this biographical memoir, received his education in the district schools of his native county, and attended one term at the Carroll College, in Waukesha. He then returned home, and until he had attained the age of twenty-one years assisted his father operate the home farm. At the age of majority he commenced in life for himself, and for the following seven years was engaged in general farming and stock-raising operations, in Pierce county, Wisconsin. In 1880 he removed to Minnesota and located in Traverse county, where he took a homestead of 160 acres, and also a tree claim of like size. He removed into the village of Wheaton in 1887, and engaged in the law, loan, insurance and collection business. He has since resided there and is now doing a first-class business. He still owns his farm, which he has gradually enlarged until now he has one of the best cultivated and most desirable 800-acre farms in that section of the State. He was the first president of the village council, serving one year. In 1873 he was elected to the office of county sheriff, which position he held for three years.

Mr. Colyer was united in marriage in Waukesha, Wisconsin, in 1871, to Miss Elyda C. Reynolds. Our subject is actively and prominently identified with all local matters, and is an adherent to the principles of the republican party. He is a man of the strictest honor and integrity, and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

JOHN M. SPICER. The subject of the present article, president of the Willmar & Sioux Falls Railway, is one of the most prominent men in Central Minnesota. No man has done more than has he to aid in the growth and development of the State, and none have been more prominently identified with the history of its progress. A man of large ideas, intelligent, enterprising and lib-

eral, he has been foremost in every project to advance the interests of the State and county of his home.

Mr. Spicer was born in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, December 9, 1841, and is a son of John and Mary (Maguire) Spicer, who were natives of Switzerland and Washington, District of Columbia, respectively. The father was brought to America by his parents when he was an infant, and they settled at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, where he grew to manhood, and subsequently engaged in the mercantile business. In 1852 he came West with his family and located at Polo, Illinois, where he lived a practically retired life until his death, which occurred in 1867. The mother died in 1886. The parents had a family of nine children, eight of whom are still living.

John M. Spicer, whose name heads our present article, grew to manhood and received his education in Illinois. In 1860 he went to St. Paul, Minnesota, where for ten years he was employed at clerking. At the expiration of that time he went to Belle Plaine, Scott county, Minnesota, where he engaged in the mercantile business and remained two years. In 1871 he removed to Willmar, Kandiyohi county, Minnesota, which place has since been his home. He has been engaged in the mercantile and banking business, and in fact nearly all important lines of mercantile business, as well as every important project, have felt the influence of his energy, perseverance and enterprise. He has prominently identified himself with county and State matters, purchasing a vast amount of property, including interests in St. Paul, Minneapolis, Sioux Falls and other cities and towns. He erected the bank building on the corner of Fifth street and Pacific avenue; a brick store building on Sixth and Pacific avenue, as well as the brick block where he has his office in Willmar. His residence on Nelson avenue is one of the finest in the city, and the grounds, which include some six acres, are beautified by shade and ornamental trees. He has at all times been closely identified with real estate matters, and has probably done more to aid in the settlement and development of Kandiyohi county than any other man.

Mr. Spicer was the originator of the St. Cloud & Willmar Railroad, and the preliminary work as to its organization and construction fell upon him. He served as its president for some time. He was also the founder of the Willmar and Sioux Falls Railway, and has been president of that corporation ever since its organization. He was also the founder and is the president of the Willmar & Sioux Falls Townsite Company. The capital stock of this corporation is $150,000, all of which is paid in. They own town sites all the way from Willmar to Sioux Falls, including valuable quarries and other important plants. It may be of interest to state that one of these towns was named after Mr. Spicer. It is located on the banks of Green lake, on the line of the St. Cloud & Willmar Railway.

In political matters Mr. Spicer is a democrat and one of the most prominent members of that party in the State. He was a delegate from Minnesota to the National Convention at Chicago in 1884, and also to the St. Louis Convention in 1888. He has always taken an active interest in local and educational affairs, and has served as president of the city council, president of the board of education, etc. He is an honored member of the Masonic fraternity.

Mr. Spicer is a self-made man in every sense of the word. His possessions, which are estimated at from $300,000 to $400,000, are all the results of his own efforts, as he began life a poor boy. He is a man of iron determination and he recognizes no such

thing as defeat when once he undertakes an enterprise. The successful consummation of the gigantic projects which he has inaugurated demonstrate the characteristics of the man. We would have been pleased to have given a detailed account of the building and organization of the railroads with which he has been so intimately associated, but as he is a man who is loth to talk of his own undertakings, the writer has been confined almost wholly to those facts which are public knowledge.

Mr. Spicer was married in 1869 to Miss Francis Deming, and they are the parents of seven children—Agnes, Amy M., Mason W., Russell P., Jessie I., Ruth and Raymond. The three oldest have been attending St. Mary's Hall and Shattuck School, Episcopal institutions at Faribault, for the past three years.

FRANCIS A. HART, the efficient deputy sheriff of Pembina county, North Dakota, and jailer Pembina, is one of the best known officers in that locality. He is a native of the Dominion of Canada, born in Williamstown on the 12th day of May, 1854, and is the son of Andrew and Amelia (Obichamp) Hart, natives of Ireland and Canada, respectively. The father died when our subject was a small child, leaving him to look for his living as best he could. He remained at home until he was twelve years old, when he engaged at work out among the farmers, working in the summers and attending school in the winters. When he was abont seventeen, he learned the steam engineering trade, and for a number of years followed that vocation on the St. John's river. In 1866 his father tried to have him learn the blacksmith's trade, but the coal gas was too severe on the lungs and he was compelled to abandon it. In 1874 he went to North Lake Superior, and worked around in the woods on a surveying party, for the Canadian Government, and in the following spring went to Winnipeg, but only remained a short time, then removing to Whiteside county, Illinois, where he herded stock for some time and then paid a visit to his native land. After remaining all winter he engaged in engineering again, and in the following winters worked in a saw-mill. In the spring of 1876 Mr. Hart went to Port Arthur and ran a locomotive for the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company, until fall. He then returned to Illinois and secured work on a farm, and in 1877 went to St. Paul, Minnesota, and secured work on a railroad from Breckenridge to Glyndon, until October. He then built nine flat boats, loaded them with merchandise, and started down the Red river for Winnipeg. When they got below Grand Forks they would load their freight on four boats, and on the others place lumber. In this manner they got the lumber, of which the boats were built, free of duty to Winnipeg. They made several such trips, and in 1878 he secured a position in a hardware store in Winnipeg, with J. H. Ashdown & Co., with whom he remained until 1882. He then moved onto his farm, nine miles southwest of Pembina, North Dakota, where he remained, engaged in an extensive farming and stock-raising business, until January, 1887. He then moved into the village of Pembina, having been appointed deputy sheriff and jailor, and has since remained there, actively engaged in his official duties. He has been assessor for two years, and when on the other side of the boundary line was constable.

Mr. Hart was married May 29, 1879, to Miss Sarah Jane Henderson, the daughter of William and Sarah Henderson. This union has been blessed with the following-named children — William, Alexander, Harry and May. Our subject is a member of the

Masonic fraternity, Bathgate Lodge No. 80, A. F. & A. M., and of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, Gateway City Lodge No. 4. In political matters he is an adherent to the principles of the democratic party, and is one of the representative citizens of the place. A man of integrity and honor, highly esteemed by all who know him.

SHERMAN GARDNER. Prominent among the many "brave boys in blue" who found homes in the fertile regions of Northern Minnesota and the Red River Valley, is the gentleman whose name heads this article, a resident of the southwest quarter of section 8, township 134, range 35, Wadena county, Minnesota. He is a native of the State of New York, born in Jefferson county, on the 20th day of May, 1842, and is the son of Peleg and Julia Gardner, natives of Jefferson county, New York.

Mr. Gardner, of whom the present article treats, remained in his native home until he had attained majority. During his younger days he attended the common schools in his native State, and in the spring of 1861 he enlisted in Company A, Thirty-fifth New York Infantry, and was mustered in on the 14th day of October, 1861. That fall the regiment was ordered to Arlington Heights, where they remained during the winter of 1861–62. In the spring of 1862 Mr. Gardner participated in the Second Battle of Bull Run, and was in active service all that summer. He was in the battles of Antietam and South Mountain, in which he was slightly wounded. He served through Virginia and was at Fredericksburg. On the 5th of June, 1863, he received an honorable discharge and then returned to Jefferson county, New York, where he remained until 1872. In 1872 he left his native State and migrated, with his brother, to the new Northwest. Upon reaching Minnesota they took the railroad as far as St. Cloud, where they remained a day or two looking over land in that section of the country. While there they met an old friend from New York State, who advised them to settle in Wadena. Accordingly they went overland to Wadena county, Minnesota, and there found but few settlers, several old "lean to's" in the village, and that was all. After looking over the country they decided to settle, and the subject took a tract of land on section 8, where he has since remained. He is carrying on successfully a general farming and stock-raising business, and is one of the substantial agriculturists in the township.

Mr. Gardner, the subject of this biographical article, was united in marriage on the 26th day of March, 1873, to Miss Sarah Allen, a native of the same county as our subject. Mr. and Mrs. Gardner have been blessed with five children, named as follows —Julia Etta Gardner, Benjamin Gardner, Ida Gardner, Mora May Gardner and Luanna Gardner. Mr. Gardner is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Post No. 101. He is actively interested in all local movements, and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

WILLIAM BECKER, the proprietor of the pop factory in the village of Wadena, Wadena county, Minnesota, is one of the successful and esteemed business men of that region. He is a native of Germany, born in the Province of Hessen, on the 24th day of August, 1848, and is the son of Jacob and Katreina Becker, also natives of that kingdom. The father and mother of our subject remained in their native land all their lives, and the father of our subject was engaged at the carpenter's trade in that land. They were the parents of the follow-

ing-named children — William Becker, John Becker and Martin Becker.

Mr. Becker, the subject of this biographical article, remained in his native land until he was fourteen years of age. During that time he had attended the excellent common schools of that country, early instilling into his mind the principles of integrity, honor and frugality, which so distinguish the nationality from which he springs. At the age of fourteen years he commenced in life for himself by learning the skate maker's trade in Remscheid, Reinland, Westfahlen, kingdom of Prussia, and after completing his apprenticeship he worked at his trade in Remscheid for eleven years. In 1874 he emigrated to the United States, and after a voyage of eleven days landed at New York. He at once removed to Minnesota and located at Red Wing, where he secured work in a carriage-making establishment, and after being employed at that vocation for the winter he went to Chicago, Illinois. He remained there some little time and then removed to Pekin, Illinois, where he gained a position in a plow factory, and worked there for about two years. He then went to Rock Island, Illinois, and after working for some time in a plow factory there, returned to Red Wing, Minnesota. In 1879 he removed to Wadena, Wadena county, Minnesota, and was employed with his brother John in the mercantile and liquor business. They remained in the business for three months and then removed to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where our subject was in the employ of the Harvester Works for three years. At the expiration of that time he returned to Wadena, Wadena county, Minnesota, where he was in business with his brother until October, 1886. Our subject then bought the bottling works at Detroit and moved them to the village of Wadena, where he has since carried on the business. It is the only establishment of the kind between Brainerd and Fergus Falls, and it commands all the trade of the regions in which it is located. He has a good local trade in addition to the heavy shipments and is doing an active business.

Mr. Becker, of whom this article treats, was united in marriage on the 31st of December, 1881, to Miss Mary Kallusky, who was born in the kingdom of Germany, near Berlin. Mr. Becker is an independent in his political affiliations, and an active participant in all movements of a local nature. He is a man highly esteemed by all who know him and a thorough business man in every sense of the word.

PETER RASMUSSEN is the popular proprietor of the West Hotel in Stephen, Marshall county, Minnesota. The land of his nativity was Denmark, where he first saw the light on April 6, 1848.

Mr. Rasmussen's parents were Erick and Christina (Hanson) Rasmussen, natives of Denmark and farmers by occupation. When their son Peter was born they were living in Langlan, Denmark. The father died and the mother still lives in Denmark.

The subject of our sketch lived with his parents, and attended school until he was fourteen years of age. He then engaged in farm work until he came of age, when he left his native country and came to America, landing in New York City in May, 1869, whence he went to Eau Claire, Wisconsin. Two winters thereafter were spent at work in the pineries, the summers being occupied with work in a saw-mill. Removing thence he went to work teaming for a firm in Oconto, Wisconsin, continuing work for the same firm for twelve years. He then came to Minnesota, settling on a farm of eighty acres, three miles from the town of Stephen, in Marshall county. He farmed

his land for a couple of years, and then moved into the village, where he ran the Decorah Hotel for two years. June 1, 1888, he took possession of the West Hotel, where he is now doing a first-class hotel business.

October 3, 1875, Mr. Rasmussen was united in marriage to Miss Ingle Jacobson at Oconto, Wisconsin. Mrs. Rasmussen (*nee* Miss Jacobson) is a native of Sweden and is a daughter of Jacob and Marta Anderson, natives of Sweden and farmers by occupation. Mr. and Mrs. Rasmussen have been blessed with three living children—Andrew, Mary and Wilhelm.

Mr. Rasmussen is thorough as a hotel keeper, and makes every effort to provide the best accomodations for his numerous guests. He runs a first-class hostelry, as all know who partake of his hospitalities. Mr. Rasmussen has been supervisor two years, and for one year has held the position of school director. He is a prominent member of the Lutheran church and for thorough and conscientious integrity is highly respected by all who know him.

MARTIN JORGENSON. The subject of this article is a resident of the city of Willmar, Kandiyohi county, Minnesota, where he is engaged in the manufacture of harness and saddles, also handling a full line of whips, trunks, traveling bags, robes, blankets, etc. He is a native of the kingdom of Norway, born on the 10th of October, 1839, and is the son of Casper C. and Maren D. (Smith) Jorgenson, also natives of Norway. The father, who was a tanner and prosperous farmer by occupation, was one of the prominent men of Norway. He was one of the signers of the constitution of Norway, and raised a large family, all of whom were prominently identified with the history of their native land.

Mr. Jorgenson, of whom this sketch treats, received his education in his native land, where he attended school until he was seventeen years old. He then secured a position in a store as clerk, and after one year entered an agricultural school, where he remained two years. He then remained one year with his brother, and at the expiration of that time took charge of the home farm. When he was twenty-one years of age he emigrated to America, and after landing in Canada, went to Chicago, Illinois, and worked at the harness trade, which he had learned in his native land. In 1861 he enlisted in Company A, Fifteenth Wisconsin Infantry, and after serving three years enlisted in the the Sixth Regiment, Company B, Hancock Corps, as sergeant, which position he held until the close of the war. He was in a great many battles and skirmishes and was wounded at the battle of Stone River. After receiving his discharge on the 26th of March, 1866, he removed to Minnesota, settling in Dimon Lake, where he took Government land and, in connection with farming, followed the mercantile business in the village. In 1873 he went to Rushford, Fillmore county, Minnesota, where he purchased a harness shop, and after one year removed his stock of goods to Willmar, Kandiyohi county, Minnesota, where he has since remained actively engaged in this line. He has one of the best stocked harness shops in the city and is having a good trade. Since settling in Willmar he has built himself a fine residence opposite the court house.

Mr. Jorgenson was united in marriage to Mrs. L. G. Paulson, of Fillmore county, Minnesota, and this union has been blessed with four children, named as follows—Johannah, Charles, Laura and Amy. Our subject is a stanch republican in his political affiliations and is actively interested in all local matters. He is stockholder and

director of the Willmar Bank and was one of its organizers. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and is one of the representative business men of Willmar. He is a man of the strictest honor and integrity and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

JOHN E. OSTROM, who is engaged in the real estate, loan and insurance business in the village of Warren, Marshall county, Minnesota, is a native of the kingdom of Sweden. He was born in Kolback parish, Westmanland, Sweden, on the 31st day of July, 1858, and is the son of John and Maria (Johnson) Ostrom, also natives of the kingdom of Sweden. The father of our subject was a prosperous farmer in the Old World. The father and mother of the present subject were the parents of the following named-children — Catharina Carolina, John E., Anders Gustaf, Sophia Maximiliana, Per August, Ida Josephina and Amalia Charlotta.

Mr. Ostrom, the subject of this biographical memoir, remained in his native land until he had attained the age of twenty-one years. During that time he attended the excellent common schools of his birthplace and also assisted his father operate the home farm. In 1879 he emigrated to the United States, and after a voyage of twenty days landed in New York. He at once removed to the State of Illinois, where he settled in Henry county, and engaged in farming among the neighboring farmers. After working at various occupations in different places in Illinois, for one year and a half, our subject went to Michigan, where he secured work in the mines. On the 25th of June, 1881, he removed to Minnesota and settled in Marshall county. He filed on a homestead on section 18, township 154, range 48, and after remaining upon the farm for some time sold out, and in 1883 settled in Warren, Marshall county, Minnesota, where he clerked in a store for three months. He then secured the position of assistant postmaster and worked in that capacity for three years. At the expiration of that time he engaged in his present business, real estate, insurance, loans, etc. He is doing an active business. He owns over 1,000 acres of farming lands and is one of the prominent business men of the village.

Mr. Ostrom was united in marriage on the 7th day of May, 1887, to Miss Matilda Lundgren, and this union has been blessed with one child—Arthur William. Mrs. Ostrom is a native of Sweden, and the daughter of Swan Lundgren. The subject of this sketch is an adherent to the principles of the democratic party and is actively interested in all local matters. He is a man of the strictest honor and integrity and bears the esteem of all who know him.

ROBERT BROOKE BLAKEMORE, real estate dealer, loans and general collections, of Fargo, although quite a young man, is one of the prominent, public-spirited and enterprising business men of that city.

He is the only son of George B. and Clara A. (Gist) Blakemore. His father, the oldest son of Thomas and Betsy (Brooke) Blakemore, was born in Clarke county, Virginia, and passed his youth with his relations in the Old Dominion, and subsequently was for many years engaged in mercantile pursuits in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, where he met his wife. Soon after their marriage they removed to Kentucky, first settling at Oak Grove, in Christian county, and soon afterward removed to Hopkinsville, the county seat, where Mr. Blakemore prosperously engaged in the dry-goods business until 1861, when he laid aside his ledger and abandoned

his business to take up his sword as a representative of his country in a vain struggle for independence, leaving his wife with the family of James M. Glass, in Hopkinsville, at whose house the subject of this sketch, Robert Brooke, was born on the 14th of September, 1866. His father at the close of the war in 1865 engaged in business in New Orleans, establishing the commercial house of Blakemore, Wooldridge & Co., of which he was the senior partner, and which under his leadership commanded such a high commercial standing until his death from yellow fever, on the 10th of June, 1868. Robert's mother had remained at Mr. Glass', where she died two years later, leaving Robert an orphan at four years, with her friend and companion of thirteen years, Mrs. James M. Glass, to whose kind and motherly hands he owes his bringing up. He attended private school in Hopkinsville until the age of eleven, and then entered the military school of Major Ferril at that place, where he remained until thirteen years old, when he was taken to live with his mother's sister, then Mrs. John B. Stewart, who lived in Anne Arundel county, Maryland. He entered St. John's College, at Annapolis, where he remained four years, and after passing his Sophomore year decided to earn his livelihood in the West, consequently he started direct to Fargo, where he arrived July 14, 1883, and soon entered the leading hardware house of Judd & Ward in this city, with the position of cashier. In the winter of the same year he returned to Maryland to pursue a course of study in Bryant & Stratton's Business College at Baltimore. Upon receiving his diploma at this institution at the end of six months, he immediately returned to Fargo, entering the employ of E. H. Dickson, attorney, loans and collections, with whom he remained until the fall of 1887, when he returned to Annapolis, Maryland, to be married February 13, 1888, to Miss Clara Cornelia Taylor, daughter of George M., Jr., and Alice (Irving) Taylor, natives of Maryland. Mr. Blakemore returned to Fargo with his wife, where they have a beautiful home.

Mr. Blakemore, as successor to Mr. E. H. Dickson, who removed to Texas, has established a business of which he may well feel proud, being connected with some of the largest corporations in both the United States and Europe, and annually collects and loans for them many thousands of dollars.

He is a firm advocate and believer in the future greatness and prosperity of North Dakota, and is always identified with any public-spirited enterprise as one of its leaders, and may be counted upon to become one of her leading men at a not far future. Mr. Blakemore, although identified on the side of democracy, is not so biased as to overlook the interests of his local government, and is democratic in the broadest sense of the term, and an unflinching follower in his opinions of right and justice. He is a member of the Episcopal church, and a faithful member, as is also his wife, who is a most beloved and estimable lady — being both domestic and sociable, she is eagerly sought in the society of Fargo.

SWAN P. THORNQUIST, a prominent and respected business man of the village of Long Prairie, Todd county, Minnesota, is a native of the kingdom of Sweden. He was born near Soderham, on the 12th day of June, 1843, and is the son of Peter and Greta S. (Hammarlund) Olson, also natives of Sweden. The father of the present subject was born in 1816 and the mother in 1822. The father emigrated to the United States in 1865, and located in Watertown, Carver county, Minnesota, where he engaged in farming. He is now living in Tacoma, Washington Terri-

tory, where he removed in 1888. The father and mother of our subject are the parents of the following-named children—Swan P., the subject of this biographical article; Anna, now the wife of John Lind, of Chicago, Illinois; Erick, who is engaged in general farming operations in the township of Little Sauk, Todd county, Minnesota; Bertha, who married N. G. Peterson, of Minneapolis, Minnesota; Carrie, now Mrs. Andrew Brink, of Tacoma, Washington Territory; and John, who married Miss Emma Olson, and is engaged in the dry-goods business in St. Paul, Minnesota.

Mr. Thornquist, the subject of this memoir, remained at home in his native land, attending the excellent common schools of that country until he had attained the age of sixteen years. During that period in life he had assisted his father operate the home farm, and at the time mentioned he started in life for himself. He went to the city of Soderham, Sweden, where he learned the tailor's trade, and when he had attained the age of twenty-one years he emigrated to the United States. After a voyage of thirteen days he landed in New York City, and at once went to Watertown, Carver county, Minnesota, where he worked out on a farm until the fall of 1864. He then removed to the city of Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he engaged in his trade for six years. He then removed to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he followed the tailor's trade for one year. At the expiration of the twelve months he removed to Watertown, Carver county, Minnesota, and purchased fifty-five acres of land and engaged in farming. In 1872 he sold his farm and removed to Todd county, Minnesota, and homesteaded 160 acres of land on section 2, Little Sauk township. After living on his farm, engaged in general farming and stock-raising operations, fourteen years, until October 1, 1886. Mr. Thornquist removed to the village of Long Prairie, Todd county, Minnesota, where he has since remained, engaged in the sewing-machine business. He handles a full line of the Davis sewing machines, and is doing a large and increasing business.

Mr. Thornquist was united in marriage on the 25th day of June, 1867, to Miss Betsie Peterson, and this union was blessed with two children—Emma, who married W. W. Chandler, of Long Prairie; and George, who died at the age of six years. Mrs. Thornquist passed away from the scenes of earth to her final reward on the 12th day of April, 1870. The subject of this article was united in marriage the second time to Miss Christina Peterson, July 15, 1870, and they have been blessed with the following named children—Amanda, Erick (who died at the age of two years and three months, and is buried in the Lutheran cemetery at Little Sauk), Carrie, Bertha, Leonard and Swan Clinton. Mr. Thornquist and his family belongs to the Lutheran church. He has always been a republican in politics until 1888, when he classified himself with the interests of the democratic party. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and one of the representative citizens of the village of Long Prairie.

FREDRICK KRUEGER, the popular proprietor of the Northwestern Hotel, and livery and feed stables in the village of Red Lake Falls, Polk county, Minnesota, is a native of Germany. He was born in that kingdom on the 1st day of July, 1840, and is the son of John and Reaka (Lawrence) Krueger, also natives of Germany. In 1853 the father and mother of our subject emigrated to the United States and settled in Wisconsin, where they have since remained.

Mr. Krueger, the subject of this biographical memoir, remained in his native land until he was thirteen years old, when he emi-

grated with his parents to the United States. He at once removed to Wisconsin, where he settled in Manitowoc county with his parents. He remained at home, attending school and helping on the home farm until he was twenty-one. He then commenced in life for himself, by working in the pineries. After working at this employment for six years he returned home and bought a farm. He erected buildings and commenced to improve the farm. He remained there, engaged in general farming and stock-raising for fifteen years. In 1882 he sold out and went to Minnesota, where he settled at Red Lake Falls, Polk county. He put up a large hotel building in Kretzshmar's addition and continued to operate the hotel until the spring of 1888. He then removed his buildings to Holme's railroad addition, where he has since remained. He runs a first-class house, and commands a good share of the patronage of the traveling public. He is highly esteemed both as a citizen and business man.

Mr. Krueger was united in marriage in Manitowoc county, Wisconsin, on the 5th day of January, 1869, to Miss Augusta Krousa, a native of Germany, and the daughter of Frederick and Augusta Krousa, also natives of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Krueger have been blessed with the following-named children—Herman, Clara, Edith, August, William, Albert, Charles and Elvina, all of whom are living and at home. Mr. Krueger and his family belong to the Lutheran church. He has held the offices of school director, a member of the village council, etc., and is an active participant in all local movements.

JOHN F. SELBY, a prominent attorney of Hillsboro, North Dakota, where he is engaged in an extensive law practice, is a native of the State of Pennsylvania. He was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, on the 24th day of December, 1849, and is the son of John F. and Jane (Rogers) Selby, natives of Ohio. In 1855 the family removed to Hayfield, Crawford county, Pennsylvania, where the mother died in 1882. The father was a soldier in an Ohio regiment, and died in the army hospital at Chattanooga, Tennesee. They were the parents of the following-named children — William A., Mary L., Eva P. and John F.

John F. Selby, the subject of this article, attended the common schools and the normal school at Edinborough, Pennsylvania, until he was about twenty years old. During that time, and after his father's death, he had helped support the family, and in 1865, after his brother William had returned from the army, they engaged in the oil business in Venango and Clarion counties, Pennsylvania, until 1874, when they both registered as students at law under C. W. Gillfillan, their immediate preceptor being R. G. Lamberton, of Franklin, Venango county. They were admitted to the bar on the 12th day of May, 1876, and then removed to Edenburg, Clarion county, Pennsylvania, where they were engaged in their profession until March, 1880. William then removed West and settled in Traill county, Dakota, locating at Caledonia. Our subject remained in Pennsylvania until the 1st of April, 1881, when he removed to Hillsboro, North Dakota, where he opened an office for the practice of his profession, and has since remained. He is one of the leading attorneys, and his practice is rapidly increasing. In November, 1884, he was elected county attorney, and previous to that had been attorney for the board of county commissioners. He has been admitted before the supreme court of Pennsylvania and also of Dakota Territory, and is one of the most prominent and highly esteemed lawyers in the county.

Mr. Selby was united in marriage on the 12th day of August, 1875, in Franklin, Penn-

sylvania, to Miss Martha J. McCaughtry, the daughter of John and Catharine (Grove) McCaughtry, natives of Mercer county, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Selby have been blessed with one child —Mary L., born in Emlenton, Venango county, Pennsylvania. Our subject is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Hillsboro Lodge, No. 32, A. F. and A. M., and also belongs to the Royal Arch Chapter in Grand Forks. He is a hard student, a safe counsel and an able advocate.

CAPT. WILLIAM C. ROBERTS. The subject of this biographical sketch is engaged in the meat-market business in the village of Detroit, Becker county, Minnesota. He is a native of Massachusetts, born in the city of Boston, on the 12th day of May, 1835, and is the son of William and Ruth (Bowker) Roberts, natives of Massachusetts. The father was engaged in farming in active life, and in his younger days worked at the boot and shoemaker's trade. He is now living in Weston, Massachusetts. The mother died in 1840. They were the parents of two children—Harriet and William. The ancestry of our subject were of English descent.

Captain Roberts, of whom this article treats, received his education in Boston, where he attended school until he was sixteen years of age. After completing his education, he engaged in the provision and fruit business in Boston and Cambridge, until the outbreak of the Civil War. In 1862 he enlisted in the Forty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry, and after serving nine months as a private was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant, for bravery at the Battle of Rawles Mills, North Carolina. He was assigned to the Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Colored Infantry, and remained in that regiment from 1863 until September 1865. He was promoted to first lieutenant in June, 1864, and later to the rank of captain, and at the close of the war was presented with a brevet commission by the President. He participated in the following battles—Siege of Little Washington, Kingston, White Hall, Goldsborro, James Island, Olustee, North Carolina; besides Honey Hill and many skirmishes. The Fifty-fifth was the first regiment to enter Charleston at the evacuation. In front of Charleston, on Fally Island he received a sunstroke and contracted malarial fever. At that time he was on the staff of General Alfred S. Hartwell. He was detached from his regiment and sent to Branchville, South Carolina, with his company in June, 1865, where he had charge of the contracts between the planters and negroes. He was mustered out with his regiment in September, 1865, at Charleston, South Carolina. The same fall he returned to Boston, Massachusetts, and engaged in the meat and provision business, running three stores in the city. He remained there in business until 1871, and during that time was a member of the Boston City Government. He was connected with five different military organizations in the city and was one of the committee on building the army and navy monument on Boston common. He was also agent and treasurer for the New England Emigration Society and was active in all local movements. In 1871 he removed with a colony of soldiers to Minnesota and settled in Becker county, Minnesota, where they took claims. Captain Roberts took a farm of 160 acres, to which he has since added 160 acres. He erected the first hotel in the village of Detroit, known as the New England House, afterward known as the American House, which he operated until 1887. He laid out the original town plat, and in the fall of 1871 located the Northern Pacific Railroad depot. In 1887 he opened his present meat market and has since been engaged in that business.

Captain Roberts was married on the 7th day of May, 1866, to Miss Mary F. Bowker, and this union has been blessed with the following-named children—Willie Montgomery (deceased), Harriet Emma, Ruth Mabel, Alice Cary, Daisy Burnside, May Lucretia, Harry Wheelwright, Lillian Louise (deceased), Grace Hartwell, Florence Mildred (deceased), Eva Maud, Geneveive, Lincoln, Olive Safford and Allen Lorimer. Captain Roberts is a republican in political matters. He and his family belong to the Baptist church. He is a man of the strictest integrity and is highly esteemed by all who know him. He is a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic and is the present commander of the Park Regions Encampment Association. He made application for arrears of pension in 1880, but it has not reached a settlement as yet.

BERT H. PETTIT, who is engaged in the grain business for the Northern Pacific Elevator Company, is a resident of the village of Verndale, Wadena county, Minnesota. He is a native of the State of Iowa, born in Charles City on the 8th day of March, 1858, and is the son of Henry and Jane (Kellogg) Pettit, natives of Ohio. The father of our subject removed from Indiana to Iowa in 1855, and engaged in the boot and shoe business and farming. The father and mother of Bert are the parents of the following-named children—A. N. Pettit, J. C. F. Pettit, A. R. Pettit, Wm. Pettit, D. J. Pettit, W. M. Pettit, McH. Pettit and B. H. Pettit.

Mr. Pettit, the subject of this biographical article, received his education in Charles City, Iowa, where he attended school until he had attained the age of eighteen years. In 1876 he removed with his parents to Osage, Iowa, where his father and brother, A. N. Pettit, went into the mercantile business. They remained there for four years, and in 1880 our subject, in company with his father and brother, removed to Wadena county, Minnesota. Our subject, with his father and brother, opened a general merchandising store in the fall of 1882. When the Northern Pacific Elevator Company put up an elevator, Mr. Pettit, of whom this sketch treats, commenced buying wheat for them. He has since been in their employ, and is well and favorably known throughout the farming class in the county. In addition to his wheat business, Mr. Pettit is the owner of considerable real estate in the village, Pettit's addition being owned by him. He also owns a fine farm of 160 acres near the village and two commodious residences in the village.

Mr. Pettit was married in Osage, Iowa, on the 22d day of September, 1880, to Miss Blanch Brown, of Osage. Mr. Pettit is a member of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, Verndale Lodge, No. 124. In political matters he affiliates with the republican party. He is a representative citizen of the village, and is highly esteemed by all who know him. He has always taken an active interest in all matters of a local nature, and is at present a member of the village council.

OLAF A. HOLTHER is the present clerk of the district court of Kittson county, Minnesota. He was born in Christiania, Norway, December 20, 1858.

Mr. Holther's parents were Martin A. and Mathea J. Holther, both of whom were natives of Norway. In 1870 the parents came to the United States and located in Minneapolis, where the father became a railroad contractor. They remained in Minneapolis until 1881. They are still living.

The subject of our sketch remained at home with his parents until he was fourteen

years of age, when he went southward into the State of Iowa, with the purpose of attending Luther College at Decorah. He remained in that institution for four years, then returning to Minneapolis remained with his parents about two years. He then went to Stephen, Marshall county, where he remained a short time, thence removing to Hallock in the year 1880. He was variously employed after coming to Hallock until 1886—was in the employ of Peter Daly for three months, then in the employ of C. J. McCollom in his general merchandise and drug store. In the fall of 1886 he removed to Fargo, and remained through the winter with a relative who lived in that city.

In March, 1887, he returned to Minneapolis, and on April 20th was united in marriage to Mrs. Josephine Hanscombe, the widow of O. Hanscombe, and the daughter of Albrecht Rasch, of Christiania, Norway. Mr. and Mrs. Holther have been blessed with one child—Carl Oscar Albrecht, who was born in Hallock, April 6, 1888.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Holther started on a bridal trip to Norway, and while gone visited Glasgow and Edinburgh, Scotland, and other places of note and of interest to tourists. Their tour was quite extensive, and they returned to Minneapolis in September the same year. Remaining in Minneapolis but a short time, they then went to Hallock, where Mr. Holter engaged in clerking for McCollom & Suffel, with whom he continued until January 1, 1889. On that date he took charge of his present position, having been elected clerk of the district court, on the people's ticket in November, 1888. Mr. Holther has also been town clerk for some years in the village of Hallock. Both himself and wife are leading members of the Norwegian Lutheran church. Mr. Holther is an efficient and obliging county officer, and is well qualified for the duties of his repsonsible position. He is a careful and painstaking business man and administers the duties of his office with the utmost precision and dispatch; giving excellent satisfaction to all.

LOUIS HENRY, a prosperous farmer of Little Sauk township, Todd county, is a resident of section 23, and is engaged in clerking in the village of Little Sauk. He is a native of France, born in the eastern part of that country on the 21st day of September, 1834, and is the son of Joseph and Magrette (Roch) Henry, natives also of France. The father was engaged in the oil business, and died in 1852. The mother died in 1884. They were exemplary members of the Catholic church. They were the parents of the following children—Mary, Josephine, Genevieve, Julian, Dominick, Richard, Mary, Claire and Louis, and two who died in infancy.

Mr. Henry, the subject of this sketch, spent his school-days in the city of St. Die, France, where he attended school until he was sixteen years of age. He then secured a position as clerk in a cotton and linen factory, and after working at that one year, returned to his parents. He then clerked in an express office in St. Die, and again paid a visit to his parents. In 1853 he emigrated to the United States, and after a voyage of thirty seven days on a sailing vessel landed at New York City. After landing he secured work on a farm in Ulster county, New York, at which he worked twenty months. He then left for Buffalo, New York, and there gained employment in a livery stable. He remained there one month and then went to Danville, Canada, and after traveling around a good deal located at St. Louis, Missouri, having again reached the States. During the winters of 1854 and 1856 he worked on a farm just across the river from St. Louis,

and in the following spring engaged in gardening below St. Louis. In June, 1856, he took passage on the steamer "Gossamer" for the city of St. Paul, Minnesota. In 1869 he moved to Todd county, and settled on section 23, Little Sauk township, where he has since remained. He clerks in the village of Little Sauk.

Mr. Henry was married July 7, 1858, to Miss Alice Courniea, a native of Canada. She removed with her parents to Massachusetts when but six years old, and to Minnesota in 1856. Mr. and Mrs Henry have been blessed with seven children, named as follows—Josephine, Albert, Felix, Prosper, Paul, Joseph and Lillie. Josephine and Felix are dead. Our subject is a republican in his political affiliations. He held the office of county sheriff from 1873 until 1875. He also holds the office of district clerk. He is a prominent man of his township and is actively interested in local matters.

JOHN KEENAN, the popular proprietor of the Lyon House, in the village of Warren, Marshall county, Minnesota, is a native of the Empire State. He was born in Caledonia, Monroe county, New York, on the 30th day of March, 1841, and is the son of George and Mary (Kerwin) Keenan, natives of Ireland. The father and mother of our subject emigrated to the United States in 1830, and settled in New York City in 1837, where they were married two years later. From there they removed to Monroe county, New York, and in 1852 came West to Wisconsin. They were the parents of the following-named children — Catharine, Peter, James, George, Mary, John, William and David, all of whom are living, except Catharine, Peter and Mary.

Mr. Keenan, the subject of this biography, lived on the home farm with his parents and attended school until he was fourteen years of age. At that period in life he started out for himself, and until he was twenty-one he worked out among the farmers and in a saw-mill, and in the pineries. He made his home with his parents, and on the 14th of August, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, Twentieth Wisconsin Infantry, and served until September, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. He participated in the following battles — Prairie Grove, Vicksburg, Yazoo City, Port Hudson, Atchathala River and with Bank's expedition in Texas. The company to which our subject belonged left Grant at New Orleans and joined Banks. Under him they participated in a severe engagement while at Brownsville, Texas, and then our subject was detailed as provost guard, and they captured Fort Morgan, Alabama. At Mobile he was taken sick and was confined to the hospitals at Fort Gains and New Orleans for two months. He then secured a sick furlough and returned to Rochester, Minnesota, and at the expiration of his furlough had it extended. At the expiration of the extended time, he reported at Madison, where he had it renewed, and returned to Rochester, Minnesota. In September he again went to Madison, Wisconsin, where he was honorably discharged. After his discharge he returned to Rochester and for one year was employed as bartender. Until 1882 he was otherwise employed in threshing and farming, in Olmsted and Fillmore counties, Minnesota, residing in Wykoff, Fillmore county, Minnesota. While in Fillmore county he held the office of assessor two years. In 1882 he removed to Argyle, Marshall county, Minnesota, where he rented a farm and also homesteaded 160 acres on section 8, Blooms township, where he lived for about two years engaged in general farming. In November, 1886, he sold his farm and removed to the village of Warren, Marshall county, Minnesota, and until April,

1888, was engaged in various occupations. On the 14th of April, 1888, he took charge of the Lyon House, which he has since continued to operate. He has a good class of patronage and runs a good house. He is popular and esteemed both as a landlord and a citizen by all with whom he has dealings, and he takes a great interest in the cause of temperance.

Mr. Keenan was married June 9, 1867, to Mrs. Lottie (Howard) Lewis, the widow of Janes Lewis, by whom she had one child—Charles. Mr. and Mrs. Keenan have been blessed with the following-named children—William Howard, Lottie, Lettie, Luttie and Nellie. Mr. Keenan held the office of constable while in Olmsted county, and has always taken an active interest in public affairs. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and is a republican in politics. He is actively interested in all local movements, and all home enterprises receive his hearty support.

E. M. BRITTS, proprietor of the Verndale Flour Mills, is one of the earliest settlers of Wadena county, Minnesota. He was born in Botetourt county, Virginia, on the 27th of June, 1832. When he was three or four years of age his parents settled in Indiana, and in 1848 they removed, by team, to Madison, Wisconsin. At that time there was not a mile of railroad west of Chicago. Our subject remained with his parents until he was twenty-one years of age, when he started in life for himself. He rented a flour mill at Moscow, Wisconsin, and was there engaged in milling for a few years. He then built a mill at Primrose, Dane county, Wisconsin, which he ran for two years. In 1860 he removed to Dodge county, Minnesota, and erected a flour mill, which he operated for three or four years. At the expiration of that time he sold out and bought a flour and saw-mill at Money Creek, Houston county, Minnesota. He refitted and improved the property, and remained there a few years. From this time until 1874 he was engaged in the flour, saw-mill and mercantile business at various places in Southern Minnesota. In 1874 he went to Osage, Iowa, and was there engaged in running a flouring mill until 1880, when he decided to find a new country in which to devote his energies. In the spring of that year he decided upon his present location, a mile and a half from Verndale village, on Crow Wing river, where he has ample water power. During the summer of 1880 he erected his mill, and was ready for business the same fall. He put in five sets of buhrs, giving it a capacity of 125 barrels per day. It cost at the time $14,000, as "the country was new, and both labor and material were very high." In 1885 Mr. Britts remodeled the mill and changed to the roller system, so that it now contains ten sets of improved rollers and one set of buhrs, and has a capacity for seventy-five barrels per day. The mill does a very extensive business and there is a local demand, including a heavy "lumber camp trade," for all they can manufacture. An abundance of wheat is raised here, although during the first year Mr. Britt could not get one third enough wheat to run, as the country was so new, but since that time there has been a large surplus. Mr. Britt owns a farm of eighty acres inside the village limits where he lives. He also has extensive property interests in Duluth. He has taken a prominent and active part in all public moves, and during early times was one of the most active and earnest workers in securing emigration. Ever since the village was organized he has been a member of the council, except in the present year, and in 1887 was president of

that body. He has also taken a prominent part in all moves to advance educational interests. Liberal and enterprising, every move calculated to benefit the village and surrounding country has always received his aid and encouragement; a man of the strictest integrity, he stands high in the community, both as a business man and as an exemplary citizen.

In political matters he is a prohibitionist, and in 1888 his friends placed him on the ticket for the legislature, although, as is well known, the district is overwhelmingly republican.

Our subject was married to Miss Rhoda L. Corbin, of Argyle, Wisconsin, in 1856. They have a family of seven children, as follows—Charles A., Mary V., William H., Clara A., Alice C., Bruce F. and Fred T. Britts.

DAVID McCAULEY, the present county superintendent of schools of Wilkin county, Minnesota, is one of the oldest settlers of the Red River Valley. He was born on the 27th day of July, 1825, in Merrimack, Hillsborough county, New Hampshire. His parents were Daniel G. and Mary (Noyes) McCauley. His ancestors for several generations were natives of the Granite State. The father was a carpenter by trade but followed farming. The parents had a family of two girls and four boys—Mrs. Mary A. Bennett and David, of McCauleyville, Wilkin county, Minnesota, are the only ones now surviving.

Our subject supplemented his study in Nashua, with a partial course in the Literary Institute of Hancock, Hillsborough county, New Hampshire. He left the institute before graduating, at the age of twenty. However, during the years 1838 to 1841, inclusive, he had served an apprenticeship as a machinist.

In 1846 Mr. McCauley went to Boston, where he remained about four years and then removed to Manchester, New Hampshire, where he kept a stationery store. In the fall of 1858 he came West, and, in accordance with the primitive mode of travel, staged it from LaCrosse, Wisconsin, to St. Paul. Here he found employment as distributing clerk in the postoffice. In July, 1861, he came to Fort Abercrombie, being appointed by Edwin M. Stanton, then secretary of war, post sutler, and postmaster at that fort. He was also the agent of the Northwest Express Company. Transportation in those days was by stage, which usually traveled with a military escort up to as late as 1866. He was connected with the fort untill 1864. Then he crossed the Red river to the Minnesota side opposite the fort and engaged in mercantile business as well as farming. The village which now sprung up was named, in honor of him, McCauleyville. He purchased 666 acres of land on Indian script and took quit-claim deeds, but on account of defective title he lost the whole of it. He now has a farm of 160 acres, beside his residence in the village.

In 1867 he built a saw-mill at a cost of $12,000. He cut over five million feet of lumber, which sold at $40 per thousand, and which found a market in Pembina, Totten and Garry. He would annually, on Government contract, furnish the fort with from 800 to 3,000 tons of hay.

Mr. McCauley married for his first wife Miss Anna Trott, of Bath, Maine. On the 5th day of October, 1879, he was married the second time to Miss Carrie W. Whitman, of Boston, Massachusetts. She is a daughter of John N. and Milissa D. (Wolcott) Whitman. Her father was a native of New York, being born in Batavia, that State. His ancestors were Holland Dutch, who emigrated to

America in colonial times. He served his country as a soldier, enlisting in September, 1861, in Company D, Fourth Regiment, Vermont Volunteers. He was discharged from the service on account of wounds received in the battle of Antietam. The mother, Milissa D. Wolcott, is a daughter of Emerson Wolcott and his wife Hannah (Adams) Wolcott, a lineal descendent of John Adams. Mrs. McCauley's father came West permanently in 1874, and engaged in farming in the town of St. Olof, Otter Tail county, Minnesota. He and his family are now living at Thief River Falls, Polk county, this State, where he is interested in stock-raising.

Mr. and Mrs. McCauley are the parents of one child—Ethel Noyes.

Mr. McCauley has served his county as superintendent of schools for the last thirteen years, and was re-elected to that office again in the fall of 1888. He is also postmaster at McCauleyville. And he took part in organizing Wilkin county, as well as in organizing the town which bears his name. He has also held the usual quota of town offices, and is one of the best-known men in the Red River Valley.

GEORGE WASHBURN, the present efficient postmaster of the village of Pelican Rapids, Otter Tail county, Minnesota, is a native of the State of Vermont. He was born in Orleans county, Vermont, on the 15th day of March, 1838, and is the son of Louis T. and Harriett (Longley) Washburn, natives of Massachusetts and Vermont, respectively. The father of our subject was a soldier in the War of 1812, and in 1813 settled in Vermont, where he was a prominent farmer and stock-raiser. The father died in 1876 in New York State. The mother died in 1845.

Mr. Washburn, the subject of this article, remained at home attending school until he was thirteen years old, when he removed to New York State, where he remained with his brother until the war broke out. He worked at the carpenter's and joiner's trade until the 10th of September, 1861, when he enlisted in Company E, Sixteenth New York Infantry, and served until July 19, 1864, when he received an honorable discharge. He was wounded in the battle of Gettysburg, and from July until October was in the field hospital. He was then removed to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he received his discharge. After being mustered out of the service, he returned to New York, and settled in Bangor, Franklin county, New York, where he was appointed postmaster and in connection run a grocery store. He remained there until 1873, when he removed westward, and in September, 1873, located in Otter Tail county, Minnesota, where he took a homestead, and until 1883 was engaged in general agricultural operations. He then removed to the village of Pelican Rapids, where he has since remained. He was appointed postmaster in 1889, and has since held that position. He still retains the farm, which is under good cultivation and comprises 240 acres of fine land. He is one of the prominent men of the village, and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

Mr. Washburn was united in marriage on the 1st day of January, 1868, to Miss Louisa Hoadley, and this union has been blessed with the four following-named children—Bernice I. W., Bayard H. W., Mamie and Daisy Washburn. Our subject and his family are exemplary members of the Congregational church. In political matters he affiliates with the republican party, and is actively interested in that party's campaigns. He is a public-spirited citizen, and any home enterprise always receives his hearty support and encouragement.

CHARLES LILYQUIST, of the firm of Aldrin & Lilyquist, general merchants of the village of Kensington, Douglas county, Minnesota, is a native of the State of Illinois. He was born in Knox county, Illinois, on the 5th of September, 1857, and is the son of Nils and Hannah Lilyquist, natives of Sweden. They emigrated to the United States and settled in Knox county, Illinois, in 1854. In 1858 they removed to Minnesota, settling in Nicollet county, where the father took a homestead and remained until 1868. He then sold out and removed to Oshawa township, Nicollet county, Minnesota, where he followed farming until 1876, then settling in St. Peter, Minnesota, where he remained until 1885. He then went to Winthrop, Sibley county, Minnesota, where he remained until the time of his death on March 14, 1887.

Mr. Lilyquist, the subject of this sketch, received his education in Minnesota, where he had removed with his parents at the age of one year. He remained with his parents, assisting at home on the farm and attending school until 1880. He then removed to Evansville, Minnesota, where he secured a position as clerk for the firm of A. Lilyquist & Co. After three years and a half he went to Pelican Rapids, Minnesota, and after working in a store for two years he returned to Evansville and went into business in partnership with his brother, under the firm name of Lilyquist Brothers. In the summer of 1887 they closed up the business, and our subject removed to the village of Kensington, Douglas county, Minnesota, and opened the general merchandise store he now runs. He has since been engaged in a general and increasing business and is carrying a stock of about $2,500. He is one of the most successful and prominent merchants of the village, and has a liberal share of the general patronage of the town and vicinity.

Mr. Lilyquist was united in marriage on the 16th day of August, 1885, to Miss Emma Peterson, and this union has been blessed with one child—Luella.

In political matters Mr. Lilyquist is a stanch republican and is actively interested in the campaigns of that party. He is a capable business man and an exemplary citizen, and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

ELZEAR G. MERCHANT, the present efficient and popular manager of the Lake Park Hotel, in the village of Lake Park, Becker county, Minnesota, is a native of Minnesota. He was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, on the 31st day of December, 1858, and is the son of Samuel and Adel (Begin) Merchant, natives of Canada. In his younger days the father of our subject followed the life of an engineer on the St. Lawrence river, and in 1850 removed to Michigan, where he followed lumbering for four years. At the expiration of that time, in 1854, he removed to Stillwater, Minnesota, and from there to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he settled on a farm about nine miles from the city. He has since remained there, actively engaged in general farming operations. He is a representative citizen of that locality and affiliates with the republican party. The father and mother of our subject were the parents of the following-named children — Virginia, Elzear, Joseph, Edward, Leah, Eleanor, Lewis, Mitchel, Mary, Lillie and Laura.

Mr. Merchant, of whom this article treats, remained on the home farm, attending school, until he was twenty-one years old. Prior to this, however, he had spent two years in the pineries, and at the age of twenty-one he commenced in life for himself, and for the first year was employed in the pineries as a wood sawyer. In 1881 he

removed to Becker county, Minnesota, where he secured work for Thomas H. Canfield. After working eight months at farm work for his employer, our subject hired out to his old employer for nineteen months more. In April, 1883, Mr. Merchant purchased a relinquishment of 114 acres, and made it a homestead. In November, 1883, our subject hired out to Henry Smith, the proprietor of the Lake Park Hotel. When Mr. Bunnell took charge of the hotel our subject was employed as clerk and held that position for eighteen months. Since the 16th of November, 1885, he has been employed by Mr. Canfield to operate the house. He is popular with the traveling public and bears the esteem of all who know him. The hotel is the only first-class house in the village, and its reputation is due to the untiring efforts of our subject to bring the hotel up the highest standard.

Mr. Merchant was married on the 19th day of June, 1887, to Miss Emma Anderson, the daughter of Gustaf and Johanna (Larson) Anderson, natives of Sweden. Our subject affiliates with the democratic party, and is actively interested in all public matters. He is a man of the strictest honor and integrity and bears the esteem of all who know him.

EVEN S. EVENSON is a member of the firm of Sivertson & Evenson, dealers in general merchandise, located in the town of Underwood, Otter Tail county, Minnesota. This firm has a large trade, and is constantly adding to their business. Mr. Evenson was born in Norway, September 25, 1861, and was the son of Sivert and Kjirsti (Lodinson) Evenson.

The parents were both natives of Norway, where they engaged principally in farming. The family came to America in 1867, landing at Quebec, whence they came to Wisconsin, settling in Menomonie City, where they remained one year. They then removed to St. Croix county, Wisconsin, where the father and mother still live.

Mr. Evenson spent his younger days beneath the parental roof. He helped his father on the farm, and attended the district school at times when farm work was not pressing. In 1885 he left his home and removed to Underwood, Otter Tail county, Minnesota, where he took charge of the store while his partner returned to Norway. This store was started by Messrs. Sivertson and Evenson in 1882, and up to 1885 was conducted mainly by the senior partner.

December 8, 1888, Mr. Evenson was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Miss Anna Gunderson.

In politics Mr. Evenson is an independent and supports no particular party, believing that the duty of the voter is to vote for the man best fitted for the office in dispute. In business Mr. Evenson has been eminently successful, and has built up a large trade by strict attention to business. By strict integrity and uprightness he has drawn to him a large circle of friends. The partnership carries about $3,000 worth of stock and do a very extensive business.

JACOB MARTIN HANSON. One of the most capable business men, as well as prominent citizens of St. Hilaire, Minnesota, is the subject of our present sketch, a justice of the peace, and merchant.

Mr. Hanson was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, May 27, 1858, and is a son of Martin and Caroline (Christianson) Jacobson, who were natives of Norway. When our subject was a small child his parents removed to Eau Claire, Wisconsin, and took Government land. Our subject remained at home until he was ten or twelve years old, when he began working for farmers. When he was fourteen his

father died, and he had to go home and work the farm, aided by his younger brother, Christian. Two years later his mother married again. Jacob then went to Eau Claire and began working in a lumber mill. When he was between twenty-one and twenty-two years of age he met with a sad misfortune in the death of a friend, and he then began traveling throughout the Northwest. For some time he roamed about from place to place in Dakota, and finally went Lac-qui-parle county, Minnesota, and there picked out a claim. He at once wrote his stepfather to come, and on his arrival J. M. Hanson gave him the claim. We will here make a brief explanation of Mr. Hanson's family matters. His father, Martin Jacobson, was very industrious and soon had developed a comfortable place, through his energy, frugality and labor. He did all his own work by hand; cutting all his grain and hay by hand, and had good buildings put up. On his death he left his family in very comfortable circumstances. When the mother married again, her second husband, the stepfather of our subject, did not succeed very well, nor did he like to work so hard as the father had done. He invested in horses and machinery and soon spent all the money and property his predecessor had saved. He got in debt, the place ran down, and eighty acres were too small to support expenses of that sort. Our subject, J. M. Hanson, had to help him with money and help him get started again. This was the cause of their removal to Lac-qui-parle county. Our subject aided him on account of his love for his mother, brother and sisters. After getting them started again in Lac-qui-parle county they got along very well, and are now independent. After seeing them comfortably settled our subject went to work for farmers. Shortly afterward C. V. Lang (Mr. McKinstry being the agent) wanted a man to run a lumber yard in Watson, Chippewa county, Minnesota, and as a friend highly recommended our subject, he secured the place and took charge of the lumber yard and grain elevator. He remained with that firm for four years, then came to St. Hilaire. He purchased property and opened a millinery store. He purchased goods in Chicago and was doing well, having accumulated several hundred dollars' worth of goods, and his habilities only amounted to about $150. About this time a lawyer tried to beat his stock through this indebtedness. Our subject stood suit, however, and came out victorious. Mr. Hanson now carries on a restaurant, and a confectionery and notion store, and is doing well.

Our subject has always taken an active interest in public matters, and has held a number of the local offices. He was the second marshal of the village, the first only serving about one month. He has been street commissioner for some time, and it was through his management that the crossings were put in, bridges built and sidewalks laid in St. Hilaire. He also served for several years as village recorder, and is now filling the office of justice of the peace. A capable, accommodating and painstaking official, he has always given excellent satisfaction in every position in which he has been placed.

During Mr. Hanson's service with C. V. Lang, he became acquainted with Christine M. Waldum, an estimable young lady, and daughter of Ole E. Waldum, a farmer living near Watson. After two years of sincere courtship they were married on the 28th day of March, 1882, that day being the eighteenth birthday of the bride. Mr. and Mrs. Hanson are the parents of two children —Minnie Caroline and Anton Oscar.

The family are exemplary members of the Norwegian Lutheran church. Mr. Hanson is a member of the Knights of Honor fraternity.

AARON H. CARLISLE, the popular and well-known manager of the old Mansard House, now known as the Carlisle House, is a resident of the village of Paynesville, Minnesota, where he has charge of the hotel which bears his name. He is a native of the State of Illinois, born in Plymouth, Hancock county, Illinois, on the 25th day of December, 1861, and is the son of James and Mary (Thoxel) Carlisle, natives of Kentucky and Pennsylvania, respectively. The father died on the 4th day of January, 1871, and the mother is still living. They were the parents of the following-named children—Hattie, Belle, Edward, William, Aaron, George, Clara, Debbie and Lettie.

Mr. Carlisle, of whom this sketch treats, remained at home until he was eleven years old, when he went to Alma City, Waseca county, Minnesota, where he attended school for one year and then returned to his home in McLeod county, Minnesota, where he remained, assisting his father on the home farm and attending school, until he was sixteen years old. He then secured a position in the shoe shop of J. N. Albright, and he remained in that position until his employer went out of business. Our subject then secured a position as clerk in the Merchant's Hotel at Glencoe, and, after working about one year, went back to school for two terms, After leaving school he clerked in the Windsor House at Howard City for two years, and then went to Graceville and took charge of the Emerson House for Al. Stewart. He remained with Mr. Stewart for ten months, and then removed to Litchfield, Minnesota, and clerked in the Howard House for Frank Minton for about three years. At the expiration of that time he removed to Paynesville, Minnesota, and took charge of what was the old Mansard House, and which has been remodeled and is now known as the Carlisle House. It is a first-class house and has one of the most popular and most highly esteemed landlords on this line of road. In political matters our subject affiliates with the republican party and is actively interested in all local matters. A genial and affable gentleman, he is meeting with well-deserved success.

EDMOND BELCOURT, M. D., of Argyle, Marshall county, Minnesota, is one of the most prominent members of the medical fraternity in the Red River Valley. No member of the profession deserves better mention in a work of this character, and none stands higher in the community where he lives than does he. A thorough scholar and an experienced practitioner, he has met with merited success and has attained a prominent position in the respected profession of which he is a member.

Dr. Belcourt was born in La Baie du Febvre, district of Trois Rivières, Canada, December 15, 1852. His parents were Esdras and Josephte (Precourt) Belcourt, who were also natives of Canada. Our subject remained at home and attended school until he was twelve years old, when he entered the famous Nicolet College. After a thorough course, lasting eight years, he was graduated with high honors. He then, from 1871 to 1876, clerked in a general store for M. Beaupre, in St. Michel d'Yamaska. At the termination of that engagement he began the study of medicine and entered Victoria University, Montreal, from which he was graduated and received the degree of M. D. in 1880. He opened an office at Holyoke, Massachusetts, and six months later removed to Three Rivers, Massachusetts, where he remained for two years. At the expiration of that time he came to Argyle, Minnesota, where he has since remained, engaged in a lucrative practice. He is an affable, pleasant gentleman, and is

thoroughly posted in all that pertains to his profession. He has always taken an active interest in public matters, and has served in various official positions. Has been county physician for five years, county coroner for a like period, and president of the board of health for the past four years, and still holds these positions.

We can not close the article on Dr. Belcourt without making a brief mention of one of his relatives that has played an important part in the history of the Northwest—his uncle, Rev. G. A. Belcourt, who was a missionary among the Manitoba Indians for about thirty-five years. He was a talented and educated man, and a scholar in the Indian language. He wrote a grammar and dictionary of the Indian tongue, the latter of which contained some 30,720 pages in hand-writing on foolscap paper. He was a missionary apostholig and vicar-general of Bishop Cretin, of St. Paul, in 1853. He was well and favorably known all through the Northwest, and was beloved by both the Indians and whites; and many Indians to this day almost worship his memory, as his name is still a familiar one among them. This great and good man went to Manitoba in 1831, and died in Memramcook, Iles de la Medelaine, Canada, in 1874.

JOHN BASSETT, a retired farmer and stock-raiser of section 9, Hartford township, Todd county, Minnesota, is a native of New Hampshire. He was born in the town of Wolfbury on the 3d of January, 1812, and is the son of Daniel and Abagail (Bean) Bassett, natives of Massachusetts.

John Bassett, the subject of this memoir, received his education in New Hampshire, where he attended school at Wolfbury until he was twenty years old. He then worked on the home farm for two years, and in 1834 removed to Illinois, settling in Peoria county, where he remained eighteen months. He then went to the Red Mines, Galena, Illinois, where he remained until 1837. In 1837 he moved to Wisconsin, remaining there for three years. In 1840 he went to St. Louis, Missouri, and later went to Indiana. He there secured a position as stage driver, and in 1842 returned to Galena, where he remained six years, employed as stage driver. In 1848 he went to Minnesota, being one of the earliest settlers in the State.

In 1865 he moved to Todd county, Minnesota, and took a tract of land on section 9, Hartford township, where he engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He is an old and respected citizen of the county, and bears the respect of all who know him.

Mr. Bassett was married in January, 1845, to Miss Amelia McCornice, and this union has been blessed with ten children—only five of whom are now living—John, Mary, Thomas, Herford, Abbie and Lora, twins. Mrs. Bassett is a native of Canada.

JOHN S. LA DUE, a prominent and successful merchant of Polk county, Minnesota, is a resident of the village of Fertile, where he is engaged in the general merchandising business. He is a native of Wisconsin, born at Wilmot, in Kenosha county on the 24th day of February, 1854, and is the son of Rev. S. P. and Sarah M. (Wright) La Due, natives of New York State. The father was a Congregational minister, and in 1855 removed to Iowa, in which State he has been engaged in clerical work ever since.

Mr. La Due, the subject of this biographical article, removed, when about one year old, with his parents to Anamosa, Iowa, where he remained two years. At the expiration of that time they went to Mitchell, Iowa, and, after remaining there one year,

moved to Rockford, Iowa, where he remained seven years. It was at that place he first attended school, and in 1866 he went to Irving, Tama county, where he entered the Baptist Academy. After remaining there two years he went to Plymouth, Iowa, and commenced school teaching. He was only fifteen years of age, but met with the best of success in the profession. After teaching seven years he engaged in agricultural pursuits, which he followed for five years. In 1880 he went to Polk county, Minnesota, and located in the village of Fertile. In the fall of 1881 he engaged in general merchandising, and has since been employed in that line. He organized the postoffice, and was postmaster until Cleveland's administration, during which he was removed from office on party principles. He carries a full line of goods, and a greater variety than will be found in most of the places of that size.

Mr. La Due was married in Plymouth, Iowa, to Miss Sarah A. Kinney, on the 23d day of September, 1874. Mrs. La Due is a native of New Jersey, and the daughter of Reuben and Judith (Spangenberg) Kinney, natives of New Jersey. Mr. La Due is a republican in politics and is a zealous party worker. He is a good citizen, a man of strict business integrity, and is recognized as one of the most capable business men in the county in which he lives.

ALBERT H. SPERRY, the subject of this article, is a resident of the city of Willmar, Kandiyohi county, Minnesota, where he is engaged in the machinery business, also dealing in live stock, in partnership with his brother Berton W., whose biographical memoir will be found in another department of this ALBUM. Mr. Sperry is one of the pioneers of the county, having settled there in 1858, coming from Le Sueur to Harrison township, Kandiyohi county, where he took 160 acres of land and engaged in farming. He has been a resident of Willmar since 1880, when he removed from his farm into the city, where he has since remained, engaged in business in partnership with his brother. He is a native of New York State, born in Livingston county, New York, on the 14th day of December, 1840, and is the son of Jeremiah and Jerushia (Osborn) Sperry, natives of New Haven and Hartford, Connecticut, respectively. The father removed to Michigan in 1840 and to Minnesota in 1857, locating in Kandiyohi county. He remained there until the Indian outbreak in 1862, when he, with other settlers, had to flee for their lives. The father was in two engagements, in Meeker county, with the Indians, and very nearly lost his life by being cut off from the wagon train. The mother was so frightened, and also on account of exposure, she died the year following in Minneapolis, Minnesota. After the second day's fight at Forest City the father left to meet his family that had gone on ahead, with the exception of our subject and his brother, who enlisted in the State militia, and were in active service for about one hundred days. Our subject was in a four-days' running conflict in Meeker and McLeod counties, and after the trouble had been quelled, he joined his parents and family in Minneapolis, where he engaged in the carpenter's trade, helping to construct the saw-mills at St. Anthony Falls. He remained there until 1863, when he enlisted in the First Battalion, Minnesota Cavalry, better known as Hatch's Battalion. He was in the service three years, in Dakota, and was first stationed at Pembina, where they built the fort. At the close of the service he returned to the old homestead in Kandiyohi county, and engaged in farming, buying the home-

stead from his father, and also adjoining lands. He owned a fine farm of 400 acres, and in 1876 established a store in the village which he ran for four years. In 1880 he removed into Willmar, and engaged in the stock and meat business, doing a heavy shipping business. He is also engaged in the machinery business, handling all kinds of agricultural implements, etc. He has been president of the county agricultural society since 1886.

Mr. Sperry was united in marriage in 1867 to Miss Ellen Tracy, the daughter of John and Catharine Tracy, natives of Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Sperry have been blessed with six children, three of whom are now living, named as follows—Roy, Charles and Jennie. Mrs. Sperry passed away in the spring of 1883. She was a devoted member of the Baptist church, and was esteemed and beloved by all who knew her. Our subject was married, a second time, to Miss Jennie Willson, and they have been blessed with two children—Walter, and Bernice, who died a year ago. Mr. Sperry is independent in his political ideas, and is actively interested in all local matters. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and also belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic. He is a citizen of the strictest honor and integrity and is highly esteemed by all who know him. He is a public-spirited citizen and one of the representative business men of the city.

JAMES W. HASSEN, furniture dealer in the village of Wadena, is a native of Canada. He was born in Lower Canada on the 8th of November, 1843, and is the son of James and Amy Hassen. The father was an extensive farmer through life, and in 1855 removed to the States and settled in Dakota county, Minnesota, where he engaged in farming. He was one of the first settlers in that county, was an esteemed and industrious citizen, and died in 1885 at the age of seventy-six years. The father and mother of our subject were the parents of the following-named children — Willard, Elijah, Charles, and Ashley (deceased in 1882 at ten years).

Mr. Hassen, the subject of this biographical memoir, remained in his native country until he had attained the age of thirteen years. During his stay in Canada he attended the common schools, and in 1855 emigrated to the United States with his parents. He settled with them in Dakota county, Minnesota, where he remained until the year 1862. In the spring of that year he enlisted in Company F, Eighth Minnesota Infantry. He was mustered into the service in August, 1862, at Fort Snelling, Minnesota. At the outbreak of the Indian massacre his company was ordered to New Ulm, Minnesota, where they remained as guards for several months. They spent the winter of 1862–63 in Little Falls and Fort Ripley. During the summer of 1863 our subject was detailed as guard, and spent the summer at Princeton, Sunrise and Fort Snelling, Minnesota. In the spring of 1864 he joined Sully's expedition in the Northwest, and was in that until the following fall, when he returned to Fort Snelling, Minnesota. He was then sent to Murfreesboro, Tennessee, and was in the Twenty-fifth Army Corps, under General Ruger. They followed the Confederates as far as the Tennessee river, and then went into camp at Stoneman. From there they met Sherman's army at Goldsboro, North Carolina, and participated in the battle at that place. Our subject was present at Lee's surrender and the close of the war. After the cessation of hostilities the subject of this article returned to Fort Snelling, Minnesota, where he received his honorable discharge. From that time until 1870 Mr. Hassen made his home in the

southern part of the State, engaged in no particular business, when he was married to Miss Hermine Lambert, of Dakota county, Minnesota, after which he engaged in various occupations, when in 1878 he removed to Wadena, Wadena county, Minnesota, and for five years engaged in the carpenter's trade. In 1883 he entered into partnership with E. S. Lambert, and they continued the furniture business for three years, when Mr. Cook purchased the interest of Mr. Lambert and the firm continued as Hassen & Cook up to January, 1889, when Mr. Hassen purchased Mr. Cook's interest. He carries a full line of furniture, and has an extensive business in the undertaking line. He is doing a good and satisfactory business, and is among the most prominent men of the village. Mr. Hassen is a prohibitionist in politics and a worthy citizen in every respect.

MICHAEL M. MALLON is a resident of the village of Perham, Otter Tail county, Minnesota, where he is engaged in the livery business and also operates a general machine shop, handling all kinds of farm machinery, etc. He is a native of Wisconsin, born in Washington county, on the 4th day of June, 1855, and is the son of Thomas and Catharine (Ryan) Mallon, natives of Ireland. When the parents of our subject emigrated to the United States they first settled in New York State, where they remained for some time, removing from there to Wisconsin, where they have since remained. They were among the first settlers in Washington county, Wisconsin, where they are now engaged in farming. They had a family of the following-named children — Michael, Lawrence, Patrick, Mary, Agnes, Thomas, Hannah and James.

Mr. Mallon, the subject of this biographical review, received his education in his native State, where he attended the common schools until he was thirteen years old. He then traveled through the different parts of the State, engaged in farming, and in the pineries of Wisconsin and Michigan. From the latter State he returned to Wisconsin and engaged in farming for two years, and in 1879 removed to Minnesota and settled in Perham, Otter Tail county, where he engaged in his present business. He opened a machine shop, and has been engaged in that business, in addition to his livery interests, ever since. He keeps a first-class livery stable, and is doing an extensive trade in the machinery business. In addition to his interests in Perham, our subject owns a fine farm in Dakota, and is actively engaged in buying and selling horses. He is a leading and successful business man of the village, and is well and favorably known throughout the county.

Mr. Mallon was united in marriage on the 28th day of June, 1883, to Miss Jane Stantley, and this union has been blessed with three children—Arthur, Thomas and Mamie. Our subject is a democrat in his political affiliations, and is actively interested in all local matters. He is a citizen of the strictest integrity and honor, and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

JOHN KNIGHT, one of the oldest and most prominent settlers of Wadena county, Minnesota, is the present efficient county treasurer of Wadena county. He settled in that region in the fall of 1870, and since that time his name has been prominently identified with the official history of that county. He is a native of the State of New York, born in Jefferson county, of that State, on the 5th day of April, 1850, and is

the son of William and Louisa (Witt) Knight, natives also of the Empire State. The father died when our subject was eleven years old. The mother is still living in Minnesota. The father of our subject was a member of the Fifty-second Illinois Infantry. At the time of his death the family were residing in Illinois. After the father's death the family returned to New York State.

John Knight, the subject of this biographical sketch, remained in his native State during his early boyhood, then removed to Illinois, where he remained until after his father's death. At eleven years of age he returned to his native State with his mother, brothers and sisters. He remained in New York until the fall of 1864, during which time he attended school. In 1864 he enlisted in the One Hundred and Eighty-sixth New York Infantry. He was mustered in at Sackett's Harbor, New York, and served throughout the balance of the war. He was in front of Petersburg during the winter of 1864-65, and followed Lee in the spring campaign of 1865. The regiment to which he belonged was at Lynchburg, at the surrender of Lee in 1865. After the close of the war the subject of this article returned to his native State, where he remained until 1870. He then emigrated West and located on Parker's Prairie, Minnesota, where he remained one year. He then returned to his native State for his family, and after returning to Minnesota engaged in farming pursuits near Parker's Prairie. When Mr. Knight returned to New York State he was converted, and was licensed to preach in the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1873 he took charge of the Methodist church at Parker's Prairie, and successfully filled that charge for one year. He then went to Scott county, Minnesota, where he filled several charges, and one year later took charge of the pastorate at Rush City, Minnesota. He filled that charge for two years, and then went to Wadena, Wadena county, Minnesota, where he had charge of the Methodist church for a period of two years. He has since remained in Wadena, although he has filled several small charges in Otter Tail county. He is a most active worker and has organized many churches, taking a true and Christian interest in his work. In 1886 he was elected to the responsible office of county treasurer, which position he has since held, being re-elected in 1888. He held the office of assessor for the village for seven years, and is one of the representative and popular citizens of the village and county. He is a member of the social organizations, Masonic and Odd-Fellows. He is a member of the United States pension board of examining surgeons, also of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is one of the most active men of the village and a democrat in political matters.

FRANK JERRUE is a prominent merchant of Warren, Marshall county, Minnesota, where he carries on the furniture and undertaker's business. He was born in St. Constan Parish, district of Montreal, Canada, March 4, 1852, and is a son of Anthony and Bridget (Fadden) Jerrue, the father a native of the same place as the son, and the mother a native of Ireland. The grandparents on the father's side were born in Paris, France. Anthony Jerrue was a veteran of the late war, enlisting in 1861, and serving in the Union army until the close of hostilities. He was badly wounded and was granted a pension of twelve dollars per quarter. He (Anthony Jerrue) removed to St. Joseph county, Michigan, in 1858, and his wife followed the next year. The wife died in Fulton, Michigan, July 21, 1861. They were the parents of the following-named

children—Mary, Francis, Anthony, Nora, Daniel, Maggie and Tillie, all of whom are living except Nora and Anthony. Nora died in Michigan in 1874, and Anthony died in Kansas August 10, 1887. The latter left a family of four children.

Frank Jerrue, the present subject received his education in his native land, and at the age of nine years was bound out to a man named Orcutt for twelve years, or until he had attained majority. However, he only remained with him eighteen months, for, when his father returned from the army, a neighbor complained to him about the cruel treatment Frank was receiving at the hands of Orcutt. Our subject then remained with his father one year, when he was bound out to Mr. Kidd, with the agreement that Frank was to have a fair education, and at the age of twenty-one was to receive two hundred dollars. He remained with him until he was eighteen years old, when Mrs. Kidd died, and two years later Mr. Kidd passed away. There being nine in the family and not much property, the prospects for the two hundred dollars were meager. Frank then decided to shift for himself and hired out to a farmer for fifteen dollars a month. After working a short time, his father heard of the whereabouts of his son, and, after making satisfactory arrangements with Frank's employer, they removed to Benton Harbor, Michigan, where he remained one summer. He then went to Leonidas, Michigan, and attended school for one winter, doing chores for his board. In the spring of 1870 he engaged work with a farmer, and after remaining on the farm for nine months went to the Michigan pineries, where he worked in a saw-mill during the winter. In the spring he went back to the farmer with whom he had previously worked, remaining with him through harvest. He then removed to Constantine, Michigan, and worked in a flouring-mill until late in the fall. He was then taken sick and, upon his recovery, moved to North Grand Rapids, Michigan, securing work in a saw-mill. In the spring he went to driving logs on the Muskegon river and shortly after was forced, on account of ill-health, to quit work. He returned to Leonidas, where he was sick almost all summer. On the 22d of September, 1873, he started, with a team, for Kansas, and on arriving there took a pre-emption claim, upon which he lived one year. He then abandoned his farm and worked during the winter in a grist-mill in Roseville, Kansas. In the spring he engaged in farming for a man by the name of Thayer and proved up on his original claim. After operating his farm for three years he rented it, and for a short time lived with his brother Anthony. In the spring of 1878 he removed to Phillips county, Kansas, where his pre-emption was, and lived there until the spring of 1884, then moved to Marshall county, Minnesota, where he built a house and engaged in the milling business. In 1885 he traded his farm in Kansas for one in Marshall county, Minnesota, which he now rents. In November, 1887, he engaged in the furniture and undertaking business and now has one of the finest stocks in the village. He does a general repairing trade and has a good business. He still holds his interest in the mill and is one of the active business men of the town.

Mr. Jerrue was married August 18, 1877, to Miss Elizabeth Davis, the daughter of William and Harriett Davis. Her father was a Union soldier and served all through the Civil War, coming out without an injury. Her mother died August 22, 1857. Mr. and Mrs. Jerrue have been blessed with the following-named children — Emma M., Otis F., Beulah E., Cora E., Ernest C. and Clarence W. Our subject was elected justice of the peace in 1888. He is a member of the Methodist church, with his family. He belongs to the Knights of Phythias and is a republican in politics.

OLE B. GLARUM, the popular proprietor of the Glarum Hotel, on Third street, Willmar, Kandiyohi county, Minnesota, has been a resident since 1872, when he settled in the village and opened a boot and shoe store, which business he carried on until 1880, when he purchased 160 acres of land one-half mile south of the city and engaged in farming. He has been identified with hotel interests in the city since 1876, when he erected his present fine building, which he has since run. He is a native of Norway, born in 1844, and is the son of Bendik and Maret (Oleson) Glarum, also natives of that kingdom. The parents, who are farmers, still reside in their native land. They are the parents of six children, named in the following order—Ole, Lars, Ole B., John, Ragnild and Ragnild. The parents are devoted members of the Lutheran church.

Mr. Glarum, the subject of this article, spent his younger days in attending school in his native land, living at home until he was fourteen years old. He then engaged in sheep and cattle herding, and after three years entered an apprenticeship to the boot and shoe trade. After serving two years learning his trade he worked at it as a journeyman until 1870. Then he emigrated to the United States, and went direct to Willmar, Kandiyohi county, Minnesota, where he remained two weeks. He then went to Minneapolis, Minnesota, and after remaining two years working at his trade returned to Willmar and opened a boot and shoe store, as before stated. Since taking his farm he has added 155 acres to it and has fine building improvements, and is engaged in an extensive and successful farming and stock raising. He has always lived in the village since his settlement in the county, and is well and favorably known to the general traveling public.

Mr. Glarum was united in marriage in 1867 to Miss Johannah Christianson, the daughter of Christian and Gaala (Rasbak) Oleson, farmers of Norway. Mr. and Mrs. Glarum have been blessed with eleven children, five of whom have died, as follows—Bastian (deceased), Maret (deceased), C. Basten (deceased), Christiana (deceased) and Bendik Johan (deceased). Those living are—Mary, Bertha, Olena, John, Christian and Anna Louise. Mr. Glarum and his family belong to the Lutheran church. He is one of the solid and substantial business men of the place, and is a republican in his political affiliations. He is well known as a hotel man and has the reputation of running one of the best hotels in the county. He is an exemplary citizen, and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

REV. GEORGE S. WHITE. Prominent among the leading and eminent clergymen of the Northwest is the gentleman whose name heads this article, a resident of the city of Fargo, North Dakota, where he is pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a native of the State of New York, born in Pompey, Onondaga county, New York, on the 7th of October, 1832, and is the son of John and Clarinda (Safford) White, natives of Massachusetts and New York, respectively.

Our subject's boyhood-days were spent on his father's farm with the usual advantages of a district school, with an occasional term at some academy near by, of which there were several. Before he was sixteen he was engaged to teach the district school at Mathew's Mills for the winter, boarding around after the custom of the time. Having a desire for higher scholastic attainments, our subject's father consented to "give him his time," if he thought he could do better than to work on the farm. By saving his earnings he was enabled to pros-

ecute his studies at De Ruyter and Manlius academies and Cazenovia Seminary. His school terms were considerably prolonged by economy in boarding himself, sometimes alone and at others with fellow students in clubs. For three consecutive winter terms he was employed as teacher of the Peck Hill school, the trustees so appreciating his services as to advance his salary each succeeding term. Receiving the appointment from the assembly district in which he lived to the State Normal School at Albany, New York, he entered, on examination, the sub-senior class, and prosecuted his studies there. To replenish his purse, he then served as bookkeeper for a company of railroad contractors in Western New York, for the summer following, and then engaged as principal of the Union School at Manlius village, which position he held for two years. While thus employed, he married Miss A. Louisa Fox, the daughter of Rev. Wesley Fox, of the Oneida conference. His health being much impaired by the confinement and labor of school life, he resigned his position, and for the two following years was a member of a carriage factory firm in Marathon, New York. At the age of twenty years, while in school in Cazenovia Seminary, he was converted, but had no thoughts of the ministry until three or four years later. While in school he pursued a mathematical and scientific course, for which he had a special taste, and thinking also to prepare himself for civil engineering. But before engaging in that occupation he felt himself called of God to the ministry, and taking his recommend from the Cazenovia quarterly conference, where he was then residing, was received into the Oneida conference, at its memorable first spring session in 1857, at Cazenovia. His pastoral charges have been the following: North Pitcher, Cincinnatus, Greene, Butternuts, New York Mills, Chittenango, Seneca Falls, Skaneateles, Syracuse, Weedsport, Canastota, Lodi, Phelps, and Fargo, where he is at the present time meeting with well-merited success.

In 1868 Rev. White was appointed presiding elder of the Cortland District, in New York, in which office he served four years, and at the end of the term was appointed to the Utica District. Near the close of the first year he was prostrated by acute bronchitis, and brought near death's door. The preachers of the district kindly persisted in asking for his reappointment to the district, with a vacation of three months to recuperate, which request was granted, but the severity of the climate and the excessive duties of the office proved to be too great a tax on his debilitated constitution, and at the end of the second year, being invited by the church at Seneca Falls to become its pastor, he resigned the office of presiding elder, and received a transfer to the Central New York conference and an appointment to that church. The charges upon which he has served have almost invariably been visited with revivals of religion and an increase of general prosperity. Concerning his ministerial abilities one of his parishioners writes: "As a speaker his clear and distinct enunciation is noticeable. His bearing indicates natural energy of character and large reserve force, his perceptions are keen and readily take hold of truth in its great outlines. Terse and vigorous in his style, direct and forcible in his application of truth, his words do not fail, under the Divine blessing, to reach the human heart. A man of strong convictions, and feeling his accountability to God for the fidelity with which he expounds the Divine Word, there is no stopping to inquire whether the truth which he preaches will be palatable to his hearers. He has manifested outside of his pulpit more than ordinary talent as an organizer and administrator, and his social qualities invite and secure the confidence of all who know him."

Rev. and Mrs. White in their union have been blessed with the following-named children—Elbert F., who married Miss Fannie Moore, of Minneapolis, Minnesota; George A. married Miss Mertie Gulick, of Lodi, New York; Cora M., the wife of Frank Van Liew, of Lodi, New York; and Clarence E., now living at home and attending the high school. Our subject is a member of the Adelphi Council of the Royal Arcanum. In the summer of 1882 Mr. White, in company with two other gentlemen from New York, visited Dakota and located a colony of about forty New Yorkers on unsurveyed public lands in Dickey county, at a place which they named Yorktown, now on the "Soo" line of railroad, which resulted in the organization of a corporate "Yorktown Land Company," of which Mr. White has since been treasurer and for a time secretary also.

In 1884 he spent the summer with his family in Yorktown, Dakota, for the improvement of his health, resuming his ministerial work in the East in the fall, and continuing it until the failing health of his wife led him to seek a change of climate for her benefit, and to accept an appointment to Fargo which was proffered him.

HON. CHARLES W. MORGAN, the present efficient postmaster of the city of Hillsboro, North Dakota, is also engaged in an extensive livery business. He is a native of the State of Maine, born in Guilford, Maine, on the 13th day of September, 1848, and the son of Samuel and Emily (Howard) Morgan, also natives of that State.

Our subject, Mr. Morgan, remained at home on the farm, attending school until he was eighteen years old, when he enlisted in Company H, Thirtieth United States Infantry, at Newport, Kentucky, September 10, 1866. He went with his company to Fort Russel, Wyoming Territory, where Cheyenne City now stands, and was all through Wyoming Territory, Utah and Colorado. In 1868 the regiment was consolidated with the Fourth United States Infantry, and our subject served until his time expired, in September, 1869. While in the service he was in the following engagements—Fort Phil Kearney, North Park, South Pass Creek, Rolling Springs, and a number of skirmishes. He was wounded at the battle of Rolling Springs, on account of which he was confined to the hospital for six weeks. After being mustered out he returned to his native State, and after visiting for a short time went to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he took charge of a crew of men in the woods and on the river for Bray, Wilder & French. In July, 1872, he removed to the Red river and went into the employ of the Hudson Bay Company, as clerk in a store at Goose River which is now Caledonia. He remained there two years, and then, with his brother, purchased the store, which they ran until his brother died in January, 1880. Our subject then took as a partner A. H. Hanson, and they remained together until 1885, when they closed out the business. In the fall of that year our subject was elected to the Territorial legislature, from the Eighteenth district. He then returned to Goose River, and from there went to Hillsboro, where he established the livery stable he has since run. He keeps a first-class stable, and has sixteen horses. In July, 1888, he was appointed postmaster by President Cleveland, which position he has since filled. In September, 1888, the post-office was robbed, the safe blown open, and between $600 and $700 secured. No trace has ever been obtained of the robbers.

Mr. Morgan was united in marriage on the 1st day of April, 1877, to Miss Carrie Gordon, the daughter of H. L. and Carrie (Hanson) Gordon, natives of Norway. Mr. and

Mrs. Morgan have been blessed with the following-named children—Alice E., Laura C. and Manley M. Our subject is one of the prominent and well-known citizens of the city. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Hillsboro Lodge, No. 32, A. F. & A. M., and Casselton Chapter, No. 8. In political matters he affiliates with the democratic party, and is actively interested in all local matters. He is a man of the strictest honor and integrity, and every laudable home enterprise receives his hearty support.

ALVIN M. CROWELL is a prominent attorney-at-law in the village of Long Prairie, Todd county, Minnesota. He is a native of New York State, born in Steuben county, and is the son of Alvin and Malinda (Covey) Crowell, natives also of the State of New York. The father and mother of our subject removed to the State of Michigan in 1849 or 1850, where he remained until 1856, when he removed to the State of Iowa, later to Minnesota, and settled in Wright county in 1880, where he is still living. The mother of our subject died in 1887. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They are the parents of the following-named children—Chancey, Hiram, John, Clarissa, Alvin, Melvin, Almira, Ira, Aaron, Howard, George, and Alice and Almond (twins).

Mr. Crowell, the subject of this article, received his education in the States of Michigan, Iowa and Illinois, finishing his education at Lowell, Michigan, in 1868. He commenced in life for himself at the age of fifteen years, and at first worked out as a laborer, then engaged in teaching in the State of Michigan for several years. He then removed to Minnesota and settled in Todd county, Minnesota, in 1870, locating in Birchdale and Grey Eagle townships, where he homesteaded land and continued to reside for three years. He taught school for several terms while holding his homestead. In 1883 he was married to Sarah A. Phinney; in 1871 he removed to Sauk Centre, Minnesota, where he commenced the study of law with Charles Walker, with whom he remained one year. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1874, by Judge McKelvy of St. Cloud, Minnesota. Mr. Crowell then removed to the village of Long Prairie, Todd county, Minnesota, in August, 1874, where he commenced the law business and has since continued in that profession. He tried "the first jury case that was ever tried in the district court of Todd county," in December, 1874. He was admitted to practice in the United States District Court at St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1884, and is prominently known all over the State. While on his farm he held the office of clerk of the township for three terms, and also held the office of county attorney "of said county" for three terms. Mr. Crowell is a member of the Masonic fraternity; is a republican in politics and one of the most substantial and highly esteemed-citizen of Todd county. He is now forty years old.

JUDGE W. W. ROOSMAN, attorney-at-law and city justice in Detroit City, Becker county, Minnesota, is one of the oldest settlers in the locality in which he lives. He is a native of the State of New York, born in Clinton county New York, on the 12th day of August, 1829, and is the son of Frederick and Celia (Hedding) Roosman, natives of New York. The father of our subject was engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods through active life, and is still living in New York at the advanced age of ninety years. The mother died in 1878. She was a sister of Bishop Hedding, of the Methodist Episcopal church. The father and mother of our

subject were the parents of thirteen children, our subject being the oldest.

Judge Roosman, the subject of this article, remained with his parents, working in his father's mill and attending school until he was twenty one years old. He then learned the millwright's trade, and followed that industry for thirteen years. In 1853 he removed to Wisconsin, where he remained three years, and early in 1857 removed to Minnesota, locating in Glencoe, McLeod county, Minnesota, where he remained until 1862. He participated in the Indian outbreak, serving in the home guards. He sent his family to Indiana, and enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Fifty-third Indiana Infantry, and served seven months as a private, but on account of poor health received an honorable discharge. He then returned to Glencoe, and in 1870 removed to Detroit, Becker county, Minnesota, where he was the first settler. He took a Government claim of 160 acres, and has since platted almost all of it. He improved forty acres of the land and erected a fine residence. He assisted in the building of many of the edifices in the village, and has held the office of justice of the peace since 1871. He held the office of deputy register of deeds for two years, and is now a member of the board of education. He has been road overseer, assessor, and has always taken an active interest in all local matters.

Judge Roosman was married at Glencoe, Minnesota, in 1858, to Miss Mary Jane McClelland, of Glencoe. This union has been blessed with four children—Frank, Charlotte, Ida B. and Helen A. The last named, Helen A., was the first white child born in Detroit, Minnesota. Our subject is an adherent to the principles of the democratic party, and is one of the prominent and representative citizens of the village. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic.

EDWIN H. LOVE is the editor and proprietor of the weekly newspaper called the *Kittson County Enterprise*, the leading weekly published in Kittson county, Minnesota.

Mr. Love was born in Wyoming, Iowa county, Wisconsin, December 28, 1856. His parents were Samuel M. and Eliza N. (Nickerson) Love, the former a native of Scotland, and the latter a native of New York. The parents were well-to-do farmers in Wisconsin, and in 1877 his father was elected as superintendent of the American Sunday-School Union of that State, and continued in that work until the time of his death, April 26, 1882. The widow survives him, and remains at the old home in Baraboo, Wisconsin.

Edwin H. remained on the home farm until he was fourteen years of age, when he was apprenticed to learn the printing trade in Baraboo, Wisconsin. For two years he followed this business steadily, and then, feeling his need of a thorough education, concluded to take a course at the State University. This determination was faithfully carried out, although in the face of many difficulties. For two and a half years he pursued his course, doing light work, sawing wood and the like to pay his way through. He then went to Chicago, and worked at his old trade for six months in the employ of Beach, Barnard & Co., after which he again went to the university, from which he graduated with honor in 1875. Returning to Chicago, he entered the employ of the Chicago *Tribune* as shorthand reporter. He continued with the *Tribune* for three years, during which time he attended the Centennial Exposition in the interest of his employers. He then became their traveling correspondent, and spent one year roaming in and writing about California. Entering the employ of the St. Paul *Globe*, he then traveled extensively through the West on a reporting tour. He

has continued in their employ ever since on a salary. He has, however, given somewhat of his attention to other business, and, in August, 1882, founded the Perham *Bulletin*, at Perham, Otter Tail county, Minnesota. He continued proprietor of this paper until the spring of 1886, when he sold out, and, with his invalid wife, started for Tennessee. The wife, however, was taken fatally sick on the way, and died at Emmetsburg, Iowa, May 23, 1886. Mr. Love then started back to Minnesota with his little orphan boy, and hearing that the *Enterprise* office at Hallock was for sale, he extended his trip to that place and purchased the paper. He has resided here ever since, conducting the business of the *Enterprise*.

Mr. Love was married in Algona, Iowa, June 29, 1879, to Miss May D. Sterner, daughter of J. D. Sterner. By this union there were two children—Frank Garfield and Nina. The latter died in the winter of 1885–86. Mrs. Love died May 26, 1886, in Emmetsburg, Iowa, six years after her marriage. Mr. Love's second marriage occurred June 5, 1888, when he was wedded to Miss Anna C. Thompson, daughter of George and Anna C. (Gibbs) Thompson. Her father is one of the leading merchants of the town of Hallock.

Mr. Love is an able journalist, and has brought to his business in Hallock an extended and valuable experience in newspaper work, having for some years been connected reportorially with the best journal in America. Added to this experience is a thorough intellectual training and a love for his profession. Combining these qualities in the editorial management of the *Enterprise*, it is no wonder that it has become the leading newspaper in Northern Minnesota. The paper is independent in politics and has about eleven hundred subscribers, being also the legal paper of Kittson county, which distinction it has enjoyed for six years past. In 1886 Mr. Love was nominated as representative in the legislature, and in the election ran 700 votes ahead of his ticket. On account of sickness in the family he was forced to refuse to accept this honorable position. Mr. Love is a member of the A. F. & A. M., of Allison, Iowa, and of the I. O. O. F., of Freeport, Illlinois. Besides his newspaper business, Mr. Love has been turning his attention somewhat to raising blooded horses, and has some excellent thoroughbred stock.

TUSAW LALONE, the present efficient proprietor of the Central House, in the village of Verndale, Wadena county, Minnesota, is one of the old pioneers of the county, having located there in 1879.

Mr. Lalone received his education in his native country, where he attended school until he was twenty years of age. At that period in life he commenced for himself, and for a few years was engaged in the lumbering business. In the summer of 1865 he moved to Hamilton, Ohio, where he took a contract to put up a lot of cordwood. He remained for a year or two, and, in 1867, went to the State of Missouri, where he worked for two years in the brick-manufacturing business, in Hannibal. In 1868 he removed to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and in the fall of 1870 removed to Chickasaw county, Iowa, and engaged in farming.

In 1879 he started overland for Wadena county, Minnesota, and, on the 17th of November, settled in Verndale. He at once opened a retail liquor establishment, which he operated until 1884. He then went to Aldrich, Minnesota, purchased the hotel, and, after running it for one year, sold out and returned to Verndale, where he purchased his present hotel, then known as the Verndale House. After operating the house for one year he rented the building and engaged in the liquor business with his brother. In the

spring of 1888 he remodeled the hotel, and has since continued in business. He is a popular citizen and landlord, and bears the respect of all who know him. His hotel is in good running order, and has the general patronage of the traveling public.

Mr. Lalone was married on the 28th of September, 1868, to Miss Emily Houle, a native of Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Lalone have been blessed with the following-named children — Mary (now deceased), Margret, Frank, George, Racheal, Myrtie, Roy and Tracy.

Mr. Lalone is a man of the utmost integrity and honor, and is an exemplary citizen.

MANASSES SARFF, the subject of this biographical memoir is a resident of section 13, Wykeham township, Todd county, Minnesota, where he is engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He is a native of Pennsylvania, born in York county on the 16th day of October, 1832, and is the son of John and Saloma (Hoke) Sarff, natives also of Pennsylvania. The father and mother removed to the State of Ohio in the year 1834, thence to the State of Indiana in 1838. They both passed away in 1868. The father was a farmer through life, but followed weaving to some extent in Pennsylvania. The father and mother were the parents of the following-named children — Isaac, Jonas, Catharine, John, Jacob, Seth, Manasses, Peter, Josuah, Joseph and William. Seth and Peter are deceased.

Mr. Sarff, of whom this article treats, remained in his native State until he was six years old, when he removed with his parents to the State of Indiana, where he settled in Randolph county. He remained there until he had attained the age of twenty-six years, during which time he attended the common schools of that region. He also engaged in farming after he had attained his majority. At the age mentioned (twenty-six) he went to Adams county, Indiana, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits for ten years. In 1870 he started for Todd county, Minnesota, and on the 8th of June homesteaded a tract of land in what is now Ward township on section 29. He remained on his farm for ten years and then removed to Wykeham township, in the same county, and settled on section 13, where he has since resided, engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He has a well-cultivated tract of land comprising eighty acres.

Mr. Sarff was married October 16, 1853, in Indiana, to Miss Sarah Shelly, and this union has been blessed with the following-named children—Jacob F., Saloma M., John W., William J., Joseph H., Mary A., Eliza L., Peter M., Lucinda F., Arthur K., Manasses E., Christian E. and Ervin L. Joseph, William, Eliza, Peter and Lucinda are married; Saloma M. and Arthur K. are dead. The rest are single and at home. Mr. Sarff and his family belong to the United Brethren church. Since 1876 he has been collecting agent for the Minnesota Mercantile Agency.

He has held the office of county commissioner since 1886. He is a democrat in politics and takes an active interest in all local matters. He has held various offices, including town clerk, county commissioner, school clerk, justice of the peace, assessor, etc. He is a representative citizen of the town in which he lives, and bears the esteem of all who know him.

GEORGE C. WINCHESTER, the subject of this biographical memoir, is engaged in the general merchandising business in the village of Warren, Marshall county, Minnesota. He is a native of New York State, born in Madrid, St. Lawrence

county, New York, on the 31st day of January, 1851, and is the son of William and Jane (Kesey) Winchester, also natives of the Empire State. The parents of our subject removed to Wisconsin in 1855. They had a family of three children, named as follows—Justin W. Winchester, G. C. Winchester and Katy Jane Winchester. The last-named drowned when four years old, at River Falls. The first is proprietor and owner of the Winchester House at Pembina, North Dakota.

Mr. Winchester, of whom this sketch treats, remained in his native State until he was four years old, when he removed with his parents to Wisconsin and settled at River Falls. There he attended school until he had attained the age of thirteen years, when he secured a position in a drug store remaining as clerk for three years. He then secured a position in a general merchandising establishment, and for the next nine years was employed in this store and others. For three years of that time he was in the Junction Mills, as cashier and book-keeper, and in 1878 he went to Polk county, Minnesota, and took a pre-emption claim, upon which he remained four years. In 1882 he moved to Warren, Marshall county, Minnesota, and erected a large store building, in which he put a full line of general merchandise. He also established a similar store in Angus, in company with Jerry Flint and A. D. Andrews. Mr. Flint retiring in 1886, he took in as a special partner Miss Celista Andrews, the sister of A. D. Andrews, who died in 1884. They have since continued in business and have one of the finest stores in the village.

Mr. Winchester was married in Portland, Maine, on the 6th day of April, 1874, to Miss Mary Andrews, the daughter of Abraham and Lydia Andrews. This union has been blessed with two children, Walter and Mildred—the latter died in infancy. Mrs. Winchester passed away in May, 1878, in San Rafael, California, where she had gone for her health. Mr. Winchester was married the second time, September 10, 1888, to Miss Annie White, the daughter of Charles S. and Rhocardas White, natives of Vermont. Our subject belongs to the following social organizations—A. F. & A. M., Lodge No. 150; Pierson Lodge, No. 41, R. A. C.; and No. 20 Commandery, K. T. He is a republican in politics, and an active participant in all local movements.

IVER C. OLSON, is a resident of Willmar, Kandiyohi county, Minnesota, where he is engaged in the furniture business, carrying a full line of furniture and undertaker's goods. He settled in that county in 1871, working a farm one mile from the village, in Willmar township, where he carried on general farming for one year, then settled in the village and followed house building for nine years, employing from two to eight men. He then engaged in his present business, purchasing his present place on the corner of Third street, in 1880. He is a native of the kingdom of Norway, born in 1848, and is the son of Ingebrit and Sarah (Jacobson) Olson, natives also of that kingdom. The father was a prominent farmer, and remained in his native land until his death in 1883. The mother is still living in Norway. They were the parents of but one child, Iver, our subject.

Mr. Olson, the subject of this article, remained on the home farm, in his native land, attending school until he was fourteen years old. At that period in life he entered an apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade, which he followed for a number of years. In 1871 he emigrated to the United States, and, after landing, removed at once to Minnesota, settling in Kandiyohi county, where he worked on a farm as before stated. He has

built a number of houses in the village, including his fine residence, which is located on the corner of First street and Litchfield avenue.

Mr. Olson was united in marriage in 1871, to Miss Annetta T. Berg, the daughter of John T. Berg. This union has blessed Mr. and Mrs. Olson with four children, named as follows—Samuel, Ole, Conrad and Inga. Our subject and his family belong to the Lutheran church. He is a stanch republican in his political affiliations, and all local matters, whereby the town or county may derive benefit, receive his hearty support. He is a public-spirited citizen, and is one of the prominent representative business men of the city.

JAMES P. WALLACE, cashier and manager of the Bank of Pelican Rapids, Pelican Rapids, Otter Tail county, Minnesota, is one of the prominent business men of the Pelican Valley. He is a native of the State of Michigan, born in Washtenaw county, on the 6th day of January, 1844, and is the son of Daniel and Laura (Ripley) Wallace, natives of Vermont and New York, respectively. His parents removed to Michigan in the year 1830, and settled in Washtenaw county, where James was born. His father died there October 20, 1875, and his mother is still living there. His father was a miller and contractor, and was one of the representative men of Washtenaw county.

Mr. Wallace, the subject of this biography, remained at home, attending school until his fifteenth year, when he entered the Detroit Commercial College, and after completing a course of study at that institution he removed to Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he remained three years employed as book-keeper for a large general store. In 1862 he went to Detroit, Michigan, as book-keeper in a bank, remaining for two years, and then for four years with Willard, Parker & Co., provision dealers and packers. Then he removed to Chicago, Illinois, and for the two succeeding years was cashier of a leading wholesale hat and fur house. At this time the Union Trust Company Bank, of Chicago, was organized, and Mr. Wallace entered that institution as book-keeper and teller, remaining five years, when he returned to the wholesale house above referred to as credit and general office manager, where he remained until 1882, when he removed to Pelican Rapids, Minnesota, bringing with him letters and testimonials of the highest character from Chicago bankers and wholesale dealers, and established the Bank of Pelican Rapids, of which he is cashier and manager. He is president of the village council, having held that position for three years. He is a man of marked executive ability, and one of the representative and prominent men of the village and county, who takes an active interest in everything which will help to further the best interests of his adopted home and county. He is a man of integrity and honor, and his word is considered as good as a bond.

Mr. Wallace was united in marriage January 30, 1869, to Miss Jennie Scott, and they have been blessed with one child—Ray A.

Politically, our subject has always been a democrat, a firm believer in the principles of equal and exact justice to all men, of whatsoever state or persuasion, religious or political, and absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority.

DONALD McDONALD, a resident of Verndale, Wadena county, Minnesota, has been intimately identified and connected with the growth of that region since the first sign of civilization. He first went to that locality in June, 1870, as the general superin-

tendent of track department and rail-laying of the Northern Pacific Railroad from Duluth to Fargo. He reached the Crow Wing river with the track about April 1, 1871, and from that time until August was engaged in surfacing the track and getting it in better running condition between Duluth and Brainerd. About the last of August he again began track-laying, and they reached Fargo Christmas eve, 1871. At that time there were but few settlers along the line, but once in a while they would see a settler or a trapper in a log shanty or tent. At Brainerd the only house was the chief engineer's headquarters. At Gull river there was an Indian agency, and near where Motley is now located there was one settler named Jake Wilber, better known in later years as "Lying Jake." Near the present site of Detroit there were two small log houses, and from there to Fargo there was nothing save a barren waste of prairie. It was the home of the trapper, and the country was full of Indians and wild game. All of that region is now well settled. Cities and villages have sprung up as if by magic, and schools, churches, well improved farms, with comfortable and often elegant dwellings dot the prairie. Such is the contrast.

As soon as the track was finished our subject was appointed road master, and held this position for six years. In 1878 he went South, and was road master on a branch of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, and remained four years. In 1882 he accepted an engagement with the Canadian Pacific Railroad along the north shore of Lake Superior. In 1885 he came to Verndale, and has since lived more of a retired life. He has extensive property interests in lands along the Northern Pacific Railroad, and owns a fine farm of 300 acres within a mile and a half of Verndale, besides a comfortable home in the village.

Mr. McDonald was born in Scotland in 1833. He was reared and educated in the land of his birth, receiving the training in integrity and industry which are so characteristic of that race. When he was about sixteen years of age he engaged at railroad work, and followed it in his native land for four years. At the expiration of that time, when twenty years old, he came to America, and followed railroading until locating at Verndale as mentioned above. Mr. McDonald is a thorough Scotchman, genial, affable, hospitable and unassuming, and he stands high in the community in which he lives, both as a neighbor and an exemplary citizen.

WILLIAM C. PETERSON is a well-to-do farmer on section 32, of Deerhorn township, Wilkin county, Minnesota. He owns 160 acres of good land, about fifty acres of which is under cultivation, the remainder being pasture and meadow. He is one of the oldest settlers of the town, locating here in 1881.

Mr. Peterson was born in Holstein, in Northern Germany, on the 23d day of September, 1847. He is a son of Henry J. Peterson, who was a ship carpenter in his native land. The family emigrated to America in the fall of 1853. They came direct to Davenport, Iowa, where they remained until the following spring. Then they moved to Le Claire, Scott county, Iowa. Here they remained until the close of the war. The father worked at house-building and shop-carpentering. The parents had a family of four boys and two girls — John P., Fred, Henry, Christine, Mary and William.

Our subject secured a common school education in the common schools of Iowa. He remained at home until 1863, when fifteen years of age, doing whatever he found to do. He worked for some time in a machine shop in

Le Claire, Iowa. On March 7, 1863, Mr. Peterson entered and joined the Sixth Iowa Volunteer Cavalry. He served under General Cook and also under General Sulley in Sulley's expedition against the Indians. He went up the Missouri river, through Dakota, the Bad Lands, into Montana, going west as far as the mouth of the Powder river. The expedition established forts at different points. Mr. Peterson was in the battle of White Stone Hill, in 1863, which was fought with the Indians about twenty miles west of James river. He was also in the battle of Takkahokuty. He returned with the expedition, and was honorably discharged on November 1, 1865, at Davenport Iowa. On being discharged he returned home and worked in the shops till the following spring. In the spring of 1866 he came to Winona, Minnesota, where he engaged in railroad work; this he followed about twelve years. Then he built a steamboat, which he ran on the Minnesota river for two years. Having leased his boat he found employment in the mills of Archibald & Shermire. Here he remained about three years. He was the engineer in the old mill that blew up and burned in 1881. He lost all his tools as well as his position by this accident. In 1881 our subject came to Wilkin county, where he took the above-described claim as a soldier's homestead. He has remained here since, and carries on general farming and stock-raising. He has a comfortable house and good barns. He also does blacksmith work and runs a steam thresher.

Mr. Peterson was married in 1872 to Miss Julia A. Kluge, of Winona. They have a family of two children, named Florence E. and Walter. They are both at home. In political matters Mr. Peterson affiliates with the republican party, and is a member of the E. M. Kenfield Post, No. 145, of Barnesville, Minnesota.

ELLEF N. JELLUM, a prominent and representative citizen of Becker county, Minnesota, is a resident of the village of Lake Park, where he is engaged in the wheat business for the Northern Pacific Elevator Company. He is a native of Norway, born on the 26th day of April, 1844, and is the son of Stengrin and Gunild (Severtson) Jellum, also natives of that kingdom. The father was a farmer in the Old World, and emigrated to the United States in 1851, settling in Rock county, Wisconsin, where he remained about four years. In 1855 he went to Minnesota, and settled in Freeborn county, where he followed farming until 1869. At that time he went to Becker county, Minnesota, where he has since remained. The mother of our subject died in 1849, and the father was married to his second wife. The first marriage was blessed by one child, Ellef Nilson, the subject of this article.

Mr. Jellum, the subject of this biographical review, remained in his native country until he was seven years of age, when he emigrated to America with his father, in 1851. After a voyage of seven weeks on a sailing vessel, they landed at Quebec, Canada, and from there went direct to Rock county, Wisconsin. There our subject attended the excellent common schools of that locality for four years, and in 1855 removed with his parents to Freeborn county, Minnesota. Until 1859 the subject of this sketch remained in that county, during which time he completed his education and assisted on the home farm. In 1859 he went to Iowa and visited his half brother, Ole, with whom he remained for about two years. In September, 1861, he enlisted in the Sixteenth United States Infantry, Company A, as a private soldier, and served two terms of three years each. During the greater part of the time he was in General Thomas' corps, and was in many battles and skirmishes, including the fol-

lowing—Shiloh (at which battle he was wounded), Stone River, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Nashville, etc. After his honorable discharge as sergeant, Company A, Sixteenth United States Infantry, he returned to Iowa and located in Clayton county, where he purchased 120 acres of land and engaged in farming, following that industry for five years. He then rented his farm and engaged in the machinery business in Farmersburg, Iowa, where he remained three years. At the expiration of that time, he went to Becker county, Minnesota, and took a soldier's homestead an section 4, Hamden township, and engaged in farming pursuits. After following farming for five years, he took charge of the Conimeed and Lake Park farms, owned by T. H. Canfield, employing from twenty to forty men. He held this position during 1881 and 1882, and then went into the hardware business in partnership with Ole Nygaard. At the end of two years our subject sold his interest and engaged in the general merchandising business in partnership with W. J. Herring, remaining in that business for a period of eighteen months. Our subject then sold his interest in the business, and was employed by the Northern Pacific Elevator Company, with whom he has since remained. He still owns his farm, and it now comprises 640 acres of well improved and desirable land.

Mr. Jellum was married May 22, 1868, to Miss Mary Larson, the daughter of Peter and Bertha (Hulverson) Larson, natives of Norway. They emigrated to the States in 1849, and settled in Clayton county, Iowa, where the father died in 1876. They had a family of eight children—Hans, Mary, Andrew, Ole, Christena, Lewis, Lena and Beatta. Mr. and Mrs. Jellum have been blessed with the following-named children — Stenton, Bertie, Herburt, Ella, Oliver, Lottie and Lillian. Stenton and Bertie are students at the State University of Minnesota. Our subject is one of the prominent and esteemed citizens of the village, and has held the following offices: Chairman of the town board of supervisors for four years, president of the village council for three years, and county commissioner for one term. He is a republican in politics, and is a member of the social organizations—Masonic, Grand Army of the Republic and Sons of Temperance. Our subject is extensively engaged in the blooded stock business, and owns one of the finest Clydesdale stallions in the county. The horse is an imported animal, and cost $1,200. He also has some fine Hambletonian stock.

WILBUR S. REYNOLDS, M.D., is a leading physician and surgeon of Henning, Otter Tail county, Minnesota. He is also engaged largly in the drug business and carries a heavy stock in this line. He was born in Addison, New York, February 15, 1859, and is the son of Edwin M. and Freelove (Smith) Reynolds, both of whom were natives of New York. There were two children in the father's family—Wilbur and Hiram.

Wilbur S. remained at home during his younger days, attending school most of the time. At twelve years of age he went to live with an uncle, with whom he remained until he was fifteen. He then engaged as a clerk in a drug store, in which employment he continued for three years, and then went to Mansfield, Pennsylvania, where for two years he attended the State Normal School. He then went to Elmira, New York, where his time was occupied for about one year in clerking in a drug store and studying medicine. He then removed to Capron, Illinois, where he studied medicine and worked in a drug store. In 1881 he went to Alexandria, Minnesota, and studied medicine under Drs. Vivian & McEwen,

continuing his studies for about a year and a half, during which time he clerked a while in a drug store. He then obtained his diploma as an M. D., and in 1883 removed to Henning, where he practiced his profession for three years, then opened up the drug store, which he now runs in connection with his professional business.

The doctor was married September 24, 1880, to Miss Hattie M. Bixby, a native of New York. By this union there are two living children—Irene and Erma.

In politics Dr. Reynolds is a republican, and is considered to be one of the best qualified men for official position in the county. He has good business qualifications and by careful attention to his own affairs has built up a large and extensive trade. As a physician he has attained merited popularity and his practice extends over a large scope of country. Both as a man and physician the Doctor is held in high esteem by his fellow townsmen.

REV. WILLIAM DAWSON, who has charge of the St. Hilaire circuit for the Methodist Episcopal church, well deserves a place in this ALBUM, as he is doing effective service in this region, and has already done much to advance the good cause which he represents. Rev. Mr. Dawson was born at Todmorden, twenty miles from Manchester, England, July 10, 1857, and is a son of Abraham and Hannah (Mitton) Dawson both his parents also being natives of England. When our subject was eight years of age he began work. First he was a hemp spinner, then a cotton spinner, and then a cotton dresser. He worked at the weaving trade for a number of years, and while still following it he preached for one and a half years. He then felt that he could do more good by adopting the service of Christ as a life calling, and accordingly he attended the college at East Keswick, Nr. Leeds, Yorkshire, for one year, and in the fall of 1885 came to the United States. He was first stationed as a supply on the Argyle circuit, north of Crookston. His circuit was large and required much hard work. Many of his points were far from railroads, and frequently he has been compelled to walk through the dense timber for many miles in order to reach his appointments. He has continued in this portion of Minnesota since that time. In the fall of 1887 he was given the St. Hilaire circuit, which includes St. Hilaire, Thief River Falls and Excel.

Mr. Dawson is a sincere Christian gentleman, and is accomplishing much good.

ROMEO J. TUTTLE is a resident of the village of Paynesville, Stearns county, Minnesota, where he is engaged in a general merchandising business. He is a native of the State of Connecticut, born in Middlebury, Connecticut, on the 7th of February, 1849, and is the son of James and Alvira (Adams) Tuttle, natives of Connecticut and New York, respectively. The father left Connecticut with his family in 1857, and removed to Minnesota, settling in Farmington, Dakota county, Minnesota, where he remained about six years, then removing to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he remained two years. He then went to Roseville, Kandiyohi county, Minnesota, where he purchased a tract of land and engaged in farming, also running a small store. After remaining there five years he removed to Paynesville, Stearns county, Minnesota, and opened the general store, which our subject is now running. He then went to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he is engaged in the real estate business connected with H. S. Fairchilds. There

were two children in the father's family—Romeo, the subject of this article, and Minnie.

Mr. Tuttle, of whom this sketch treats, remained at home, assisting in the store and attending school until he was twenty-one years old. He then hired out to his father as a general salesman, and after remaining with him for two years bought out the business, and after running it alone for five years took his father into partnership. After five years more of business our subject sold out to his father, and removed to Grove City and opened a general store on his own account. He was elected one of the village council while there. Two years later he sold out his building and removed his stock of goods to Beardsley, Big Stone county, Minnesota, where he remained in business for two years and a half, when he returned to Paynesville and brought out his father. He has since carried on the business and is doing as large a trade as any general store in the village.

Mr. Tuttle was united in marriage in May, 1872, to Miss Jennie M. Lomsbery, who died in 1880, leaving the following-named children—Cora, Iva and Maud. On the 1st day of July, 1882, our subject was married the second time to Miss Minnie L. Phillips, and they have been blessed with one child—Vira. Our subject besides his store owns a farm of 160 acres in Big Stone county, five lots in the town of Beardsley, an eighty-acre farm in Kandiyohi county, six village lots and twenty acres of timber land near the village. He carries an $8,000 stock of goods and is in the most desirable of circumstances. He affiliates with the democratic party. He has always taken an active and prominent part in public matters and has held various local offices of importance. He has been treasurer of the school district and president of the village council, and now holds the latter office, having recently been re-elected thereto by the citizens of Paynesville. He is a Master Mason.

STEPHEN BUTLER, a general collecting agent in the village of Perham, Minnesota, is one of the oldest settlers in that section of Otter Tail County, having located there in 1872. He is a native of England, born on the 27th day of February, 1854, and is the son of Stephen and Emma (Baily) Butler, also natives of that kingdom. Our subject's father was engaged in agricultural pursuits in his native land, and was one of the prominent citizens in the locality in which he lived. The father and mother of the present subject where the parents of the following-named children—Thomas, George, Henry, Stephen, Keturah, and Elizabeth.

Mr. Butler, the subject of this biographical memoir, received his education in his native country, where he attended the excellent common schools until he was eighteen years of age. During the summers and vacations of his school life he assisted his father on the home farm, and in 1872 emigrated to the United States, and landed at Duluth, Minnesota, on the 9th day of August, 1872. He at once removed to Otter Tail county, Minnesota, and located in the village of Perham, where he has since remained. For the first four years he was employed in selling lumber in the village and surrounding country for Clark & McClure, of St. Cloud, Minnesota, and the next three years had charge of a hotel at Fergus Falls. He was village marshal for six months, and for one year held the position of deputy sheriff of the county. He then returned to Perham and engaged in his present business of collecting, and has since been actively engaged in that line. He is one of the best collectors in the northern part of the State, and is well and favorably known throughout the Red River Valley. He has held the office of clerk of the board of education, and was five years in the position of deputy sheriff.

Mr. Butler was united in marriage on the 20th day of December, 1876, to Miss

Amanda McCrea, a native of New Brunswick, and educated in St. Cloud, Minnesota. This union has been blessed with the following-named children—Bertha, Calvin, Opha, Nora, Mamie and Chester. Our subject is a republican in his political affiliations, and is one of the representative citizens of Perham.

PROF. HANS S. HILLEBOE, one of the prominent educational workers of the Northwest, is professor of the Minnesota Lutheran Seminary and Institute at Willmar, Kandiyohi county, Minnesota. He is a native of Wisconsin, born in Adams county on the 28th day of October, 1858, and is the son of Sjur H. and Gertrude (Hough) Hilleboe, natives of Norway. The father emigrated to the United States in 1853 with his parents, Hans S. and Herborg (Moe) Hilleboe, and settled in Adams county, Wisconsin. The grandfather of our subject was a schoolmaster in his younger days, but engaged later in mercantile pursuits and died in 1879. Sjur H., the father of Hans S., our subject, received a fine education in his native land and Wisconsin. He still remains on the old homestead of his parents, and is actively engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He is one of the representative citizens of that county, and for the past thirty years has constantly held various town and county offices. He is a prominent factor in church and school matters. He is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran synod. The father and mother of our subject were the parents of the following-named children — Prof. Hans S., Ole S., Herman (who died in 1887), John, Anna R. (deceased), Anna R., Peter, Gertrude, Inger and Sarah.

Professor Hilleboe, the subject of this biographical memoir, spent his younger days in school and at home, and at the age of sixteen years taught his first term of school. He then attended Luther College, at Decorah, Iowa, from which he graduated in 1881. While attending college he taught one year and after graduation returned to his native county, where he engaged in the profession of school teaching, for one year. The next two years were spent in study and special preparation for teaching at the seminary and institute, which institution he had helped to establish in 1883. During the first three years Prof. A. M. Hove had charge of the seminary, but resigned on account of sickness, and since that time Professor Hilleboe has had full charge. The seminary has an attendance of some three hundred students annually, the students coming from all parts of Minnesota and Dakota, and some also from Iowa, Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin.

Professor Hilleboe was united in marriage in 1887, to Miss Antonilla Ytterboe, of Calmar, Iowa. Professor and Mrs. Hilleboe have been blessed with one child—Gertrude M. Our subject and his family belong to the Lutheran church, and are actively identified with all church matters. Our subject has devoted his attention exclusively to education, and has taken very little part in politics, local or national. Mrs. Hilleboe is a daughter of Even and Mary Ytterboe. Her father was one of the pioneer settlers of Winneshiek county, Iowa. He has been a very prominent lay member in the Lutheran synod for over twenty years, a trustee of the synod and also of Luther College, and has frequently held positions of trust in church affairs.

PHILO STONE. Prominent among the hotel proprietors in the Red River Valley is the subject of the present article, a resident of the village of Argyle, Marshall county, Minnesota, where he is operating the hotel, Stone's House. He is a native of

Vermont, born in Sheldon, Franklin county, Vermont, on the 26th day of February, 1818, and is the son of James and Anna (Whaley) Stone, natives of Vermont. The parents of our subject were prominent farmers in their native State.

Mr. Stone, the subject of this biographical memoir, remained on the home farm, attending school in the winters and assisting his father on the farm in the summers, until he was fourteen years of age. At that period in life he removed to Cattaraugus county, New York, where he remained two years, on a log run on the Alleghany river. At the expiration of that time he removed to Illinois river, to Hennepin, and from there to Rock Island, Illinois. In 1832 he went to Quincy, Illinois, where he remained one winter, during the Black Hawk War. In 1833 he removed to New Orleans, in cholera times, and during the ten days he was there he received $5 a day for burying the dead. They used no coffins, but dumped them into holes in the ground and covered them over with dirt. He next removed to Port Byron, Illinois, where he and his brother took a contract to cut 2,000 cords of wood at $1.50 a cord. They filled the contract, and then went to Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, and put in a lime-kiln and took a contract to furnish lime. They remained there one year, doing a good business, and in 1836 went to Chippewa pinery, on the Ogalla river, where they remained several years, getting out square timbers and shingles. They then went to the Eau Claire river, built a mill, and remained there seven years in that business. In 1843 he went to Wabasha, Minnesota, and, in company with General Sibley, Shields and others, laid out the town site. Our subject was cheated out of about $75,000 worth of land, and he only obtained 160 acres, for which he had to pay $10 an acre. He sold the farm of 160 acres for $1,360, and took a homestead in Middle River township, which he has since retained. In 1885 he removed to Argyle, Marshall county, Minnesota, where he opened a restaurant, and has since remodeled it into his present hotel. He runs a good house, and has a good share of the general patronage.

Mr. Stone was married in 1848 to Miss Adeline Campbell, who died in 1869, leaving the following children to mourn her loss — Anna, Elizabeth, Addie, Susan and Macia. Our subject was married the second time to Mrs. Marion Runnel and this union has been blessed with two children — Roy and Beulah. He is actively interested in all local movements, and is a man of strict integrity.

SAMUEL N. HORNECK, the popular and efficient postmaster, also engaged in the general merchandise business in Detroit City, Becker county, Minnesota, is a native of Ireland. He was born in Old Ross, County of Wexford, Ireland, on the 13th day of November, 1836, and is the son of John and Sarah (Boyce) Horneck, natives of Ireland. The father was one of the wealthy and prominent farmers in the county of Wexford, where he remained until his death in 1839. The mother died in 1863 in Wisconsin, where she had emigrated in 1847, being one of the earliest settlers in Winnebago county. The father and mother of our subject were the parents of ten children, six of whom died in infancy, and of the remaining four only Samuel and John survive.

Mr. Horneck, the subject of this sketch, received his education in his native land, where he attended school until the age of thirteen years; at that period in life he secured a position as clerk, and after working two years was forced to give it up on account of ill-health. He then returned to school, and when sixteen again engaged in the mercan-

tile business as clerk. In 1849 he emigrated to the United States and after a voyage of six weeks landed at New York. He proceeded at once to Buffalo, New York, where he engaged in the mercantile business. After continuing in the business for nineteen years in Buffalo he went to the city of Franklin, Venango county, Pennsylvania, where he opened up in business. In 1873 he removed westward and located at Detroit City, Becker county, Minnesota, where he has since remained, being one of the oldest merchants in the county. He carries the largest stock of any in the county and is doing an extensive business. In 1885 he was appointed postmaster by President Cleveland, and has held the position since that time. He has interested himself in land and city property, and has always been actively working for the best interests of the county or State.

Mr. Horneck was united in marriage on the 12th day of December, 1854, to Miss Annie E. Mooney, the daughter of G. V. and Eliza A. (Shaw) Mooney, of Buffalo, New York. This union has been blessed with one son—Phillip, who is now engaged in the mercantile business with his father. Our subject is a stanch democrat in his political affiliations and is actively interested in that party's campaigns. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and one of the prominent and esteemed business men of the county.

SYLVESTER N. THOMPSON, the subject of this biographical memoir, is a resident of the village of Grey Eagle, Todd county, Minnesota, where he is engaged in the general merchandising business. He is a native of Vermont, born in Lamoille county, on the 16th day of June, 1846, and is the son of John L. and Lucy (Madison) Thompson, natives of Vermont and Massachusetts, respectively. The father died in 1880, in Minneapolis, Minnesota, and the mother in 1858, at Sauk Rapids, Minnesota. They were the parents of the following-named children —Sarah, now Mrs. Green, of Vermont; Lucy, who married Mr. Spear, of Minneapolis, Minnesota; Laura, the wife of a Mr. Smith, of Fergus Falls, Minnesota; W. O., engaged in farming in Minnesota; John L., who died in 1867; and Sylvester, the subject of this biography.

Mr. Thompson, of whom this article treats, remained in his native State until he had attained the age of eleven years. At that period in life he removed with his parents to Minnesota, and settled at St. Cloud, Minnesota, where he remained a short time, then removing to Sauk Rapids, Minnesota, where he located and attended school. Up to the age of sixteen he had devoted his energies to acquiring a good education, and at the age of sixteen he completed his education at St. Cloud, Minnesota. In the fall of 1862 he enlisted in the First Minnesota Mounted Rangers, and received his honorable discharge in 1863. He re-enlisted in the First Minnesota Heavy Artillery and received his honorable discharge in 1865. He was in many Indian battles, and was under Sibley in his expedition across the plains. After his discharge he returned to St. Cloud, Minnesota, and for some time engaged in various occupations. In 1869 he removed to Todd county, Minnesota, and located in Berchdale township, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits for eleven years. He then established his present business in the village of Grey Eagle, where he has since remained. He is one of the substantial business men of the village and carries a full line of first-class goods.

Mr. Thompson was married in January, 1871, to Miss Mary Alishire, a native of Ohio, and educated there. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have been blessed with three children, named as follows—Laura, Freddie

and Clara. Mr. Thompson and his family belong to the United Brethren church. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Post No. 129. He is a republican in politics and is at present township treasurer. He has held the offices of assessor, chairman of the board, etc. He is a representative man and bears the esteem of all who know him.

GEORGE H. GREEN, the senior partner of the firm of Green & Weeks, dealers in heavy and shelf hardware, in the village of Wadena, Wadena county, Minnesota, is one of the successful and prominent business men of the county in which he lives. He is a native of Wisconsin, born in Princeton, Green Lake county, on the 27th day of July, 1851, and is the son of Hallett T. and Olive M. Green, natives of New York. The father and mother of our subject were the parents of the following-named children — Kate E. Hamar, George H. Green and Myron D. Green.

Mr. Green, the subject of this biographical memoir, remained in his native State until he had attained the age of twenty-one years. During that time he remained at home and attended the excellent common schools of his native county. In the spring of 1873 he started out in life for himself, and with $700 capital and a team started for the West. He passed through Northern Iowa, through Algona, and on to South Dakota, where he settled in Union county and took up a Government claim. He built a small frame house and engaged in general farming. He remained there for five years and a half, during which time he lost three of the six crops he had put in by hail and "hoppers." He then removed to Minnesota, and located in Wadena county, where his parents had moved in 1876. He bought a farm, and after erecting a house commenced his farm life again. After the expiration of eight years he decided to remove to the village of Wadena, and accordingly settled in the village and went into partnership with Mr. Weeks. They have since carried on the business, and have one of the finest and best equipped hardware stores in the village. They carry a full line of heavy and shelf hardware, and have a large and increasing trade. In addition to his business interests Mr. Green still owns his farm, and also is the possessor of a fine residence in the village.

Mr. Green was united in marriage on the 6th day of March, 1872, to Miss Ella Banta, a native of Green Lake county, Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Green are now the parents of five children, named in the following order — George G., Frank B., Madge, Maud and Orrilla Green. He is one of the active business men of the village, and always evinces an active interest in all local affairs. He is a democrat in his political affiliations. Mr. Green is a member of Wadena Lodge, No. 157, A. F. & A. M., and also belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

JOSEPH H. NEER, real estate dealer and grain buyer at New London, Minnesota, is one of the most prominent business men in Kandiyohi county. He has been one of the leading factors in the growth and development of the locality in which he lives, and his name is prominently identified with the history of the northern half of Kandiyohi county. A man of extensive property interests, enterprising, liberal and energetic, every move calculated to benefit the town or county receives his hearty support and encouragement.

Mr. Neer was born in Springfield, Clarke county, Ohio, in 1834, and is a son of Amos and Hannah Neer, who were natives of Vir-

ginia. The mother died when he was three years old, and a few weeks after the birth of his sister Hannah. The father married again, and died in 1846.

Joseph H. Neer spent his boyhood days and received his education in his native State, attending school until he was seventeen years of age. He then engaged in clerking and collecting, and while still a boy settled the accounts of four different firms in Ohio. In 1855 he came to Iowa and located at Muscatine, where he engaged in the hotel business, running the Irving House for a year. At the expiration of that time he went to St. Paul, Minnesota, and after clerking in a store there for one year, he took a pre-emption in Carver county, Minnesota. A short time later he engaged as a clerk on a steamboat and followed this for nine months, when he again returned to St. Paul and resumed clerking. He remained for some time and served two years as wood inspector. In 1863 he entered the quartermaster's department and accompanied General Sibley's expedition across the plains, going as far as Big Bend, near the present site of Bismarck, on the Missouri river. The expedition returned to St. Paul in the fall of 1863, and our subject remained in the quartermaster's department until the following spring, when he, in company with Zeb. Nash, went South as sutlers with the Sixth Minnesota Infantry. The regiment went into camp at Helena, Arkansas, and Mr. Neer remained with them until fall, when his health failed and he returned to St. Paul, and late in 1864 engaged as clerk in the Merchants' Hotel. After a year's service there, his health still being poorly, his physician advised him to go on a farm. He accordingly went to Stearns county, Minnesota and assumed charge of Major Cullom's farm. He took there 865 sheep which he cared for, and they increased in numbers so that he re-let the most of them around Sauk Center and Holmes City. In 1868 he removed to Kandiyohi county and bought a farm, where he engaged in farming and teaching school during the winter months. In 1870 he went to the village of New London, where he has since lived. He engaged at that time in the mercantile business in company with S. Adams. They remained in partnership about three years, when Mr. Adams sold out and Mr. Neer carried on the business alone until 1883, when he closed out the stock, and has since devoted his attention to real estate matters and buying grain. He has always taken an active part in public affairs, and has been justice of the peace for the past twelve years. He is one of the most careful and capable business men in the county, and has amassed a fortune through his own foresight and business sagacity, and he stands high in the esteem of all, both as a business man and an exemplary citizen.

Mr. Neer was married December 7, 1871 to Hannah E. Knowles, and they are the parents of two daughters, named Hattie May and Alice Lydia. Mrs. Neer was born near Oswego, New York, and is a daughter of Robert and Lydia A. Knowles.

The Neer family residence is a neat and comfortable one, being located on their farm near the depot at New London.

JAMES ASHBURNER, one of the most prominent and influential citizens in the farming community in the Red River Valley, is a resident of section 21, Wadena township, Wadena county, Minnesota. He is a native of England, born in Penny Bridge, Furness, Lancashire, England, and is the son of Thomas and Eleanor (Lishman) Ashburner, also natives of Lancashire, England. The father was a ship carpenter by occupation, and worked in the naval yards of his native county, in Barrow. He is now a resident of

Wadena county, Minnesota, where he is engaged in agricultural pursuits. The father and mother of our subject were the parents of the following-named children—James, Mary Agnes, Amra M. and Stephen.

Mr. Ashburner, of whom this biography treats, attended school until he was fourteen years of age, when he learned the ship carpenter's trade at Barrow, being six years an apprentice. He worked one year in the yards as a journeyman, and then took up a sea-faring life as ship carpenter on board a vessel. In 1872 he returned to his home, where he remained one year. In the fall of 1872 the Furness colony was organized in England, and held meetings at Barrow, the result being: A committee of five were appointed to emigrate to the United States and inspect the land of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company in Minnesota. In the spring of 1873 our subject, in company with the other four who completed the committee, came to the United States. They at once went to Minnesota and May 1, 1873, left Brainerd in company with the land commissioner and land examiner, Powers and Holmes, respectively. After carefully looking all the land over in the Northwestern part of the State the committee finally decided that Wadena county was the most desirable location to be found. They accordingly went to St. Paul, Minnesota, where the necessary papers were drawn up and the bargain closed. Owing to a failure of the railroad company the title papers have never been handed over to the colonists, and this fact has caused a great deal of dissatisfaction and trouble to both parties. The subject of this article was one of the earliest settlers in the county. In 1873 he took a Government claim on section 28 of Wadena township. During those early days times were hard and the necessities of life could hardly be obtained nearer than Brainerd. He has a fine farm of 320 acres under good cultivation and having excellent building improvements upon it. He is one of the substantial farmers and is engaged in general farming and stock-raising.

Mr. Ashburner has held the offices of supervisor, town clerk, justice of the peace, treasurer of the school district, etc. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having joined in his native land. He and his family belong to the Congregational church.

GEORGE COOPER, wholesale and retail harness dealer of Fargo, was born in Dulwich hamlet, Camberwell parish, London, England, December 3, 1842, and is the son of James and Julia (Morish) Cooper, also natives of England. Our subject lived at home attending school until he was ten years old, when he went to county Kent and lived with his uncle, William Card, until he was sixteen, when he returned to his parents in London. There he remained until March, 1864, when he come to Ripon, Wisconsin, and enlisted in Company I, Forty-seventh Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served until September, 1865, when he was mustered out at Nashville, Tennessee, receiving an honorable discharge. Mr. Cooper then returned to his uncle's at Ripon, where he was sick for some time. In the spring of 1866 he went to Markeson and learned the harness trade with William Paddock, with whom he remained until 1867, when he went to Chicago and worked at his trade as journeyman until 1871. After the great fire of that year he worked as overseer for William and Richard Duval, builders and contractors, two years, and in the summer of that year, 1873, went to Brainerd, Minnesota, remaining but a short time, when he came to Fargo and worked some six weeks for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, after which he went to

work in a harness shop for Mr. Plummer in Fargo, and was with him during that winter.

In the spring of 1874 the quartermaster at Fort Abercombie sent for him, and he hired out to go as saddler with the Custer expedition to the Black Hills, and remained with them until October, when he returned to Fargo and engaged again with Plummer until spring. He then went to Moorhead and started a harness shop for himself, and the same summer bought the shop of Mr. Plummer at Fargo, and managed both shops for some three or four years, when he sold his shop at Moorhead, and has since that time been doing a wholesale and retail business at Fargo. Mr. Cooper was united in marriage to Miss Elvira Pinkham, December 14, 1876, a daughter of William Pinkham.

Mr. Cooper is a member of the G. A. R., John F. Reynolds Post, No. 44, Fargo, and is also a member of Moorhead Lodge, No. 26, A. F. & A. M. In politics Mr. Cooper is a stanch republican. By his honorable business methods Mr. Cooper has built up an extensive business, and he ranks among the most solid and substantial men of the city.

MARTIN RODMAN, a prominent and influential citizen of Todd county, Minnesota, is leading a retired life in the village of Long Prairie. He is a native of the State of New York, born in Schoharie county on the 25th day of May, 1832, and is the son of Asa and Olive (Culver) Rodman, natives of Massachusetts. After their marriage the parents of the present subject settled in Schoharie county, New York, where they remained the rest of their lives, engaged in farming. The father died in 1842, and the mother in December, 1880, she being ninety years of age. The father and mother of our subject were devoted members of the Baptist church, and highly esteemed citizens in the locality in which they lived. They were the parents of fifteen children, thirteen of whom grew up, were married and had children.

Mr. Rodman, the subject of this biographical review, remained at home until he had attained the age of sixteen years. During that time he had attended the excellent common schools of his native State, and at the age mentioned Martin went to the Schoharie Academy, where he entered on a course of study, remaining there eighteen months. He then removed to the city of New York, where he stayed one year and a half, engaged in ship building. At the expiration of that time he returned to his home, and the next winter taught school in Schoharie county. During the following summer he worked at the carpenter's trade, and in the fall entered the New York Conference Seminary, where he remained one year. He then came West and went to Wisconsin, Iowa and Illinois, teaching school during one winter in Illinois, 1853–54. The next summer he engaged in the carpenter's trade in Lockport, Illinois, and then secured a position on the Illinois Central Railroad, and this occupation placed his headquarters in Chicago. In 1854 Mr. Rodman enlisted in the United States Regular Army, and served one enlistment. After his discharge he went to Chicago, Illinois, where he remained one winter. In 1859 he went to Wisconsin, where he worked at the carpenter's trade during the summers of 1859 and 1860. Mr. Rodman returned to his native State in the winter of 1860, and visited the scenes of his childhood. Upon his return to Wisconsin he enlisted in April, 1861, in the Second Wisconsin Infantry, and was honorably discharged at Philadelphia on the 27th of June, 1863. He participated in the First and Second Battles of Bull Run, and spent a week fighting along the Rappahannock. Mr. Rodman was wounded at the Second Battle of Bull Run,

and the result of this was that he was confined in the hospital in Washington, District of Columbia, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for ten months. He went to Camac's Woods Hospital, and was detailed for provost duty, and received his honorable discharge in Philadelphia on the 27th of June, 1863. After leaving the service Mr. Rodman engaged in the profession of school teaching during the winter of 1863–64 in the State of New York. After the expiration of that time he studied medicine during the summer of 1864 and winter and summer of 1864 and 1865, and in the fall of 1864 enlisted in the Veteran Reserve Corps, and served about fourteen months. In November, 1865, he received his discharge, and then took a trip through Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin. In the spring of 1866 Mr. Rodman removed to Minnesota and settled in Goodhue county, where he engaged in farming for nine years. He then went to Red Wing, Minnesota, where he engaged in the grocery business. In 1881 he sold out and removed to Todd county, Minnesota, and on settling there he bought a home on sections 5 and 8, Renolds township, where he remained for a number of years, engaged successfully in the general farming and stock-raising business. In 1885 he moved to the village of Long Prairie, Todd county, Minnesota, where he has since remained, leading a retired life. He is one of the prominent and representative men of the village and county, and is highly esteemed by all who bear his acquaintance.

Mr. Rodman was united in marriage on the 3d day of October, 1866, to Miss Pauline Morris, and this union has been blessed with three children, named as follows—William, Fred and Bert. Mrs. Rodman is a native of the State of New York and is the daughter of David and Sally (Millington) Morris. Mr. Rodman and his family attend the Methodist Episcopal church. The subject of this article has held many offices in his town, including those of assessor, chairman of the board of supervisors and justice of the peace, and is now a member of the board of health. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity of the village of Long Prairie, and also of the Grand Army of the Republic.

PAUL H. ROISE. The subject of this biographical memoir is a resident of the city of Willmar, Kandiyohi county, Minnesota, where he is engaged in a general merchandising business, in partnership with Hans J. Dale, whose biography will be found in another department of this work. Mr. Roise is a native of the kingdom of Norway, born on the 21st day of August, 1848, and is the son of Halvor and Anna M. (Jenson) Roise, also natives of Norway. The father was engaged in the farming, lumbering, and milling business, and was one of Norway's wealthy men. He retired from active life in 1872, and passed away in 1884. The mother is still living. They were the parents of the seven following-named children — David, Gunhild, now Mrs. Davidson of Swift county, Minnesota; John, Paul H., Ole, Edward and Maren E., now Mrs. Melby of Norway. All are in Norway except our subject and one sister.

Mr. Roise, of whom this article treats, remained at home, and attended the excellent schools of his native land until he had attained the age of seventeen years. He then emigrated to the United States, and settled in Wisconsin, where he attended the high school at Sparta for some time and then engaged a position as clerk with O. D. Randall, with whom he remained eight years. At the expiration of that time, in 1874, he removed to Minnesota and located in Willmar, Kandiyohi county, Minnesota, where he

entered into partnership with Mr. Dale in the drug and grocery business. After continuing that business for ten years they established their present general merchandise business, and have since been engaged in a large and increasing trade. In 1881 they erected their present brick building, one of the finest in the place, in which they have carried on business ever since. They have a large patronage throughout Pope, Swift, Renville, Chippewa and Kandiyohi counties and are doing the heaviest business of any firm in the city.

Mr. Roise was united in marriage in 1873, to Miss Olena Amundson, and this union has been blessed with the following-named children — Hilder A., Petra O., Mena J. and Edward O. In political matters Mr. Roise is an adherent to the principles of the republican party and is actively interested in that party's compaigns. He is a public-spirited citizen and any laudable home enterprise receives his hearty support.

PETER H. KONZEN is one of the leading attorneys of the village of Hallock, Kittson county, Minnesota. He was born in Chickasaw county, Iowa, May 27, 1857.

Mr. Konzen's parents were Mathias and Sophia (Conrad) Konzen, both natives of Germany. The parents came to America in 1852, and settled in Chickasaw county, Iowa, where they engaged in farming. They are still living in Iowa.

The subject of our sketch lived with his parents on the farm until he was fifteen years of age, and then commenced teaching school, following that profession for four years. At nineteen he attended the State University at Iowa City, where he completed his education. Then, in the summer of 1877, he taught school, and the following winter took a course in Bailey's Commercial College, at Keokuk, Iowa, graduating from that institution in the spring of 1878. That summer he studied law in the office of H. H. Potter, an attorney of New Hampton, Iowa. In the spring of 1879 he went to Watertown, Dakota, for the purpose of taking Government land, but not being very well pleased with the country, he returned east as far as the town of Sleepy Eye, Minnesota, where he formed a law partnership with L. H. Parker. Here he engaged in the active practice of his profession until in October of that year, when, at the earnest solicitation of many friends, he returned to Chickasaw county, Iowa, entering the field as a candidate for the office of county superintendent of schools. He made an honorable canvass, and polled a large vote, but was defeated by a small majority. There were four candidates in the field and defeat by such a small vote was almost victory. At this time he turned his attention to the newspaper business and purchased the office of the Lawler *Herald*, at Lawler, Iowa, a town on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. For one and a half years he continued the management of this paper, and at the end of that time he concluded to sell out and return to the practice of law. His paper was soon sold and he started out to find a good location. He came to the town of Hallock, and liking the lay of the country, he concluded to remain and open a law office. This was in the spring of 1881. Soon after coming to Hallock he was admitted to practice before the courts of this State, and that fall he was elected to the office of county superintendent of schools of Kittson county, which office he held until January 1, 1889.

Mr. Konzen was married June 10, 1884, to Miss Sarah A. Gillie, a daughter of John and Abigail (McPherson) Gillie, natives of Nova Scotia, also the birth-place of their daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Konzen have been blessed with

two children, their names being Sophia Theodosia and Viva Lenore.

Mr. Konzen has been very successful in business since coming to Hallock, and has rapidly accumulated a considerable amount of property. He owns the finest residence in the village, and also owns two good farms, one of 320 acres, within two miles, and the other consisting of 160 acres, within four miles of Hallock. Mr. Konzen has risen rapidly in his profession, and has become the leading lawyer in this part of Minnesota. In politics he is a stanch republican, and wields a strong influence among the members of that party, by whom he has been repeatedly elected to office. He is well read and thoroughly equipped for the duties of his profession. As a writer Mr. Konzen wields a trenchant pen, and, notwithstanding his professional duties are onerous and keep him well employed, he yet finds time to manage the affairs of his farming operations, while some of the ablest articles which grace the local papers are the productions of his pen. At present Mr. Konzen is also the actual, although not the ostensible, editor of the *Hallock Weekly News*, one of the brightest and most wide-awake local papers in the Red River Valley.

JOHN B. KELLY, a retired member of the farming community in Wadena county, Minnesota, is a resident of the village of Verndale, where he is engaged in the real estate business. He is a native of the State of Illinois, born in Joliet on the 2d day of February, 1838, and is the son of Patrick and Mary (Kelly) Kelly, natives of County Galway, Ireland. The father and mother of our subject removed to Wisconsin in 1838, where they were among the earliest settlers. They were parents of the following-named children—John B., Thomas B., Henry W., James, Anna, Marie and Delia Kelly.

Mr. Kelly, the subject of this article, remained in his native city until the 5th of August, 1838, when he removed with his parents to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he remained about eighteen years. During that time he attended the excellent common schools in that place and in 1856 removed with his family to Madison, Wisconsin, where he remained a few years attending school. He then commenced in life for himself, and in 1859 removed to Baraboo, Wisconsin, and after remaining there a few years, engaged in the butchering business, went to Michigan. He settled in Detroit and for fifteen months followed the butcher's trade. At the expiration of that time he returned to Baraboo, where he worked in the Island Woolen Mills at that place for four or five years, and in 1865 removed to Iowa. He settled in Mitchell county and there engaged a position as traveling salesman for the Paragon Woolen Mills. In 1876 he left the road and removed to Minnesota, settling in Aldrich township, Wadena county. He was among the earliest settlers in the county, and has since been closely identified with the interests of this region. He took a farm two miles south of the village and engaged in general farming and stock-raising. When the town of Verndale was platted our subject, in partnership with a Mr. Raymond, removed into the village and opened the first store in Verndale, continuing it for a year or two. Since that time Mr. Kelly has devoted his attention to the mercantile business and farming, and also to the real estate business, in which he is now engaged. He has extensive property interests in this vicinity, owns a farm of 320 acres in Todd county and a stock farm of 280 acres one mile east of Verndale. He is one of the most solid and substantial business men of the county.

Mr. Kelly was married in Detroit, Michigan, to Miss Sarah Shortt, of Ann Arbor,

Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Kelly are the parents of one child, now Mrs. Mont Pettit. Mr. Kelly affiliates with the democratic party. Any local enterprise receives his hearty support and he bears the respect and esteem of all who know him. He has erected a number of business houses in the village and has done a great deal to promote the general welfare.

ABEL H. O'DELL, who is engaged in the general merchandising business in the village of Clarissa, Todd county, Minnesota, is one of the leading and representative merchants in the county. He is a native of Ohio, born on the 27th of November, 1834, and is the son of Jacob G. and Margrett O'Dell, natives of Vermont. At the time of our subject's birth his parents were moving to Michigan.

Mr. O'Dell, the subject of this biographical sketch, received his education in Wisconsin. When a small boy he had removed from Michigan to Wisconsin. He spent thirty-eight years of his life in Wisconsin. During that time he followed farming principally, although he was traveling salesman for the Oakfield, Wisconsin, Sash, Door and Blind Factory for eleven years. Up to the age of eighteen years he attended school, and after completing his education engaged in farming. In 1877 he removed to Minnesota and settled in Dodge county, where he followed agricultural pursuits for two years; at the expiration of that time he went to Wadena county, Minnesota, and engaged in farming for over two years. In 1881 he went to Todd county, Minnesota, and located in Clarissa, where he engaged in the general merchandising business, also handling sleighs, cutters, wagons, buggies, wood, etc. He has since followed the business, and now has one of the heaviest stocks in the village. He has a good business, and is one of the successful merchants of the county.

Mr. O'Dell was united in marriage on the 1st of January, 1854, to Miss Malissa Chapin, who died in 1862, leaving three children, Martha being the only one now living. Mr. O'Dell was married to his second wife in July, 1863. She was Miss Mary L. Bucklin, a native of New York. This union has been blessed with two children, the first being deceased, and Herbert. Mr. O'Dell is a republican in politics. He is a representative citizen and has held the office of township treasurer. In addition to his store he owns several village lots and a well-cultivated farm of eighty acres on section 20, Eagle Valley township. He is a member of the Odd-Fellows fraternity, and is a citizen highly esteemed by all who know him.

OLE J. BECK, a capitalist, and one who has been identified with the hotel business in Willmar, Kandiyohi county, Minnesota, for many years, is a native of the kingdom of Norway. He was born on the 19th of June, 1838, and is the son of John and Engeborg (Engebritson) Beck, natives of Norway. They emigrated to the United States in 1868, and located in Michigan, where they remained until their death. The father died 1872 and the mother in 1888. They were the parents of eight children, six now living, named as follows—Caroline, Engeborg, Ole J., John J., Andrew and Borne, now Mrs. Odin Anderson.

Mr. Beck, of whom this article treats, remained in his native land until 1869. His younger days were spent in attending school in his native country, and in May, 1869, he emigrated to the United States and located in Kandiyohi county, Minnesota, where he took a tract of Government land of eighty acres, where he remained, engaged in exten-

sive farming and stock raising operations until 1880. He then moved into the city of Willmar, Kandiyohi county, where he rented the Marlow House for one year, and at the expiration of that time purchased the same, which he has since been identified with. In 1886 he erected the Merchants' Hotel, at a cost of $26,000. It is of brick, three stories and basement, steam heated, sample rooms, billiard parlor, barber shop, and all modern improvements. It is one of the best hotels in the Northwest and has the general patronage of the traveling public. Mr. Beck is one of the best-known and most prominent business men in the county, and has done a great deal to advance the prosperity and welfare of his residence county and city. He is a man of sterling business qualifications and bears the respect and esteem of all who know him.

Mr. Beck was married in 1862 to Miss Lena Hanson, of Norway, and a daughter of Hans Hanson, a sailor by occupation. Mrs. Beck passed away on the 5th of December, 1888, and was buried at Willmar. She was an estimable lady and was beloved and admired by all for her many virtues.

Mr. Beck is a member in the ranks of the prohibition party and was the only person to cast a ballot for St. John in the city. He is one of the solid and substantial public men of the city and is actively interested in all local matters.

COMFORT BARNS is engaged in the mercantile business in Battle Lake, Otter Tail county, Minnesota. The place of his nativity is Licking county, Ohio, where he was born February 8, 1815.

Mr. Barns' parents were Comfort and Cynthia (Webster) Barns. The mother was a first cousin of the Hon. Daniel Webster, and the father was descended from a noble family of Irish birth and ancestry. The father settled in Ohio before the War of 1812, and built the first house in the town of Delaware. The parents are both dead.

The subject of our sketch remained at home under parental authority until he was thirteen years of age, and at that time commenced to work on the Ohio and Erie Canal. He continued at work on the canal during that season, and then returned home and bought his time from his father for seven hundred and fifty dollars, after which he went to the Erie and Hocking Canal, where he began work building locks. He built seven large canal locks, and worked in this line of business for two years. At the end of this time he concluded to change his business, and, going to Columbus, Ohio, engaged in making brick for a firm by the name of Gill & Atchinson. Continuing in this line for two years he then came westward, stopping in Burlington, Iowa, where he remained four years, and during which time he was engaged in building and contracting. He built a large court house and jail in that city. Leaving Burlington he went to Galena, Illinois, where he engaged in mason work and brick-making until the spring of 1849. He then came to St. Paul, Minnesota, by way of a steamer on the Mississippi river, and on the same boat were Governor Ramsey and family. Mr. Barns remained in St. Paul for about four years, and during that time put up a good many business buildings. He built the first stone store in St. Paul, for a man by the name of Simpson. From St. Paul he went to Scott county, to the place where Shakopee is now located. He built the court house and jail in that city, and put up most of the stone and brick houses there. He was appointed one of the county commissioners by Governor Ramsey, and was afterward elected by the people. While in Shakopee he ran a large brick yard until the time of the war with the Indians. May 7, 1864, he started with Sully's expedition of 123 wagons

to cross the plains to the Rocky mountains. After spending two years and three months among the mountains, mainly for his health he returned to Shakopee and settled on his farm. In 1880 he removed to Otter Tail county, Minnesota, and purchased a farm on the shores of Otter Tail lake. After seven years of farm life he concluded to move to Battle Lake, to which place he went and engaged in mercantile business.

Mr. Barns was married in 1835 to Mary Decamp, a native of New York. This union was blessed with seven children. Three of the sons served their country in the War of the Rebellion, and one of them was killed in the service. One son was drowned in the northern part of the State. One son and two daughters are living at present.

Mr. Barns, in spite of his years, is a thrifty, energetic, business man, and occupies a prominent place in the esteem of his fellow-townsmen. He is a leading member of the Methodist church, and also belongs to the I. O. O. F. fraternity. He was one of the charter members of the first I. O. O. F. lodge in the State of Minnesota. In politics he affiliates with the republican party, of whose principles he has always been a stanch defender. Mr. Barns has had a wide experience, extending over a large territory of country, and having contact with many men of many minds, and coming down to this time in life, he now enjoys many blessings brought by a useful and well-spent career.

GEORGE S. WATTAM, M.D., the present county physician of Marshall county, Minnesota, is a resident of the village of Warren, where he is engaged in a large and rapidly increasing medical practice. He is a native of Canada, born in Prince Edward county, Ontario, Dominion of Canada, on the 10th of July, 1856, and is the son of William and Mary (Groom) Wattam, natives of England and Canada, respectively.

Dr. Wattam, the subject of this article, remained at home, working on the farm and attending public school until January, 1874, when he entered a course of study at Albert College, Bellville, where he remained one year, when he was compelled to give up collegiate work on account of ill-health. He then returned to the home farm, and after assisting his father for a year or two returned to Albert College, where he graduated with the degree of A. B. in four years. After graduation he began the study of medicine in Toronto, where he attended lectures at the Toronto School of Medicine and the Toronto General Hospital. He took his medical examinations at Victoria University, from which he graduated with the degree of M. D. and C. M., in May, 1884. In August, 1884, he emigrated to the States and settled in Warren, Marshall county, Minnesota, where he has since remained, actively engaged in clinical work. He is well known and popular throughout the county, and gives the best of satisfaction in his professional duties. He has held the office of county physician for four years, during which time he has had an assistant for three years.

In December, 1887, Dr. Wattam was united in marriage in Polk county, Minnesota, to Miss Emma White, a native of Wisconsin and the daughter of Charles S. and Ricardo (Sherbourne) White, natives of Vermont and Maine, respectively. The doctor and his estimable wife have been blessed by one child—Charles Clinton. Our subject is a member of the Warren Lodge, No. 150, A. F. & A. M. In political matters he is an adherent to the principles of the republican party, and is actively interested in all local movements. He has a host of friends in Warren and vicinity, and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

JOSEPH PREVOST is a well-to-do farmer residing on section 17, township 136, range 48, Roberts township, Wilkin county, Minnesota. Here he owns 160 acres of land which he bought in 1876 for $1,250. Ninety acres are under cultivation. He has good farm buildings and trees of his own planting. Mr. Prevost was born in the Province of Quebec, Canada, on the 30th day of March, 1842. He is a son of Joseph and Mary (Cornell) Prevost. The parents are of French descent and natives of Canada. The father died in Canada in 1887, but the mother is still living in her native land. The father was a farmer. They had a family of ten children, eight of whom are still living.

Mr. Prevost was educated in the common schools of Canada, and supplemented his course with study in the normal school of St. Andre, Canada. Our subject left Canada in 1864, coming to Detroit, Michigan, where he worked till the following fall, when he came to St. Paul. Here he worked at the carpenter's trade until May 1, 1865. Then he engaged to work on a Government force. Accordingly he came to Fort Ransom, in Dakota Territory, about eighty miles northwest of McCauleyville. Here he remained about fourteen months, working on the fort. Then he took a station twenty-two miles nearer McCauleyville, where he remained one and one-half years, when he came to McCauleyville, in which place he remained four years, working as a carpenter. From that village he removed to Fargo, where he remained one year. Then he engaged in farming north of the city for three years. On selling out he moved to Wilkin county, on the above-described farm. He has remained there since, engaged in farming and stock-raising. He has full-blood Jersey and Durham cattle.

Mr. Prevost was married in 1869 to Miss Welbor Polson, a Norwegian lady. They have seven children — Josephine, Mary, Alfred, Rosy, Elizabeth, Melvina and John S. Mr. Prevost is a republican, and serves his town in the capacity of supervisor and justice of the peace.

DR. WILBER N. MORELL, one of the most successful medical practitioners in the northern part of Minnesota, is a resident of the village of Verndale, Wadena county, Minnesota, where he is engaged in clinical work. He is a native of Minnesota, born in Cannon Falls, Goodhue county, on the 8th of June, 1857, and is the son of William and Jane Morell, natives of Canada and Scotland, respectively. The father of our subject was one of the earliest settlers in Goodhue county, and when Wilber was a baby removed from his farm, which was within a few miles of the village of Cannon Falls. He died from typhoid fever contracted in the late Civil War. The father and mother of our subject were the parents of four children, named as follows — Weltha L., John F., Wilber N. and Ella A.

Dr. Morell, the subject of this article, remained in Cannon Falls with his mother until he had attained the age of twenty-one. During that time he attended school during the winter sessions, and the balance of the time contributed toward the support of the family. A few days before he was twenty-one he received an injury which disabled him from performing manual labor. This gave him an opportunity to enter the study of medicine, and he at once entered the office of Dr. Conley, with whom he remained five years. He took two courses at the State Medical Department, at Iowa City, in the winters of 1879–80 and 1881–82. In the spring of 1882 he took a trip into the Northwest, seeking a location, and on account of the extra inducements offered by the citizens of Verndale, Wadena county, Minne-

sota, he decided to settle there. He has since followed his profession in the village, and is one of the oldest and most successful practitioners in the county. His practice extends all over the northern part of the State and is constantly increasing.

Dr. Morell was married September 23, 1884, to Miss Minnie Clifford, a native of Cannon Falls. The doctor was appointed county physician in 1886, and is a member of the United States Examining Board, being treasurer of that body. He is a leading member of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows. In political matter he affiliates with the republican party and is actively interested in all local matters.

JOHN C. MATHEWS, of the firm of Mathews & Ives, law, loan, collection and insurance agents in the village of St. Hilaire, is one of the prominent attorneys in Polk county, Minnesota. He is a native of the Dominion of Canada, born in the Province of Quebec, Dominion of Canada, on the 8th day of January, 1843, and is the son of E. H. and Catharine (Smith) Mathews, natives of New York State and Ireland, respectively.

Mr. Mathews, the subject of this article, remained at home and attended school until he was about sixteen years old, when he commenced in life for himself. He engaged in farming, which he followed until 1862. On the 4th day of August, 1862, he enlisted at Hudson, Wisconsin, in Company A, Thirtieth Wisconsin Infantry, and served until September 20, 1865, when he was honorably discharged at Louisville, Kentucky. After his discharge he returned to Hudson, Wisconsin, where he studied law with Henry A. Wilson, and was admitted to the bar in November, 1868, during which time he was assistant assessor of internal revenue. He began active practice with Mr. Wilson, and after remaining with him two years removed to Ashland, Wisconsin, where he practiced law four years, during which time he was the first district attorney in that place. In 1878 he took a trip South, but as the yellow fever was then raging he removed to Minnesota, and located in Red Lake Falls, Minnesota, where he remained a short time, and then in 1885 opened a law office in St. Hilaire, Polk county, Minnesota, where he has since remained. In 1886 he took in Mr. Ives as a partner in the business, and they have since carried on a lucrative business in law, loans, insurance, etc. Our subject is the only attorney in the place. He is village attorney and village recorder and is actively interested in all local matters. In political matters he affiliates with the democratic party, and is highly esteemed by all who know him, both professionally and as an exemplary citizen.

GEORGE HAINES, the subject of this biographical article, is a resident of the village of Paynesville, Stearns county, Minnesota, where he is engaged in the livery business. He is a native of Canada, born in the Upper Dominion, on the 5th of March, 1851, and is the son of William Haines, a native of Canada.

Mr. Haines, of whom this article treats, remained in his native land attending to his education until he had attained the age of eleven years. He then emigrated to the United States, and located in Kankakee county, Illinois, where he worked on the farm and attended school until 1866. In 1866 he removed to Minnesota, and located in Paynesville, where he remained until 1880, working on a farm. He then went to Manannah, Meeker county, Minnesota, and for two years clerked in a general store. At the expiration of that time he returned

to Paynesville, Stearns county, Minnesota, and after remaining about one year went again to Manannah, Meeker county, and opened a general store on his own account. He remained in that business for two years, and then went to Litchfield, Minnesota, where he trained trotting horses during one summer, and again returned to Paynesville, where he has since remained. He carried on a general merchandise store for his brother for two years, and then teamed on the railroad for one summer. In 1887 he opened his present livery stable, which he has since carried on. He has one of the best establishments in the county, and in all his business transactions gives the best of satisfaction.

Mr. Haines was united in marriage on the 25th day of December, 1874, to Miss Mary McKinley, and this union has been blessed with the following-named children—Chester A., Gracie, George and Florence, all of whom are living at home. In political matters our subject affiliates with the republican party, and is actively interested in all local matters. He is a man of the strictest honor and integrity, highly esteemed by all who know him.

BLASIUS A. HOSLER, the subject of this article, is a resident of the village of Perham, Otter Tail county, Minnesota, where he is engaged in the hardware business. He is a native of Germany, born on the 14th of December, 1858, and is the son of Blasius and Monica (Zimmerman) Hosler, natives of Germany. The father was engaged in farming in the Old World, and emigrated to the United States in 1866, and settled in Stearns county, Minnesota, where he followed farming and then removed to Otter Tail county, Minnesota, where he was one of the pioneers of the county. He settled on a farm about three miles from the village and remained there, engaged in general farming operations, until 1884, when he moved into the village and engaged in the hardware business, in which he has since continued. His son, our subject, is in partnership with him and they are the leading hardware merchants of the village. The father and mother of our subject were the parents of the following-named children—Blasius, Dominick, Agusta, Frank, Aggie and Monicka.

Mr. Hosler, the subject of this biographical review, spent his school-days in his native land and in Minnesota, where he had removed with his parents when he was eight years of age. Up to twelve years of age he remained in Stearns county, Minnesota, and attended school. When he was twelve years old his parents removed to Otter Tail county, as before stated, and engaged in farming. Our subject is now in the hardware business with his father in the village of Perham, where they carry a full line of heavy and shelf hardware, also doing a general repairing business. They have an extensive trade and carry the largest stock of any store in the village. They are prominent and successful citizens of the village, and are highly esteemed by all who know them.

Mr. Hosler was united in marriage June 8, 1880, to Miss Maggie Seiffert, and this union has been blessed with three children, named as follows—Frank, John and Minnie. Mr. Hosler is a democrat in his political affiliations and is actively interested in all local matters. He is a citizen of the strictest honor and integrity, and any laudable home enterprise receives his hearty support.

WILLIAMS BROTHERS, of the firm of Williams Brothers & Company, proprietors of the roller flouring mills in Willmar, Kandiyohi county, Minnesota, are among the most prominent and leading business men of that place.

JOHN WILLIAMS, the senior member of the firm, has been a resident of Willmar since 1879, and has been engaged in milling, contracting and building throughout the Northwest. He has been connected with the present mill since it was built in 1885. Mr. Williams is a native of Prince Edward Island, born in 1853, and is the son of William S. and Charlotte (Green) Williams, natives of England and Prince Edward Island, respectively. The father is living in Willmar, where he is engaged in contracting and building. The mother died in 1883. They were the parents of six children, five of whom are now living, named as follows — Eliza, Mrs. Gould; Sarah, now the wife of J. H. Wiggins; John, Benjamin and Joseph. John Williams, the subject of this biographical memoir, received his education in the common schools, and after leaving the school-room engaged in the contracting and building business. He has gradually worked into the milling industry, until now he is one of the most efficient millers in his county. In 1879 he settled in Willmar, where he has since remained, engaged in contracting, building and milling. Mr. Williams was united in marriage in 1875 to Miss Maggie Sharp, the daughter of James Sharp, and this union has been blessed with four children, named as follows—Laura E., Zilpha B., Harry B. and Ethel B. Our subject is a republican in his political affiliations, and is one of the prominent and representative business men of the city. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, and also the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is alderman from the Second Ward, and is actively interested in all local movements.

BENJAMIN WILLIAMS, the subject of this biographical review, is a member of the firm of Williams Brothers & Company, proprietors of the Willmar Roller Mills, at Willmar, Kandiyohi county, Minnesota, and a brother of John Williams, whose sketch precedes the present memoir. He is also a native of Prince Edward Island, and is the son of William S. and Charlotte (Green) Williams. Benjamin Williams received his education on his native island, and in 1885 engaged in the milling business in Willmar. The mill is doing a heavy business, and is one of the largest in the county, four stories high, 30x40 feet in size, engine room 20x30 feet in size, one story, and an addition 14x46. Mr. Williams, our subject, has a fine residence on Litchfield avenue, and is one of the leading and most substantial citizens of the place. Mr. Williams was married to Miss Harriet Tanton, the daughter of George Tanton, of Prince Edward Island. In this union Mr. and Mrs. Williams have been blessed with the following-named children — George, Mabel F. and Albert L., deceased. In political matters our subject is an adherent to the principles which govern the republican party. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, and also belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is a public-spirited citizen, and any laudable home enterprise receives his hearty support and encouragement.

HELLACK O. GILBERTSON, the well-known pharmacist of the village of Argyle, Marshall county, Minnesota, engaged in the drug business in partnership with his brother-in-law, F. D. Keye, is also engaged in the retail liquor business, and is the proprietor of the billiard parlors in the same building as the drug store. He is a native of Wisconsin, born in Moscow, Iowa county, Wisconsin, on the 1st of January, 1859, and is the son of Ole and Anna Gilbertson, natives of Norway. The parents emigrated to the United States in 1848, and located at Moscow, Wisconsin.

Mr. Gilbertson, the subject of this biographical sketch, remained in his native

State until he was nine years of age, when he removed to Minnesota with his parents, and settled in Kasson, Dodge county, Minnesota, where his parent purchased a farm. During his residence in his native State our subject attended the public schools, and after coming to Minnesota he remained on the home farm assisting his father, and in the winters attended the excellent common schools of that county, until he was sixteen years of age. He then commenced in life for himself and went to college in Decorah, Iowa, where he remained five years. He was then taken sick and upon his recovery, after six months, he at once entered a course of study in Curtis' Commercial College, in Minneapolis, Minnesota. In 1878 he graduated from that institution and then returned to Kasson, Minnesota, where he secured a position as clerk in the store of A. L. Porter, and after remaining with him six months was taken sick. As soon as his health would permit he went to work for W. E. Porter, in a lumber yard, remaining with him nine months. At the expiration of that time he removed to Barnesville, Minnesota, where he taught school for three months and then went to Rothsay, Minnesota, and secured a position as a clerk in A.L. Pederson's drug store, and also deputy postmaster, at which he worked for two years. He then went to Pelican Rapids, Minnesota, and clerked in the general and drug store of T. Frazee for one year. In 1884 he removed to Argyle, Marshall county, Minnesota, where he opened his present drug store. After continuing in the business alone for one year he took in, as an equal partner, F. D. Keye, and they have since carried on the business, until now they are the leading druggists in the county.

Mr. Gilbertson was married December 29, 1888, to Miss Emma Keye, a native of Minnesota and the daughter of Andrew and Fredrica Keye, natives of Germany. Our subject and his estimable wife belong to the Lutheran church. He has held the office of village recorder for one year, and is actively interested in all local matters. In. politics he is an adherent to the principals of the republican party.

ALVIN H. WILCOX. Prominent among the business men of the Park Regions of Minnesota is the gentleman whose name heads this article, a resident of Detroit, Becker county, Minnesota. He is a native of New York State, born in Cattaraugus county on the 21st day of January, 1834, and is the son of Lansing and Miranda (Holmes) Wilcox, natives of New York. The father was a farmer in his native State, and is still living on the old homestead. He is the son of William and Loraina (Green) Wilcox, natives of Massachusetts. William Wilcox was a Presbyterian minister, and a graduate of Williams College at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and of English descent. Miranda (Holmes) Wilcox was the daughter of Alanson and Olive (Lee) Holmes, natives of Vermont, where they were engaged in farming. Her grandfather was Orasmus Holmes, a native of Massachusetts and a soldier in the Revolution. He enlisted under Col. Ethan Allen, was present at the taking of Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and was afterward transferred to Arnold's regiment. He was taken prisoner in the battle of Quebec, and after his release returned to the States and enlisted under General Putnam. He was finally honorably discharged, and settled in Chautauqua county, New York, in 1804, where, he purchased 3,000 acres of land, including the present site of the village of Fredonia. Afterward he moved to Ohio. This was in 1815. He died in Millersburg, Holmes county, Ohio, in 1828. The father and mother of our subject were the parents of the following

named children—Mary S., Alvin H., Charles P., Helen S., Lucy, Zetoles and Hosmer H., all but one of whom are now living.

Mr. Wilcox, the subject of this biographical review, remained at home until he had attained the age of twenty-one years. During that time he attended school and assisted his father operate the home farm. At the age of twenty-one he left home and commenced in life for himself. He went to Newark, Ohio, where he worked in a manufactory for two years. In the fall of 1857 he was appointed county surveyor of Licking county, Ohio, serving eighteen months. In the spring of 1859 he obtained the position of mining engineer of Coshocton county, Ohio, and remained there until the war broke out. In 1861 he organized a company for the Twenty-sixth Ohio Regiment, and enlisted himself. They went to Columbus, but were rejected for having too great a number of men at camp. Our subject then went to Chicago, Illinois, where he joined a company of engineers and bridge builders, but they were disbanded shortly after they arrived. Mr. Wilcox then went to Steamboat Rock, Iowa, and engaged in the profession of a school teacher during the winter of 1861–62. In the spring of 1862 he went to Dakota Territory, and located on the present site of Elk Point. In one week the river overflowed a few miles above him, drowning two settlers, which so discouraged him that he took the first steamboat going to Fort Benton. He went up the Missouri river to the Rocky mountains and was beyond any white habitation. When he reached Fort Benton he learned of the gold mines which were being discovered in the West and at once became fired with the idea of prospecting. He, in company with about a dozen others, crossed the Rocky mountains to Gold creek, into Montana, then Washington Territory, where they found seven miners searching for gold. Our subject, with his partner, Patrick Owens, took the first claims and were among the first ten men who ever mined in Montana. One of the party was Ex-Governor Samuel Hauser, and another Graville Stewart, afterward first president of the First National Bank at Helena, and now the president of the Montana Cattle Company. The location of their mining efforts was about ten miles from where the golden spike of the Northern Pacific Railroad was driven twenty-one years afterward. Their efforts proved unavailing, for gold was not found in paying quantities, and when their provisions became scarce four of the party, our subject included, started for Walla Walla, which was the nearest settlement they knew of, being 450 miles distant. Their provisions soon gave out, and for three or four days they lived on fish and June-berries. They finally arrived at the Indian agency, Joco, where they recruited for a day or two. Our subject decided to remain and work on the Government farm, and the others resumed their journey. He remained there until the 13th of October, 1862, and then started for the Milk River country on the east side of the Rocky mountains, alone, with three horses. His purpose was to trap during the winter. After traveling for four days he met an emigrant train, under Captain Fisk, the first party of emigrants who ever crossed the plains from Minnesota, and three men from this company joined our subject upon his return. While stopping to hunt a few days, near where the city of Helena now stands, a Blackfoot Indian stole one of the horses, and, although they shot and wounded him and recaptured the horse, the Indian escaped. On arriving at Fort Benton they learned that the Indian had organized a war party to pursue them. On account of the trouble with the Indians they finally decided to give up their hunting and trapping project, and went up in the Rocky mountains, on the

Prickly Pear river, remaining there all winter. The simple narration of their privations and hardships can not convey to the mind their meaning. They were sixty miles from a human being and 500 miles from a postoffice. Our subject remained in this out-of-the-way place for two years, during which time he was engaged in mining, and claims the honor of opening and operating the first gold mines within one hundred miles of Helena. For one period of five weeks they had nothing but meat to live on, and our subject went sixty miles in the dead of winter to secure a little flour, paying thirty cents a pound for it. During that journey he did not see a single house, and his bed was made with a blanket, with the snow for a mattress. In October, 1863, the few miners held a general election in the camp, and a party came one hundred miles to inform them that it was election day. While on the way an Indian stole his horse, but he followed him, shot him, secured his horse, and resumed his journey, but did not arrive until evening, so they voted by candle light, using an old hat for a ballot box. There were twelve votes cast, which included all the voters east of the Rocky mountains, one hundred miles from where Helena now stands, and it was the first election ever held in Montana. On the 15th of August, 1864, Mr. Wilcox started back for Ohio, going by way of Salt Lake City, 500 miles in a mule wagon, and thence to Denver, a distance of 600 miles, in a stage in six days and six nights. Mr. Wilcox says that that stage trip was the most severe journey he ever made. On arriving at Denver all travel to the States was suspended on account of Indian hostilities. After remaining three weeks in Denver he went to Omaha with a train of returning miners. Just before they arrived in Omaha they passed the first graders at work on the Union Pacific Railroad, a gang of fifty squaws. This was in October, 1864. Our subject then went across Iowa in a stage, and thence to Ohio, and in the following spring went to Pennsylvania, on account of the oil excitement. There he followed land surveying for six months, and then obtained the position of first assistant engineer for the Oil Creek Railroad Company, working in that capacity for six months, until the completion of the road. He then speculated in the oil territory, and was unfortunate in losing all he had. He then worked on the Alleghany river and in the pine woods for eighteen months. In the spring of 1868 he went down that river and the Ohio on a raft of lumber, on his way back to the West. He secured a position as civil engineer on a branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and remained until the road was completed. From Chicago he went to St. Louis, Missouri, and obtained the position of deputy city engineer, working as such for six months. The climate not agreeing with him, in August, 1869, he removed to Minnesota, and in September landed in St. Paul with only $4 in his pocket. From there he went to Stillwater, and for some time worked in a sawmill, then engaging in the profession of school-teaching. In the next August he came to the Red River Valley as United States surveyor, and during that summer and the succeeding fall and winter surveyed through Becker, Clay and Wilkin counties. Taking a fancy to Becker county he decided to settle there, and has since been prominently identified with the official history of the county. He has since been engaged more or less in surveying, and in 1871 homesteaded 160 acres of land in Detroit township, where he settled and commenced to make improvements. In 1871 he was elected county surveyor, and re-elected in 1873. In 1875 he was elected county treasurer, which position he held six years. He then was elected to the county auditor's office, which

he filled five years. For two years he was chief engineer of the Fargo & Southern Railroad. He purchased 4,000 acres of timber land and has since been engaged in the lumber business. He employs fifteen hands and is doing quite an extensive business. He owned a mill on the Otter Tail river, but in July, 1888, it was destroyed by fire. He has always been actively interested in the local interests of the northern part of the State.

Mr. Wilcox was united in marriage on the 15th day of February, 1859, to Miss Mary E. Hannahs, a native of Ohio and the daughter of Samuel and Rachael (Paign) Hannahs, natives of Licking county, Ohio. Our subject is a republican in his political affiliations and one of the prominent and representative men of the county.

CHARLES H. BOND, a prosperous and successful farmer of Todd county, Minnesota, is a resident of section 13, Wykeham township, where he is engaged in a general farming and stock-raising business. He is a native of New York State, born in Ashford, Cattaraugus county, New York, on the 29th of July, 1839, and is the son of Sullivan and Maria (Coffrin) Bond, also natives of the Empire State. The parents came to Minnesota in 1855, and settled in Goodhue county, Minnesota, where the father died in 1876. He was a farmer through life. The mother is still living. They were the parents of the following children—Charles H., John, Sarah, Caroline, Andrew, Orlando, Emigene and Elizabeth.

Mr. Bond, the subject of this biography, received his education in his native State, attending school until he was sixteen years of age. He remained at home until he was twenty-two years old, and during that time helped on the home farm. In 1855 he removed to Minnesota with his parents, and settled in Goodhue county. He remained there, engaged in farming, until about 1865, when he removed to Faribault county, Minnesota. After a six-years' sojourn in that locality, engaged in farming, he went to Blue Earth county, Minnesota, where he remained seven years. In 1881 he moved to Todd county, Minnesota, and located on section 13, Wykeham township, where he has since remained. He was among the first to settle in the township. He helped lay out the town site of Eagle Bend in the spring of 1882. He is extensively engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and has a well-cultivated farm of 120 acres in Wykeham township and 160 acres in Germania township. In connection with his agricultural pursuits he is actively engaged in the real estate business, also the meat market business.

Mr. Bond was married January 7, 1860, to Miss Minerva Ridgway, and this union has been blessed with five children, named John S., Frank B., Dora E., Lavinia and Harry (deceased). All are married except Frank. Mr. Bond is a republican in his political affiliations. The family belong to the Seven Day Adventist church. Mr. Bond was supervisor in Faribault county for three years. Special mention should be made of his war record. He enlisted in December, 1865, in the First Minnesota Heavy Artillery, and received his honorable discharge at Nashville, Tennessee. He was stationed at Chattanooga, Tennessee. He was under Colonel Baxter, and after his discharge returned to Faribault county, Minnesota. He is a representative man of Todd county, and is highly esteemed by all who know him. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and also of the Odd-Fellows fraternity. He has identified himself with all movements of a local nature, and is a man of the utmost honor and integrity.

FRANK C. FIELD, the present incumbent of the office of county auditor of Wadena county, Minnesota, is a resident of the village of Wadena, where he is engaged in his official work, also carries on a loan, collection and insurance agency. He is a native of the State of Wisconsin, born in Prescott, on the 26th day of September, 1857, and is the son of Truman and Abbie (Bailey) Field, natives of Vermont and New Hampshire. The father of our subject was engaged in the general merchandising business in Prescott for a number of years and was prominent in politics in that section. The father and mother of our subject are the parents of the following-named children—Jesse S. Field, an attorney, and Maud C. Field, both residing at Prescott, and our subject.

Mr. Field, of whom this article treats, grew up to manhood in his native State and received his general education in his native town. During his "off" hours from school work he worked in his father's store, and afterward was clerk for two large merchandise concerns in Prescott. In 1877 he removed to St. Paul, Minnesota, and entered the commercial college of Bryant and Stratton, remaining one year. In 1878 he secured a position in the dry goods store of Aurbauch, Finch, Culbertson & Co., of St. Paul. After being with them a short time he was employed by them to dispose of old and bankrupt stocks, and remained with them until May, 1879, his last work being in Verndale, Minnesota, where he took charge of a bankrupt stock. In February, 1880, he removed to Wadena to assume the official position of auditor, having been elected to that office in 1879. At one time he had charge of the books of the Bank of Goodner & Co., and in 1883 helped to establish the Dower Lake Lumber Company, and remained in connection with them until 1885. He then formed a partnership with T. F. Ostrander, in the real estate, insurance and loan business, which continued until February, 1888. Since then our subject has carried on the business alone and is having good success. He still holds his official position and discharges the duties devolving upon that office with satisfaction to all parties concerned. He is a member of the Wadena Lodge, A. F. & A. M., also of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is one of the representative citizens of the county and is highly esteemed by all who know him. In political matters he affiliates with the republican party.

HON. NELS QUAM, the subject of our present article, is the representative from Kandiyohi county in the lower house of the Minnesota legislature, and is a resident of section 30, Lake Andrew township, Kandiyohi county, Minnesota. He well deserves appropriate mention in a work devoted to the prominent men of Northern Minnesota, as he is one of the leading republicans in the county in which he lives, and is highly esteemed both as a man and exemplary citizen. He is a native of Minnesota, but as his parents were born in Norway he springs from the same race which has furnished the Northwest with so many of its most valuable citizens — a race proverbial for integrity, frugality and economy. The parents of our subject were John Nelson and Anna (Thompson) Quam, who were married in Norway in 1852. They came to America in 1854, landing at Quebec, and proceeding at once to Koskenong, Wisconsin. There they carried on a farm and remained until 1856, when they came to Minnesota, and the father took a pre-emption in Havana township, Steele county, where Nels, our subject, first saw the light. In 1878 the father sold out and removed to Kandiyohi county, Minnesota, where he purchased a farm in Lake

Andrew township, where they still reside. The parents had a family of eleven children, only five of whom, however, are now living.

Nels Quam, whose name heads this article, was born February 16, 1859, in Havana, Steele county, Minnesota, as above indicated. He spent his boyhood there, at work on the home farm, and his educational advantages were limited until after he had attained the age of eighteen years. After that period he attended school for two years in Minneapolis, and extensive reading has ripened his knowledge so that he is a well-read and well-posted man on all public questions. He has since lived on the home farm, and had general charge of the business. He has always taken an active and prominent part in all public matters, and is one of the leading citizens in the locality in which he lives. He has held various local positions, and in 1888 was elected to represent Kandiyohi county in the house of representatives, by a large majority, and is now filling that position with ability. He was the principal factor in organizing the local Farmer's Insurance Company at his home and is president of the same. He is also president of the Farmer's Alliance.

Nels Quam was married on the 12th of October, 1879, to Anna Augusta Mankel, and they are the parents of five children as follows—Andrew, William, Edward, Stella and Oscar. Mrs. Quam was born at Northfield, Minnesota, December 24, 1863.

DR. SYLVESTER J. HILL, one of the leading dentists of the Red River Valley, is a resident of Fargo. He is the son of Ephraim and Mary M. (Reed) Hill, natives of New York. He was born in Caton, Steuben county, New York, May 3, 1846, where he remained until he was fifteen years old, when he went to the Corning Free Academy, attending winters and working on the farm at home during summer months. This he continued for two years, when he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Forty-first New York Volunteer Infantry, September 14, 1864, and served until June 26, 1865. His regiment was in several engagements, but at that time our subject was on detached duty, and did not participate. After being honorably discharged he returned home and remained one year, when he resumed his studies and attended school at Bath, New York, for some time, after which he taught one term of school. He afterward went to St. Joseph, Michigan, and ran a stationary engine in a brickyard, and also worked in a saw-mill, and did all kinds of mill work, except head sawyer. After being in this work about two years he then went to Ovid, New York, and attended the seminary there one year, when he went to the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, at Lima, New York, where he was taken sick. After his recovery he studied medicine for two years at Ovid, and in that time attended two courses of lectures at Cleveland, Ohio, and graduated there from the Homeopathic Hospital College in the spring of 1872. He then went to Waterloo, New York, remaining some six months, when he went to Franklin, Pennsylvania, where he practiced for one year and a half; going then to La Mars, Iowa, remaining a short time, when he went to Cherokee, Iowa, where he practiced several years. Dr. Hill came to Fargo, March 25, 1878, and engaged in dentistry, having studied dentistry when in Iowa. He is president of the Territorial board of dental examiners, and secretary of the Northwestern Dental Association, also treasurer of the Methodist Episcopal church and Sunday-school, and an active worker in all moral and educational matters. He has served as president of the board of education of the city of Fargo for two terms. Mr. Hill was married in Geneva,

New York, February 2, 1872, to Miss Anna Sowles, M. D., daughter of Stephen B. and Lurancy (Reynolds) Sowles, natives of Vermont. Mrs. Hill studied medicine in Florence, New Jersey, in Tralls Hygeo-Therapeutic Institute, where she graduated, after which she attended the Homeopathic Hospital College at Cleveland, Ohio, where she again graduated, and has since graduated at the Hahnemann Medical College in Chicago. Mrs. Hill has only followed her profession at intervals. Their union has been blessed with five children—Alice M., Agnes L., Mary, Edith L. and Ernest S. Mr. and Mrs. Hill are members of the Methodist church. He was lay delegate from the North Dakota annual conference, to the general conference at New York City in May, 1888, and is one of the leading members of that society at Fargo. He is an active member of the Masonic fraternity, past master of the Blue Lodge, and high priest of the Chapter. He is chaplain of John F. Reynolds Post, G. A. R., No. 44., of Fargo, Dakota Territory.

LUCIUS E. STINEHOUR, a prominent merchant of Wadena county, Minnesota, is engaged in the general merchandising business in the village of Wadena. He is a native of Vermont, born in Westford, on the 12th of July, 1852, and is the son of Mr. J. C. and Mrs. D. A. Stinehour, natives of Vermont. The father and mother of our subject were the parents of the following-named children—Lucius E., Homer E. and Jesse B.

Mr. Stinehour, the subject of this biographical article, remained at Westford, Vermont, until three years of age, when his parents moved to Johnson, Vermont. He remained there attending the excellent common schools of that place until he was twenty years of age. He then removed to Essex Junction, Vermont, where he secured employment in a drug store for about seven years. At the expiration of that time he removed to Minnesota and settled at Wadena, where he has since remained with the exception of a year's trip in the State of Oregon. In 1879 he settled in Wadena and opened the first drug store in the village. In the last two years the subject of this article has gradually been working out of the drug business, and has devoted the greater part of his time to his general merchandise department. During the first four or five years there was no other store of that class in the village. He is one of the prominent and successful business men in the village and county, and bears the respect and good-will of all who know him. He carries a full line of fancy groceries and dry goods and has a large and increasing trade.

Mr. Stinehour was united in marriage on the 25th of February, 1879, to Miss Kittie Beach, and this union has been blessed with two children—Maud G. and Hugh B. Mrs. Stinehour passed away from the scenes of earth on the 13th of February, 1887, sincerely mourned by all who knew her. Mr. Stinehour is interested in all of the movements of the republican party and is an active participant in all movements of a local nature.

HANS J. DALE, of the firm of Dale & Roise, leading merchants, of Willmar, Kandiyohi county, Minnesota, settled in that place in 1874, and commenced business, handling drugs, groceries, dry goods, clothing, carpets, boots, shoes, hats, caps, etc., in partnership with Paul H. Roise, whose biography will be found in another department of this ALBUM. Mr. Dale was born in Norway, on the 16th of November, 1849, and is the son of Jorgen and Martha (Larson) Dale, also natives of that kingdom. The mother died

in 1853, and the father, who was a farmer, emigrated to the United States in 1860, and settled in Vernon county, Wisconsin, where he engaged in farming, owning a fine tract comprising 360 acres of land. Later he sold this farm to his son Peter J., and is now owner of the well-known Willmar Farm, two miles northeast of the city, comprising about 800 acres. He is living with his son Peter J. on this farm. The father has always voted the republican ticket. He and his wife belong to the Lutheran church. Peter J., the brother of our subject, while in Wisconsin was a member of the State legislature and held various important offices of his county. The parents of our subject had a family of the following-named children—Annie, now Mrs. Peter Goldberg; Peter J., who is living on the Willmar Farm; and Hans, the subject of this sketch.

Hans J. Dale, of whom this article treats, emigrated to this county when he was ten years old. Until he was seventeen years old he remained on the home farm and attended the district schools of the county. At the age of seventeen years he entered the school in Sparta, Wisconsin, where he remained three years, then engaging as drug clerk for O. F. Newton of that place, with whom he remained six years. In 1874 he removed to Willmar, Kandiyohi county, Minnesota, where he engaged in partnership with Mr. Roise, in the drug and grocery business. They continued in that business until 1884, when they put in a full line of general goods, as before stated. They are among the leading and successful merchants of the village, and are doing an extensive business. In 1876 he erected his fine residence on Litchfield avenue, one of the finest places in the city. He is one of the stockholders in the Willmar Bank, and is also a director of the same. He also owns an interest in the town site of Britton, Marshall county, Dakota Territory.

Mr. Dale was united in marriage in 1874, to Miss Adrine Seierstad, who died January 11, 1879. Our subject married, for his second wife, Miss Martha Iverson, the daughter of J. H. Iverson, of Martell, Wisconsin. Mr. Dale is a republican in his political affiliations, and is actively interested in all local matters. He is a member of the board of education, and is one of the prominent and representative business men of the county. He is a man of the strictest honor and integrity, and is highly esteemed and respected by all who know him.

DR. J. FRANK LOCKE. Prominent among the medical practitioners of Todd county, Minnesota, is the gentleman whose name heads this article, and a resident of the village of Pillsbury, where he is extensively engaged in clinical work. He is a native of the State of New Hampshire, born in Ossipee on the 27th day of April, 1844, and is the son of James and Mary (Townsend) Locke, natives also of the State of New Hampshire. The father of our subject was a master builder by trade, and remained in his native State until 1860, when the family removed to Maine. The father died in 1884 and the mother passed away the same year. They were the parents of the following-named children — Jacob T., Simon J., William P., J. Frank, Arvilla V., Charles A. and Ida B.

Dr. Locke, the subject of this biographical article, spent his school-days in New Hampshire and Maine, attending school until he had attained the age of seventeen years. He then commenced the study of medicine in Hollis, Maine, but, before finishing his medical education, responded to President Lincoln's call for "300,000 more," and, on the 2d day of June, 1862, enlisted in the Sixteenth Maine Infantry, and served until

1864, when he received an honorable discharge, by special act of President Lincoln, who knew that the father and four sons all enlisted in one company, and all were killed or disabled but J. F. He was offered the position of captain, but refused. He served in the battles of Antietam and Fredericksburg, beside many skirmishes. Our subject was wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg, and, in consequence of which, was confined to the hospital of Maredian, Washington City, District of Columbia, for six months. After his discharge he returned to his father's, in Maine, where for three years he was an almost helpless invalid from diseases contracted in the service.

After recovering his health he studied theology under private tutors, and then entered the Free Baptist Theological Seminary at New Hampton, New Hampshire. His first charge was at Wolfboro, New Hampshire. He was ordained at South Berwick, Maine, June 15, 1870, where he served two years. He then accepted a call to Amesbury, Massachusetts, where he remained five years as a Free Baptist minister. He then accepted a call to Laconia, New Hampshire, where he remained one year, and then on account of ill-health was obliged to give up ministerial labor. He then began to make use of his medical education, and in 1878 removed to Minnesota and commenced to practice under the State laws. He is now one of the largest landowners in Todd county, Minnesota, and for a period of six years was engaged in the mercantile business in the village of Pillsbury in connection with his clinical work. In 1883 he erected the roller mills in the village, and is now the proprietor of the same. He is extensively engaged in the practice of medicine, and is one of the most successful physicians in this region.

Dr. Locke was married in September, 1868, to Miss Etta Remick, and this union has been blessed with two children, named as follows — Grace and Allie, the latter now deceased. Mrs. Locke passed away from the scenes of earth to her final reward in 1873. Mr. Locke was married September 23, 1878, the second time, to Miss Annie Pease, a native of Maine, and the daughter of Winthrop Pease, a contractor of Maine. Dr. Locke and his family belong to the Free Baptist church. The doctor is one of the esteemed citizens of this locality, and has held the offices of president of the village council, member of the board of trustees, etc. He is a member of the Royal Arch Masons and also of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is one of the most successful physicians in the county, and commands a large and increasing practice. As a public speaker Dr. Locke takes high rank, and, when in the East, had all the engagements in lyceum courses he could fill, receiving large pecuniary rewards. A stanch republican in politics, every political campaign finds him at the front. He is also a constant contributor to the leading papers and magazines of the country, and derives no inconsiderable income from his facile pen. His more noted publications, "Fun in Camp," "Evenings in Camp" and "A Trip to the Yellowstone" have delighted thousands of readers.

HON. JOHN WAIT, who is engaged in the milling business in the village of Long Prairie, Todd county, Minnesota, is a native of Canada. He was born on the 8th day of December, 1841, and is the son of Alexander and Euphenna (Colburn) Wait, natives of Scotland. They emigrated to Canada at an early day and settled in county Kent. The father was a ship carpenter by trade and died in 1872. The father and mother of our subject were the parents of two

children—John, the present subject, and Anna, who is now Mrs. George Gray, of Dodge county, Minnesota.

Mr. Wait, the subject of this biographical memoir, remained in his native land until he had attained the age of twelve years. During that time he attended the excellent common schools of his native country, and at the age mentioned removed to Detroit, Michigan. He remained there two years and then went to the northern shore of Lake Huron, where he remained five years, engaged in fishing. In 1862 Mr. Wait removed to Minnesota and settled in Minneapolis. Shortly after settling there he enlisted in the Sixth Minnesota Infantry and served until 1865, when in August he received his honorable discharge. The principal battle he participated in was Wood Lake, and he was with both of the Sibley expeditions. While in one of these expeditions he was an eye witness of a most singular phenomenon. One of the soldiers was killed by lightning. On the day on which it transpired there was a cloudless sky and no appearance of a storm. He was also in Canby's expedition from New Orleans to Mobile, and engaged in the last battle of the war, Blakley, in May, 1865. After the close of the war Mr. Wait went to Todd county, Minnesota, and located in the township of Hartford, and took land on which he proved up and resided for five years. At the expiration of that time he removed to the village of Long Prairie, and engaged in the general mercantile business in partnership with Chandler & Fisher.

After following that business for ten or twelve years, during which time he was also engaged in the wheat business, Mr. Fisher sold his interest and Mr. Wait continued one year in partnership with Mr. Chandler. He then purchased the flouring mill and has since operated it, being sole proprietor. The mill has a capacity of fifty barrels per day and is doing an extensive business.

Mr. Wait was married October 29, 1871, to Miss Emma Chandler, a native of Indiana and educated in Minnesota. Mr. and Mrs. Wait have been blessed with the following-named children—Melvin S., Florence N., Roscoe C., Pearl, Carlton, Paul and Nellie. Mr. Wait was elected in 1876, as representative from the forty-first senatorial district, and served one term in the State legislature. He is a republican in politics and is a representative man in the locality in which he lives.

WILLIAM GILGER, the proprietor of the Willmar brewery, Kandiyohi county, Minnesota, settled in that place in 1878, where he erected the brewery on the shores of Foot lake and has since remained. He is a native of the kingdom of France in Alsace, which with Lorraine became a part of the German Empire in 1871. He was born in 1850, and is the son of George and Catharine (Keiffer) Gilger, also natives of that locality. The father was engaged in the pottery business during active life, and a few years before his death, which occurred in 1859, led a retired life. The mother is still living in her native land. The parents of our subject were blessed with the three following-named children—George, Catharine and William, the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Gilger, of whom this article treats, received a fine education in his native land, and after leaving school engaged in the banking business for two years. At the expiration of that time he entered the mercantile business, and for the succeeding seven years had a large retail and wholesale trade. While in his native land he acquired a knowledge of the brewing business, although he did not follow that occupation while there. In 1873 he emigrated to the United States and located in St. Paul, Minnesota, where he followed

the brewing business, in partnership with William Constans, for five years. In 1878 he sold out and removed to Kandiyohi county, Minnesota, where he purchased eleven acres of land in Willmar, where he built his residence and brewery at an expense of $15,000. He now has one of the largest establishments in that region, employing five men, and is doing a heavy business throughout this and adjoining counties.

Mr. Gilger was united in marriage in 1876 to Miss Harriette Lambrecht, of St. Paul, Minnnesota, and the daughter of Franz and Henrietta (Schleif) Lambrecht. Mr. and Mrs. Gilger have been blessed with one child—Stella H. In political matters our subject is independent, reserving the right to vote for the best candidate regardless of party lines. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, and also the Sons of Herman, of St. Paul. He is one of the prominent and substantial business men of Willmar, and is a man of integrity and honor, his word being considered as good as a bond.

HARVEY E. MUSSEY, the editor and proprietor of the Warren (Minnesota) *Sheaf*, is one of the best-known newspaper men in the Red River Valley. A trenchant, ready writer, a thorough printer, a capable business man and a hard worker, he is meeting with merited success, and is already recognized as one of the most forcible editorial writers in the northern part of the State.

Mr. Mussey was born in Romeo, Macomb county, Michigan, March 18, 1849, and is the son of Hon. Dexter and Lydia (Russell) Mussey. The parents were both natives of Connecticut, and are still living in Armada, Michigan. In October, 1886, they celebrated their golden wedding, and on this occasion four generations were represented, and, strange to say, not a single death had ever occurred in any of the families represented. Harvey E., at the time of the celebration, slept in the house where he was born, and his parents still occupied the room where his birth occurred. Harvey's father, Hon. Dexter Mussey, is a lawyer, and a man who has been prominently identified with the political and official history of Michigan, having served several terms in the State legislature, and was speaker of the house for several years. He is still actively engaged in practice.

Harvey E. Mussey, whose name heads our present article, remained at home attending school until he was eighteen, when he commenced learning the printer's trade in the office of the Romeo *Observer*, where he remained for about eighteen months. At the expiration of that time he engaged in various occupations, such as working in the mills and pineries, until 1881. A portion of this time was spent at his trade, but most of it was in "roughing it" in the woods. In August, 1881, he arrived in Fargo, Dakota Territory, and went to work at farming. On the 10th of November he went to Glyndon, and became foreman in the office of the *Red River Valley News*, for L. Osborn, where he remained until February, 1882. He then went to Minneapolis and followed his trade until the following April, when he went back to Fargo and engaged on the farm where he had previously worked. About the middle of November we find him at Moorhead, where he worked in the *News* office, and two months later went to the *News* at Glyndon. In the spring of 1883 he went to Ransom county, Dakota Territory, and spent the summer on a claim which he had previously filed upon. He proved up on the claim, but has since lost it on a tax title. In the fall he went back to Glyndon and worked in the *Red River Valley News* office again until March,

1886, when he went to Fargo, and was there employed on the *Argus* until the office was burned, a few weeks later, after which he worked in various offices until June 1, 1886, when he went to Warren. He hired to A. J. Clark, proprietor of the Warren *Sheaf*, and this arrangement was continued until September 1st. At that time Mr. Mussey and J. P. Mattson bought the Warren *Sheaf* and *Marshall County Leader*, and in the following December bought the *Marshall County Banner*, of Argyle. In August, 1888, our subject bought the interest of his partner, and in October sold the *Banner*, so that he now conducts the Warren *Sheaf* and the *Marshall County Leader*. The latter is published at Stephen, Marshall county, Minnesota. Under Mr. Mussey's management the papers have already attained a creditable circulation, and are assuming a prominent place in the newspaper circles of "the Valley."

Mr. Mussey was married November 25, 1884, to Miss Ella M. Lyon, and they are the parents of one son—Homer Franklin. Mrs. Mussey was born in High Forest, Olmsted county, Minnesota, and is the daughter of Orson and Sarah (Wood) Lyon, natives of New York.

Mr. Mussey is one of the most prominent business men at Warren, an affable, genial gentleman, and one whom it is a pleasure to meet.

EDMUND A. EVERTS is at present engaged in dealing in lumber and flour and feed in Battle Lake, Otter Tail county, Minnesota. He was born November 12, 1840, in Carroll county, Illinois.

Mr. Everts is the son of Rezin and Saphronia (Preston) Everts. The father was a native of Ohio; the mother a native of Massachusetts. The father was a farmer by occupation, and left Ohio at the age of twelve years, going to Indiana in about 1828. He remained in Indiana, engaged in carpenter work until 1837, thence he removed to Illinois, where the subject of our sketch was born. The mother is living in Hamlin, Minnesota. The father died May 3, 1881, and was buried in the town of Maine, Otter Tail county, Minnesota.

Edmund Everts came with his parents to Winona county, Minnesota, in 1855. He lived with his parents upon a farm, and attended district school until about the breaking out of the war. Early in 1861 he enlisted in Company A, Second Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. He served during the entire war, and was discharged July 11, 1865, being mustered out of the service at Fort Snelling, Minnesota. His father enlisted November 5, 1865, in the First Minnesota Battery, and was discharged July 1, 1865. On his return from the service Edmund rented a farm in Winona county, Minnesota, and for four years followed the occupation of farming. June 1, 1871, he removed to Otter Tail county, Minnesota, and settled on a homestead on which he lived for ten years. At the end of that time he moved into the village of Battle Lake, where he engaged in the business of buying wheat for A. J. Sawyer. Continuing in Mr. Sawyer's employ for one year he then entered into an engagement to work for the Northern Pacific Elevator Company, with whom he continued one year. During this time, however, he carried on his present business in Battle Lake.

Mr. Everts was married August 26, 1866, to Miss Rozilla Hinkston. Miss Hinkston was a native of Illinois, and is a daughter of Philo and Emily Hinkston. Mr. and Mrs. Everts have been blessed with three children—Harry S., May and Fred, all living at the present time. Mrs. Everts' parents were natives of Ohio and are now dead, the mother dying in Winona, in March, 1867.

Mr. Everts is a man of considerable prominence in the business circles of his adopted town. He has been engaged in a number of commercial enterprises, and in every instance has met with merited success. In politics he exerts a great influence among the republicans of his county, and for many years has been honored in being placed in positions of responsibility and trust. He has held the office of town supervisor for nine years, and for two terms was town treasurer. He is a leading member of the Masonic fraternity, and also of the G. A. R., Everts Post, No. 138. Mr. Everts owns considerable property in this county, seven lots in the village, an excellent dwelling house and business building, and also 200 acres of land not far distant from the village. He is a man of excellent business qualifications, cautious and conservative in his business ventures, and by industry and thrift has gathered unto himself much valuable property, and has built up a large and extensive trade.

JOHN L. EDDY, a prosperous and esteemed business man of the village of Verndale, Wadena county, Minnesota, is engaged in the livery business in that place. He is a native of the State of Iowa, born in 1843. His parents were among the earliest settlers in Iowa.

Mr. Eddy, the subject of this article, spent his early days in Iowa, where he attended school until the second call for volunteers in the war. He enlisted in Company E, Third Iowa Infantry, and served until he received his honorable discharge at Keokuk, Iowa. He served in the South and was in several battles and skirmishes. In the spring of 1865 he re-enlisted in the Forty-fourth Iowa Infantry, and served as teamster until the war. After the war he returned to his native State, and settled in Butler county, Iowa, where he remained until 1877. In the fall of 1877 he started with a team for the Northwest. He settled in Wadena county, Minnesota, where he took a claim, and in the following spring sold out and took a farm about two miles from where Verndale is now located. He remained there ten years, engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1882 he commenced the lumbering business on a small scale, having a portable steam engine. Later he extended the business, and devoted his attention exclusively to that industry until the winter of 1888. In 1886 he erected a steam mill, twelve miles from Verndale, on the Red Eye river, and he continued until 1888. He then engaged in the livery business and is interested in the Park Rapids Stage Line. They ran a daily stage from Verndale to Park Rapids, a distance of sixty miles, starting at 7 A. M., and reaching the destination at 6 P. M., changing horses at Shell City and Central House on Cat river. Our subject has a first-class livery stable and has the best of traveling outfits and rigs. He is doing a good business and is well-known throughout the county. He is a member of the C. C. Parker Post, No. 113, Grand Army of the Republic.

JAMES C. HAINES is a resident of the village of Paynesville, Minnesota, where he is engaged in the hardware business. He is a native of the Dominion of Canada, born on the 5th of November, 1840, and is the son of William Haines, a native of Canada. Our subject's mother, who was a native of Scotland, died at Paynesville at the age of fifty-two years.

Mr. Haines, of whom this article treats, remained at home until he had attained the age of twenty-three years, during which time he had attended school and engaged in the lumbering business to some little extent.

In 1862 he removed from Canada to Kankakee county, Illinois, where he engaged in general farming operations until 1867, when he went to Minnesota and settled in Stearns county, and took land near Paynesville, where he rented a saw-mill and for about three years followed that industry. At the expiration of that time he engaged in the carpenter's trade, and after working a few years at that vocation removed to the village of Paynesville and opened a general merchandise store, which he carried on for about twelve years. He was agent for the McCormick Machine Company, and in 1886 sold out and platted the new village on the Minneapolis & Pacific, or Soo, Railroad. In June, 1888, he purchased his present hardware store, which he has since carried on. He runs a first-class store, carrying a full line of heavy and shelf hardware, and doing a good business.

Mr. Haines was married the first time to Mrs. Harriet Starkey, who died in 1882, and was interred in Paynesville. The fruits of this union were five children, all deceased but the two following—Hubert and Clement. Mr. Haines was united in marriage, the second time, in 1883, to Miss Augusta Rein, and they have been blessed with two children—Alice and Estella. Our subject has held the office of justice of the peace for five years, and has been town treasurer since 1879, also supervisor for one term. In the fall of 1888 he was on the ticket as candidate for member of the legislature. In political matters he affiliates with the republican party, and is actively interested in all local matters. No man has done more to aid in the development of this locality, and every enterprise calculated to benefit the town or county receives his active and hearty support. A man of the strictest integrity, he is held in the highest regard both as a business man and an exemplary citizen.

SAMUEL M. DIANARD, who now has charge of the lumber yard for Mallory & Spafford, in the village of St. Hilaire, Polk county, Minnesota, is a native of the Empire State. He was born on the 22d day of January, 1862, and is the son of Alfred and Mary Ann Dianard, natives of Canada and America, respectively.

Mr. Dianard, the subject of this biographical review, remained at home and attended school until he had attained the age of fourteen years, when he entered an apprenticeship to the lumber business. He has since that time been actively engaged in the business, making it a life work. For many years his work and time was divided between saw-mills, lumber yards, contracting, and in every form and department of the business. He is one of the most competent lumbermen in the Northwest, and is familiar with every branch of the business. He was raised in Canada, and in 1876 removed to Michigan. In 1884 he removed to Minnesota and located at St. Hilaire, where he ran a circular saw for three months and sawed shingles. For the succeeding two months he took charge of a lumber yard for Darling & Welch, and continued in that capacity for one year. Mr. Dianard then took charge of the American House, which he operated for six months, and at the expiration of that time again returned to the lumber business. He was then employed by Larson Brothers to saw shingles, and in the spring of 1888 engaged in that business on his own account for a time. He then operated a circular saw for Item & Qualm for one month. At the expiration of that time he started out with a threshing engine and was engaged in that occupation until September, 1888, when he took charge of Mallory & Spafford's lumber yard, which he is now running. He is one of the best-known lumbermen in the county, and has the reputation of being master of every branch of the business.

Mr. Dianard was united in marriage in St. Hilaire, on the 20th day of March, 1885, to Miss Nettie Anderson, the daughter of Andrew and Anna Anderson, natives of Norway. In this union Mr. and Mrs. Dianard have been blessed with two children—Edna and Lulu. In political matters our subject affiliates with the republican party, and is actively interested in all local movements. He is one of the prominent business men of the village, and is doing an extensive lumber business throughout the county. Mr. Dianard was elected president of the village council of St. Hilaire and justice of the peace in 1889. He is a man of the strictest integrity, and his word is considered as good as a bond.

ESTEN I. ROYEM, the county auditor of Marshall county, Minnesota, is a resident of the town of Warren, where he is engaged in his official duties. He is a native of the kingdom of Norway, born in Merager, on the 31st day of April, 1855, and is the son of John and Ingrid (Eisteinsen) Royem, also natives of that kingdom.

Mr. Royem, the subject of this biographical sketch, remained in his native land until he was fifteen years old. During that time he attended the excellent common schools of his native land. At the age of fifteen he emigrated to the United States and settled in Calumet, Michigan, where he secured work in a boarding-house. He remained at that work for about fourteen months and then removed to Dakota. During the first two summers he worked with a surveying party and one winter attended school. He then found employment in a hardware store in Sioux Falls, with Phillip Cross, with whom he worked two years. At the expiration of that time he secured a position as clerk in the postoffice, and after working four years paid a visit to his native land. He spent one summer amid the picturesque hills of his native country, and in 1880 again crossed the ocean for the United States. He settled in Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he found work in Hans O. Peterson's general store, on Washington avenue, as clerk. He retained the position three months and then went to Marshall county, settling in Warren, where he clerked for Johnson, Allen & Co. for one year, and then for Gilbert Conson for one and one-half years. In November, 1881, he was elected to the responsible position of county auditor. During the first year he had a deputy, but has since attended to the office himself. He has been elected four times, and discharges the duties devolving upon that official position with credit to himself and satisfaction to all parties concerned. He is an exemplary citizen and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

FREDERIC CLAYDON, proprietor of the City Drug Store, in the village of Perham, Otter Tail county, Minnesota, is one of the leading pharmacists in the northern part of the State. He is a native of England, born in London, on the 17th day of May, 1841, and is the son of Charles and Mary (Brook) Claydon, also natives of that kingdom. The responsible position of bursar to Trinity College, Cambridge, England, was held by the family for upward of 150 years.

Mr. Claydon, the subject of this sketch, received his education in his native country, where he attended school until he was fifteen years of age. He then entered a lawyer's office and engaged in the study of law for five years. He then entered the commercial business, which he followed for four years, and then established a bank, in which he was employed for ten years. In 1879 he emigrated to the United States, and after

landing in New York City removed to Minnesota, where he settled on a farm in Leaf Lake township, Otter Tail county, where he remained three years. In 1881 he removed to the village of Perham, Otter Tail county, where he assumed the office of secretary of the Prairie Mills Company, which position he held for six years. In 1887 he bought out Mr. Wallace's drug store and has been engaged in that business ever since. He held the office of justice of the peace for three years, and is one of the prominent and respected citizens of the village.

Mr. Claydon was united in marriage in 1867 to Miss Harriet Anna Aslett, and this union has been blessed with the following-named children—Frederic, Leonard, Richard, Percy, Isabelle and Edith. Our subject and his family belong to the Episcopal church. In political matters he affiliates with the democratic party, and is one of the active members of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows. He is a man of the strictest honor and integrity and is highly esteemed by all who know him, and his honorable business methods have built him an extensive trade.

ANDREW O. SATHER, of the firm of Larson & Co., general merchants of Willmar, Kandiyohi county, Minnesota, is a native of Norway. He was born in 1848, and is the son of Ole and Johannah (Otterson) Sather, also natives of that kingdom. The father, who was a blacksmith by trade, emigrated to the United States in 1852, with his family, and located in Jefferson county, Wisconsin, where he followed his trade until 1854, when he removed to Pierce county, Wisconsin, where he is still residing, engaged in farming.

Mr. Sather, of whom this sketch treats, emigrated to the United States with his parents in 1852. He remained at home, attending the common schools until he was seventeen years old, when he entered the public school at Hudson, Wisconsin, and after remaining one term engaged in the profession of a school teacher, which vocation he followed for two years. At the expiration of that time he entered the high school at River Falls, Wisconsin, and after leaving there again engaged in school teaching. In 1870 he went to Winona and entered upon a course in the normal school, from which he graduated in 1872. Then, after teaching for two years, he took a business course at the Curtis Business College in Minneapolis, graduating in 1875. In 1877 he was married to Miss Carrie A. Anderson, of Martell, Wisconsin, and removed to Cannon Falls, Minnesota. After remaining there for six months, engaged in the mercantile business, in 1884 his store was destroyed by fire, and he came to Willmar and became a member of the above-mentioned firm.

HENRY KEYE, who is agent for the Farmer's Union Elevator Company, is a resident of the village of Argyle, Marshall county, Minnesota. He is a native of Minnesota, born in Frontenac, Minnesota, on the 14th day of October, 1856, and is the son of Andrew and Fredereca (Ouden) Keye, natives of the Province of Brunswick, Germany, and the kingdom of Prussia, respectively.

Mr. Keye, the subject of this biographical sketch, remained at home, attending school and assisting his father operate the home farm, until he had attained the age of twenty-one years. He then engaged in farming on his own account near Frontenac, Minnesota, and after following that occupation for two years removed westward, and in 1881 settled in Argyle, Marshall county, Minnesota. He rented land of his brother,

and for two years carried on the business of general farming and stock-raising. He then homesteaded 160 acres on section 10, Argyle township, Marshall county, Minnesota, which he has since held. It is a desirable farm, well-improved and under good cultivation. In 1883 he commenced buying wheat and since that time has been employed by the Farmer's Union Elevator Company. The elevator was built in 1884, and previous to that the grain was stored in temporary warehouses. His farm now comprises 240 acres, 230 acres of which are under cultivation. When Mr. Keye commenced in life for himself he had $600 as a start, and by hard work, energy and economy he has placed himself in the most desirable circumstances. He has a comfortable dwelling in the village.

Mr. Keye was united in marriage on the 25th day of May, 1878, to Miss Sophia Meyer, a native of Galena, Illinois, and the daughter of Frederick and Minnie Meyer, natives of Brunswick and Hamburg, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Keye in this union have been blessed with the following named children — Minnie, Lydia, Harry and Maud. Our subject in his political faith belongs to the democratic party. He is actively interested in local matters, and any laudable home enterprise receives his hearty support.

JAMES D. VAN DYKE, one of the leading lawyers at Long Prairie, the county seat of Todd county, Minnesota, is a member of the law firm of Davis & Van Dyke, and of the real estate, loan and insurance firm of Bressler, Davis & Van Dyke. The law firm is composed *en personnel* of R. E. Davis and James D. Van Dyke, and the real estate firm includes these gentlemen and also George N. Bressler. J. D. Van Dyke is a native of Wisconsin, born in Summit, Waukesha county, on the 10th of May, 1859, and is the son of Samuel W. and Annie (Patterson) Van Dyke, natives of the State of Pennsylvania. The parents of our subject settled at Summit, Wisconsin, in 1834, where they have since remained. The father is a graduate of Marshall College, in Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar in 1833. The father and mother of our subject are the parents of the following-named children— William J., Harry L., Carroll, James, Norman E. and Annie D.

James D. Van Dyke, the subject of this biographical memoir, remained at home attending the excellent common schools of his native State until he had attained the age of fourteen years. At that period in life he entered the Allison Classical Academy at Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, from which he graduated with high honors in 1874. After his graduation he entered the senior class of the preparatory department of the Nashotah Episcopal Theological Seminary. He then attended the State University, and graduated in 1881. In 1881 he removed to the State of Minnesota and settled in Alexandria, where he taught school for some time. He then entered into the study of law in the office of Barto & Barto, the leading attorneys in Sauk Centre, Minnesota. After studying one year with that firm he entered the office of Tolman & Baldwin, of St. Cloud, Minnesota, remaining with them some six months. At the expiration of that time Mr. Van Dyke returned to the University of Wisconsin at Madison, and entered the law department, from which he graduated in June, 1887. In October, 1887, he returned to Minnesota and located at Long Prairie, Todd county, where he has since remained. He was admitted to practice in all the State courts, and is one of the most able and successful lawyers in Todd county. On the first of June, 1888, Mr. Van Dyke entered into partnership with Mr. Davis, and they have since been

together, carrying on a lucrative law practice, and, in connection with Mr. Bressler, they do an extensive business in real estate, loan and insurance matters. They are one of the most extensive law firms in the county, and are well and favorably known in that locality.

WILLIAM J. ANDERSON, the present incumbent of the office of county auditor of Grand Forks county, North Dakota, is a resident of the city of Grand Forks, where he is engaged in his official duties. He is a native of the Dominion of Canada, born in Vienna, Elgin county, Ontario, on the 20th day of May, 1854, and is the son of William and Jane (Plowman) Anderson, natives also of the Dominion. The father died when our subject was a small child, and in 1858 the mother removed to Le Sueur county, Minnesota.

Mr. Anderson, the subject of this article, remained with his mother in Le Sueur county, Minnesota, until 1862. Then on account of the Indian trouble they were forced to leave the country, and removed to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he attended the public schools until 1868, when he graduated with high honors from the grammar school. He then went to Toronto, where he attended a private school for one year, and again went to St. Paul. For the succeeding three years he was cabin boy on steamboats on the Mississippi river, and for the two or three years following was a newsboy on the steamer "Key City," and other steamers. At various times he worked as a farm laborer, quite a period for Pendegast & Carter in the flax culture. In the spring of 1875 he removed to Grand Forks, North Dakota, where he clerked on a steamboat for one summer, and then was employed by the Red River Transportation Company as general and purchasing agent, which position he held for three years, attending to the company's affairs, receiving and paying out all the company's money at Grand Forks. His first public office was that of justice of the peace, to which he was elected in 1876, in Grand Forks. He then formed a partnership with Messrs. Budge and Eshelman, the style of the firm being Budge, Eshelman & Co., in the general merchandising business in Acton, Pembina county, North Dakota. A portion of their trade was with the Indians, north as far as the Turtle mountains and including that tribe. While there Mr. Anderson received the mail contract from the Government, and his route was from Acton to a place called Sweden, passing through the spot where Grafton now stands. In 1880 he was appointed receiver of the land office by President Hayes, and on the 20th of April, 1880, the first papers were filed in the district. He was re-appointed by President Arthur and held the office until September, 1888, during which time he did an immense amount of business, over $3,500,000 passing through his hands and about 100,000 different entries. In October, 1888, he was nominated by the republicans for county auditor of Grand Forks county, and after one of the hardest political struggles the county ever had was elected by 370 majority, 4,160 votes being polled. He has since held the office, and in the discharge of the duties which devolve upon the position has given satisfaction to all parties.

Mr. Anderson was united in marriage in November, 1879, in Grand Forks, to Miss Josephine R. Russell, the daughter of Martin and Belle (Gassman) Russell, natives of Denmark and Norway, respectively. The union has been blessed with two children—Virginia Edith and Raymond Gassman. Our subject is a member of the A. F. & A. M., Acasia Lodge, No. 15, and a member of the Commandery. He has also taken fourteen degrees in Scottish Rite Masonry, and is a

member of the Knights of Pythias. He is one of the most prominent and leading citizens in the county as well as in North Dakota, and his name has been prominently identified with the history of this region. Whatever success he has attained in life is wholly due to his indomitable energy and will, as he was thrown entirely upon his own resources to carve his own way, receiving neither aid nor money from any one. One of the events of his life that he is particularly proud of, and which he now recalls with pleasure, is the fact that he was one of the carriers or newsboys for the old St. Paul *Press*, doing this while attending school. Mr. Anderson is a republican in political matters and is one of the leading members of that party in the locality in which he lives. A man of the strictest integrity and honor, his word is recognized as being as good as a bond, and he is highly esteemed wherever known, both as a business man and an exemplary citizen. Active, enterprising and energetic, he takes an active interest in all matters effecting home interests, and every laudable enterprise receives his support and encouragement.

MARTIN L. VOUGHT, the editor and proprietor of the *Tribune*, a weekly democratic periodical published in in the village of Wadena, Wadena county, Minnosota, is a popular and esteemed member of the newspaper fraternity of the Park Regions. He is a native of the State of Pennsylvania, born in Montour county, on the 14th of January, 1861, and is the only child of Peter S. and Jane C. Vought, natives of Pennsylvania. In 1874 the parents removed to Western Pennsylvania, settling at Lionesta, Forest county.

Mr. Vought, the subject of this biographical article, received his education in his native State. Up to the age of fourteen years he remained at home on the farm, assisting his father operate the same and attending the common schools of that county. At the age of fourteen he entered a doctor's office and commenced the study of medicine. After working a few months for the doctor our subject decided that he was not cut out for a physician, and accordingly changed his apprenticeship to that of a printer in the office of the doctor, who was also engaged in the printing business. After being engaged in the printer's trade for two years he helped establish the *Commonwealth*, of Lionesta, a greenback paper. He remained in connection with that paper for three years, and he then caught the "Western fever." Not even the proffered situation of editor and manager of the paper could induce him to remain, and in 1881 he removed to Minnesota. He settled in what is now the Fifth Ward of Crookston, Minnesota, known at that time as Carman. He at once took charge of the *Carman Courier* of that place, and remained there until June, 1882. In August of that year he started the Ashby *Avalanche*, in Grant county, Minnesota, which he published for one year. At that time he moved to Herman, Minnesota, and assumed charge of the mechanical department of the *Herald*, which position he retained for two years. At the expiration of that time he moved to the village of Wadena, Wadena county, Minnesota, where he purchased his present paper. He has since materially improved the paper, and it now has a wide circulation. He is prepared to do all kinds of job and advertising work at reasonable rates, satisfaction being guaranteed. The paper is strictly democratic in principles, and Mr. Vought is recognized as one of the most able editorial writers in the northern part of the State.

Mr. Vought was united in marriage on the 8th of May, 1883, to Miss Alice Z. Holman, a native of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Vought have been blessed with one child—Bertha May, born May 2, 1886.

JOHN H. THOMPSON. Prominent among the business citizens of the village of Eagle Bend, Todd county, Minnesota, is the subject of this biographical memoir, who is engaged in the mercantile business. He is a native of the State of Ohio, born in Columbiana county, on the 16th of February, 1845, and is the son of John and Ann Jane (Johnson) Thompson, natives of Pennsylvania and Ireland, respectively. The father of our subject was a farmer in Ohio, and died in 1881. The mother passed away in 1847, when our subject was eighteen months of age. They were the parents of the following-named children — Hugh, Arthur J., Rosa, Sarah and John. The father was married the second time to Miss Eliza Joince, who died a few years after her marriage.

Mr. Thompson, of whom this memoir treats, received his education in Ohio, attending school until sixteen years of age. From that period until he was twenty-one he worked at almost anything he could find to do, and in 1866 removed from Ohio, and in the month of July settled near Northfield, Minnesota, where he remained from 1866 until 1871. In 1871 he went to Todd county, Minnesota, and in June homesteaded a farm on section 30, Iona township, where he remained twelve years, engaged in general farming and stock-raising. In 1883 he removed to the village of Eagle Bend, Todd county, Minnesota, and opened his present store. He is doing a good mercantile business and carries a full line of general merchandise.

Mr. Thompson was married on the 7th day of April, 1869, to Miss Mary H. Bates, a native of New York, and the daughter of Alvan and Sarah (Robinson) Bates. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have been blessed with five children, named as follows — Anna B., Rosettie, Elmer, Arthur R. and Sadie. Mr. Thompson and his family belong to the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is trustee and a local preacher. In political matters he affiliates with the democratic party. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows and is noble grand of the lodge. He is a representative citizen of the village, and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

JAMES A. COLEHOUR is the proprietor of one of the most delightful summer resorts in Northern Minnesota. The Prospect House, which he owns, is situated on the banks of Battle Lake, Otter Tail county, Minnesota, and during the summer months its rooms are crowded with guests from all parts of the South and East. The Prospect House and its location have become the favorites of many tourists. The lake abounds with vast numbers of the finny tribe, and the woods furnish a field full of game for the sportsman.

Mr. Colehour was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, January 28, 1842. He is the son of Henry and Hannah (Richards) Colehour. On the mother's side he is descended from the French, and on the father's side is descended from the German. The father was a farmer by occupation and followed that line of business in Pennsylvania. In 1854 they removed to Illinois, and settled in Mount Carroll, where the father died in 1856.

The subject of our sketch remained at home, helping his mother on the farm and attending school at every opportunity until 1859. That year he went to Philadelphia and engaged in clerking in a grocery store owned by his brother Isaac. At the end of that time he returned to Mount Carroll, Illinois, and on September 4, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, Ninety-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He saw much severe service, and was in a number of

hard-fought battles. He was wounded at the battle of Chickamauga, and was in College Hill Hospital, Nashville, for three months. He was again wounded in a battle near Florence, Alabama, and as a result lay in the hospital for two months. Then he obtained a furlough and was allowed to return home, where he stayed for two months. He then rejoined his regiment, and continued with them until the close of the war. He was honorably discharged from the service June 21, 1865. He then went to Chicago, where he worked in the postoffice for fourteen years, and in March, 1882, came to Battle Lake, Otter Tail county, Minnesota. Finding the beautiful location where his hotel now stands, he put up the building and rented it until the fall of 1888, when he took personal charge of the business. Up to that date he had been engaged in the lumber trade.

Mr. Colehour was united in marriage May 1, 1872, to Miss Katie Catlin, a native of Illinois, and daughter of Seth and Hellen Catlin. This marriage has been blessed with three children—Robert A., James A. and Kathrina H., all of whom are still living.

Mr. Colehour has always been numbered among the prominent citizens of this county. From his first settlement here he has taken a deep interest in the progress and improvement of his adopted town, and he has never failed to take a lively part in the welfare of all local business interests. He is, therefore, heart and soul with this country, and has proven himself a valuable aid in its upbuilding. Mr. Colehour is a courteous, kindly gentleman, classically educated, genial and warm hearted, and makes an ideal hotel keeper. His caravansary is the favorite resort of many Southern tourists. He strives at all times to provide his table with the most popular of delicacies, and by thus doing has won the deserved distinction of keeping one of the best places of resort in Northern Minnesota. He belongs to the A. O. U. W. and to the Everts Post, No. 138, G. A. R., of which he was department commander one year. He was the commander of the First Park Region encampment held at Battle Lake. In politics he affiliates with the republican party, and is a prominent member of the Baptist church.

WILLIAM KISSACK, a successful and industrious agriculturist of Wadena county, Minnesota, is a resident of section 28, Wadena township, where he is engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He is a native of the kingdom of Great Britain, born on the Isle of Man, on the 31st day of July, 1846, and is the son of Thomas and Eleanor (Gale) Kissack, natives also of the same island. The father was a hat manufacturer by occupation. The father and mother of the present subject were the parents of the following-named children — Thomas and Robert, who died in infancy, and Jane, who is now the widow of the late William Relph, attorney-at-law, Barrow-in-Furness, England.

Mr. Kissack, of whom this article treats, remained on the island of his birth until he was nineteen years of age, during which time he attended school, early instilling into his mind those principles of thrift, integrity and frugality which so distinguish the nationality from which he springs. In 1861 he became articled as a pupil teacher in the Thomas Street Wesleyan day-school, in Douglas, of that island, where he remained for something over three years employed as a teacher, when by mutual agreement the indentures were cancelled. In 1865 he removed to Barrow-in-Furness, England, where he entered his brother-in-law's law office. He remained with him one year and then paid a visit to the home of his childhood on the Isle of Man, where he secured a position in the gen-

eral postoffice at that place. In 1868 he returned to Barrow and again entered his brother's office, receiving the position of managing clerk. In 1873 he joined the Furness colony, which is fully described in the biographical memoir of James Ashburner and others, found in another department of this ALBUM. They emigrated to the United States in the spring of 1874 and at once removed to the State of Minnesota, where they settled in Wadena county. Our subject took his present claim on section 28, Wadena township, where he has since remained, engaged in a successful farming and stock-raising business.

Mr. Kissack was married on the 21st day of May, 1870, to Miss Mary Agnes Ashburner, the daughter of Thomas and Eleanor Ashburner, natives of Barrow-in-Furness, England. This union of Mr. and Mrs. Kissack has been blessed with nine children, named as follows—Eleanor Lishman, Thomas Ashburner, James Stephen, William Relph, Amelia Anna, Frederick Gale, Ethel Gale, Charles Edward and Marie Isabel. Our subject has been town treasurer for several years, as well as clerk of his own school district, No. 3, and is one of the active men of the county. In political matters he is a strong protectionist, and affiliates with the republican party.

LOUIS LARSON. There is probably no man in Kandiyohi county who is more worthy of favorable notice in a volume devoted to the pioneers of Minnesota than the subject of our present article, Louis Larson, the proprietor of the mill at New London, Minnesota. He is one of the pioneers of that locality, having been a resident of that village for over thirty years; and through his uniform integrity and honorable business methods he is rated as one of the most solid and substantial citizens of the county, and his word is recognized as being as good as a bond.

Mr. Larson came here in 1859, and during the first three years was engaged in hunting, farming and trapping. In June, 1862, he commenced building a saw mill, but was soon forced to abandon it on account of the Indian outbreak, which began in August of that year. With the other settlers he was driven away by the Indians, and he went to St. Paul and Minneapolis, where he remained until the spring of 1865. He then returned in company with Samuel Stoner, and in partnership they completed the saw mill, which was the first mill erected within the present limits of Kandiyohi county. In 1872 Mr. Stoner sold his interest and our subject formed a co-partnership with others, under the name and style of Adams, Larson, Sperry & Wright. This firm owned the saw mill and erected a flouring mill, and they ran both for a period of ten years, when the saw mill was discontinued. They still continue to operate the flouring mill, which has been greatly improved and remodeled. It is now equipped with eight sets of patent rollers, and has a capacity of 100 barrels of flour per day. They do quite an extensive shipping trade and also supply the home market.

Mr. Larson, whose name heads this article, was born in Bollnas, Helsingland, Sweden, on the 24th of June, 1836, and is a son of Peter and Christine Larson, who were farmers in Sweden. In 1852 the family came to the United States and located in Waupaca, Wisconsin, where they engaged in farming. Louis Larson came to Minnesota in 1857, and was followed by the family in 1858. They remained at St. Peter until the spring of 1859, when they came to Kandiyohi county and located at Nest Lake. The father is still living, a resident of New London; the mother died in April, 1876. The parents had a family which consisted of

the following children—Louis, Peter, Erick, Oliver, Martha, Nels, Christine and Erick. The two Ericks are dead, and all the others are still living.

Louis Larson was married January 19, 1869, to Carrie Olson, and they are the parents of two daughters—Mary Christine and Carrie Elizabeth. Mrs. Larson is a native of Sweden, and the daughter of Peter and Martha Olson. Her parents came to the United States in the fall of 1853, and settled in Chicago, where her mother died during the following year. Her father died in February, 1875.

Mr. Larson, after the Indian outbreak, aided in re-organizing Monongala county, it being the north half of what is now Kandiyohi county. New London was the county seat. Our subject also took a prominent part in the organization of the township and village of New London. He has always taken an active interest in all public affairs and has held various official positions. He was chairman of the board of supervisors for many years and also town treasurer. For twelve years he held the position of postmaster, and every move affecting the welfare of his town or county receives his active support and encouragement. He is a stanch republican in political matters, and a member of the Lutheran church.

Mr. Larson has extensive property interests—besides his mill and other property, he owns a farm of 300 acres under a high state of cultivation, which he rents.

THOMAS H. STOREY, the leading taxidermist of the Northwest, and proprietor of the museum at Fargo, North Dakota, well deserves extended mention in a volume devoted to prominent citizens of the Red River Valley. The museum, which he has been the means of establishing at Fargo, is one in which any city may take a just pride, as it contains one of the finest collections of this line of specimens to be found anywhere in the North.

Thomas H. Storey was born at Peterboro, Ontario, Canada, August 14, 1843, and is a son of John and Margaret (Edmison) Storey. The mother was a native of Tweed, Scotland, and the father of Cumberland, England. The grandfather of our subject was one of the celebrated weavers of fine fabrics of England, and all the Storeys in the United States are descended originally from the same family. One strange peculiarity noticed in some members of the family is the fact that occasionally one of them is found who has two thumbs on one hand, and this same strange feature is found to have cropped out every now and then in their ancestors. On his father's side our subject is a descendant of the Blacks. This family has been engaged in manufacturing spades, ditching tools, etc., for the past century, and the business is still carried on under the original name. Nearly all the spades and shovels found in the Northwest on British soil come from the Black factory.

John Storey was engaged in manufacturing edged tools. Our subject, Thomas, remained at home attending school and assisting in the factory until he was sixteen years of age. He then learned the painter's trade, which he followed for about eight years. At the expiration of that time he removed to Lindsay, Canada, and there engaged in the floral business, which he followed successfully for twelve years. In the spring of 1881 he removed to Pembina county, North Dakota, and settled on section 6 of Lincoln township, taking a homestead, tree claim and pre-emption all on the same section. His family still live on the farm, and he still owns the three claims. In April, 1888, he came to Fargo, and in company with

W. H. Williams engaged in the business of taxidermy, to which business he has devoted more or less attention for the past twenty-seven years. They also opened the museum, which they still carry on. It contains many features which would merit extended mention, but our space limits us to a few of the most important. They have the largest moose and elk that have ever been placed on exhibition. The moose measures 6 feet 5 inches high at shoulders, and 8 feet 4 inches to top of horns, and is 9 feet 6 inches from tail to nose, girting 7 feet and 2 inches. Its weight was 1,400 pounds, and it must have been at least sixteen years old. It was killed in Manitoba in December, 1887. The elk was killed at about the same time in the Turtle mountains, North Dakota. It is 10 feet high to top of horns, stands 5 feet 6 inches at shoulder, spread of horns 4 feet 10 inches, girts 6 feet 2 inches, measures 9 feet 6 inches from nose to tail, weight was 800 pounds. They have a fine specimen of the mountain lion, measuring 8 feet 4 inches from nose to tip of tail. They not only have a fine display of animals, but also a splendid collection of native birds of the Northwest, and also imported birds.

Mr. Storey was married in Canada, September 5, 1860, to Miss Sarah Williams, a daughter of Thomas and Rachel (Trimblet) Williams, who were natives of England. They are the parents of the following-named children—Emma, Ida, Charles, Lillian, Nellie, Thomas, Mabel, Frank, Lulu and Girtie. Emma married Dr. McFadden, and resides in Emerson, Manitoba. All of the children were born in Canada except Lulu and Girtie.

Mr. Storey is a man of the strictest integrity, and is highly esteemed by all who know him. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, holding membership with the Shiloh Lodge of Fargo.

DONALD ROBERTSON, a thorough and successful business citizen of Marshall county, Minnesota, is engaged in the drug business in the village of Argyle. He is a native of the Dominion of Canada, born in Hillsburg, Ontario, July 4, 1859, and is the son of C. Robertson and Anna (Ramsey) Robertson, natives of Scotland.

Mr. Robertson remained at home until he was nine years of age, attending school in the district schools in his native land. He was then forced to begin life for himself, and until he was sixteen he was engaged in almost everything he could find to do, and attending school in the spare hours. In 1875 he engaged work on a farm, and worked at that industry until he was twenty-one. During that time he had the opportunity to go to Winnipeg and engage in farming on a farm, which his uncle would have given him. His uncle sent him $500, which his mother purchased property with. At the age of twenty-one he removed to New York State, but after working for a short time was taken sick and returned home. Upon his recovery he engaged in the meat market business with his father. As this mode of life was not suited to the inclination of our subject, he decided to follow another business. He bought out a small shoe store, paying one-half down and the other $80 in a short time. Although he had never had any experience in the business, he established the store, and for eighteen months carried on a successful boot and shoe business. At the expiration of that time he sold out, realizing a profit of about $125. In a short time he started for the new Western States, and spent considerable time in looking over the country in the Red River Valley. While in Fargo, Dakota Territory, he met a brother Odd-Fellow, who gave him a position at mason work in Stephen, Marshall county, Minnesota. After working for about one year he secured a position in the hotel

at Warren, Minnesota, where he remained three months, then going into the mason work and contracting business, removing to the village of Argyle, where he has since remained. The winter before settling in Argyle he taught school in Polk county, with such success that he was tendered the principalship of the public schools in Euclid, Minnesota. Until 1881 he followed his trade, doing an extensive contracting business. In December, 1888, he purchased his present store, where the postoffice is located. He is doing an excellent business and carries a good stock. In addition to the store he owns 160 acres of fine farming land near the village. He is now a member of the board of health, and has been village marshal and justice of the peace. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and joined the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows in Ontario, Canada, in 1881. He is one of the popular and prosperous business men in the village, and affiliates with the republican party in his politics.

A. J. BROKER, one of the leading attorneys in Wadena county, Minnesota, is a resident of the village of Wadena, where he is extensively engaged in professional work. He is a native of Prussia, born in that kingdom in August, 1854. His parents emigrated to the United States in 1857, and settled in Wisconsin, where they have since remained.

Mr. Broker, the subject of this memoir, remained in his native land until he had attained the age of three years, when he emigrated to the United States with his parents, and they settled in Walworth county, Wisconsin, where our subject remained until sixteen years of age. During that time he had attended the common schools of Walworth county, and at that age he entered the normal school at Whitewater, Wisconsin, where he remained one year. At the expiration of that time he taught school for one term, and then entered Milton College, where he remained for one year. He then entered the State University of Wisconsin, located at Madison, which he attended for three years, taking a modern classical course. After leaving the university he taught school for several terms, and in the spring of 1879 entered a law office at Janesville, Wisconsin, where he remained until the spring of 1882. On the 6th of May he was admitted to the circuit court, and on the 10th of the same month was admitted to the supreme court of Wisconsin. In 1882 he removed to the village of Wadena, Wadena county, Minnesota, where he was in the law office of E. E. Luce as clerk for three months, and then engaged in the law business for himself. In 1883 he was elected as village recorder, and in the fall of 1883 was elected as county attorney, which office he has since filled with satisfaction to all parties concerned. He is doing a straight law business, and is one of the leading and prominent attorneys of the village and county. He is a pleasant and genial gentleman, and is highly esteemed by all who know him. He is a stanch democrat in his political affiliations, and is a member of the State central democratic committee, and an active worker in the same. He is an honored member of the Masonic fraternity.

WASHINGTON McNEICE, one of the popular business men of Todd county, Minnesota, is engaged in the milling business in the village of Little Sauk. He is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Huntington county, on the 10th day of September, 1841, and is the son of William and Elizabeth (Stauffer) McNeice, also natives of Pennsylvania. The father was a carder and cloth-

dresser. He died in 1864. The mother is still living in Indiana, and is seventy years of age. They are members of the Christian church. The father and mother of our subject are the parents of the following-named children—Mary, John, Nancy, Milah A., Nicholas R., Emma and Washington.

Mr. McNeice, the subject of this biographical article, received his education in Indiana, where he removed at an early day. He attended the excellent common schools until he was nineteen years old, and then engaged in carding and cloth-dressing until 1866. He then moved to Minnesota and located in Douglas county, remaining there one year. He then went to Stearns county, Minnesota, and engaged in the milling business. He remained there for sixteen or seventeen years, and in May, 1883, moved to Todd county, Minnesota, where he has since remained. He has an extensive trade and is doing an increasing business. The mill has a capacity of 100 barrels per day and turns out an excellent brand of flour.

Mr. McNeice was married on the 25th day of March, 1872, to a Miss C. E. Dolson, a native of Indiana, and the daughter of Jesse and Easter Dolson, farmers of Canada.

Mr. McNeice, the subject of this article, is a member of the Masonic fraternity and formerly of the Odd-Fellows. He is one of the representative men of the village, and is an active participant in all local enterprises. In political matters he affiliates with the democratic party. He is highly esteemed by all who know him, and is a man of sterling business qualifications.

HENRY KEMPER, the popular and efficient postmaster of the village of Perham, Otter Tail county, Minnesota, is the oldest settler in that village. He is a native of Ohio, born in Cincinnati, on the 11th day of November, 1845, and is the son of Henry and Clora (Spenthoff) Kemper, natives of Hanover, Germany. The parents emigrated to the United States in 1835, and settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, where the father was manager of a saw-mill for eighteen years. In 1850 they removed to Mercer county, Ohio, where the father remained until his death in 1868. They were members of the Catholic church, and were the parents of the following-named children — Mary, Dianah, Henry, Philemena and Bernard.

Mr. Kemper, the subject of this biographical article, remained in the city of his birth until he was five years old, when he removed with his parents to Mercer county, Ohio, where he received his education. He attended school in that county until he had attained the age of fifteen years, when he entered an apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade. He remained there, working at his trade, until he was twenty-four years of age, when he removed to Rush Lake, Minnesota, and opened a general store, remaining there about two years. At the expiration of that time he removed into the village of Perham, Otter Tail county, Minnesota, where he was the first person to locate. He built a frame house on the north side of the Northern Pacific Railroad track, and in July, 1872, opened a general store and was appointed postmaster. In 1874 our subject, brother and Mr. Drahmann established the first newspaper in the village, which they afterward sold to S. Burke for forty acres of land. In January, 1878, Mr. Kemper, together with his brother and H. Drahmann, erected the first mill in the county, also built a second mill at Toad river, and they were the principal factors in the erection of the Prairie Mills. They then erected a building—a fine business structure—into which our subject moved the postoffice, lock boxes, etc. He has since been engaged in the general merchandising business, and is also employed in postoffice duties. He owns a fine dwelling house in

the village, and is one of the oldest settlers in the county.

Mr. Kemper was united in marriage to Miss Regina Steinbach, a native of Germany, and this union has been blessed with five children — Clara, Cecelia, Antonette, Rosa and Mary. Our subject is a democrat in his political affiliations. He and his family belong to the Catholic church. He has held the office of postmaster for twenty years. He is actively interested in all local matters, and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

ELEV O. OTTERNESS, formerly a prosperous and prominent member of the farming community of Kandiyohi county, Minnesota, is a resident of Willmar, Kandiyohi county, Minnesota, where he is living a retired life. He is a native of the kingdom of Norway, born on the 2d of February, 1821, and is the son of Ole and Anna (Oleson) Elifson, natives of Norway. The parents emigrated to the United States in 1850, and remained with our subject for fifteen years. Then, until their death, they remained with their other children. They were the parents of five children, four of whom are still living—Ole, of Wisconsin; Elev, our subject; Peter, now deceased; Marthe, now Mrs. A. Oleson, of Wisconsin; and Bertha, the wife of O. Gunderson, also of Wisconsin.

Mr. Otterness, the subject of this biography, remained at home in his native land until he had attained the age of eighteen years, during which time he attended school, early instituting into his mind those principles of industry, integrity and economy which so distinguish the nationality he represents. He then entered an apprenticeship to the blacksmith's trade, at which he worked for four years. In 1845 he emigrated to the United States and settled in Dane county, Wisconsin, where he worked out among the farmers for one year, in order to repay the money he had used in his passage to this country. The second year he worked among the farming community, during which time he received from 50 to 75 cents a day for his work. At the expiration of that time he removed to Columbia county, Wisconsin, where he settled on a farm, and for eighteen years devoted his attention to general farming and stock-raising operations. In 1865 Mr. Otterness removed to Goodhue county, Minnesota, and purchased a farm of 160 acres in Wanomego township, and after living there for nine years went to Kandiyohi county, Minnesota, where he had purchased a farm of 400 acres previously. He remained there three years, and at the expiration of that time went to Dover township, Kandiyohi county, Minnesota, where he bought a farm of 400 acres, where he lived, engaged in a successful farming and stock-raising business, for a period of seven years. In 1884 he removed into Willmar, Kandiyohi county, Minnesota, where he has since remained, leading a retired life. He has a fine residence, surrounded by a beautiful grove of trees, and has two city lots, located in the best portion of the city. He has held many offices in the different localities in which he has lived, including supervisor and school trustee while in Wisconsin, and since in Minnesota has been supervisor, county commissioner, member of the school board, city councilman and supervisor.

Mr. Otterness was married in 1847 to Miss Johannah Bottelson, the daughter of Christenson and Randa (Johnson) Bottelson, natives of Norway. This union has been blessed with the following children—Bautwell, who married Miss Oleson and now has three living children—Elif, Alma and Olena; Annie, now Mrs. Larson, of Otter Tail county,

Minnesota, and the mother of seven children—Ellen, Rosa, Josephina, Charles, Leonard, Arthur and William; Petrina, now the wife of L. A. Vik, the assistant cashier of Willmar Bank; Christian, who married Miss Helmer, and has been blessed with three children—Elanor, Alphia and Eliza; John; Martin; George and Robert.

Our subject is a republican in his political affiliations, and is actively interested in all local matters. He and his family belong to the Lutheran church, and he is trustee of the Lutheran Seminary. He is actively interested in all church and educational matters, and has subscribed liberally to all such enterprises. He is a strong temperance advocate, although he does not accept the principles which govern the third party. He is a citizen highly esteemed by all, and is a man of the strictest integrity and honor, his word being considered as good as a bond.

OLIVER LETOURNEAU, the subject of this sketch, is a resident of the village of Argyle, Minnesota, and the present incumbent of the office of deputy sheriff of Marshall county. He is a native of the Dominion of Canada, born in Montreal on the 9th day of June, 1858, and is the son of Peter and Matilda (Beaudin) Letourneau, also natives of the Dominion.

Mr. Letourneau, of whom this sketch treats, lived on the home farm and attended school until he was sixteen years old. He then taught school for two years, and worked for farmers in Canada and Minnesota for a number of years. In 1878 he removed to Crookston, and for two years clerked in Mary Kerchmar's store. In 1880 he engaged on the railroad as bridge carpenter, which vocation he followed for two years. At the expiration of that time he went to Wisconsin, and for about two years was in the lumber woods of that State, running a camp as foreman, then returning to Crookston, where he remained during one summer. He then went to Brainerd, Minnesota, and after working in the woods in the winter returned in the following spring to Crookston. In 1878 he worked on the river as foreman in driving logs, and then went to Argyle, Minnesota, where he put up a building in the fall of 1882, and engaged in the retail liquor business. After following the business for three years he sold out and opened a general farm machinery shop. In 1882 he was appointed deputy sheriff, which position he has since held, still following the machine business. He also owns 320 acres of land on sections 3 and 5, and has a village lot. He holds the offices of village constable and notary public.

Mr. Letourneau was united in marriage on the 21st day of December, 1887, to Miss Mary Verbunceur the daughter of Adolphus and Julia (Labisoniere) Verbunceur, natives of Canada and Minnesota, respectively. This union has been blessed with one child —Adolphus Oliver. Our subject and his wife belong to the Catholic church. In political matters he affiliates with the republican party, and is a public-spirited citizen, taking an active interest in all local matters.

LEWIS F. YEATON, one of the earliest settlers in Wadena county, Minnesota, is a resident of section 18, Wadena township, where he is engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He is a native of Maine, born in Washington county, on the 2d day of September, 1840, and is the son of Ethil and Rosanah (Pineo) Yeaton, natives of the State of Maine.

Mr. Yeaton, the subject of this biographical sketch, remained in his native State until 1872. In his younger days he attended the

excellent common schools in his native county, and after completing his education he engaged in the lumber business. He followed that industry for a number of years, and on the 28th day of September, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Ninth Maine Infantry. He was mustered into the service in Augusta, Maine, and from that place went to Washington, District of Columbia. Late that fall the regiment joined the Port Royal expedition, and they remained in the Department of the South for two years. In the summer of 1862 they went to Florida and participated in the following battles and engagements: Fernandina, Jacksonville and St. Augustine. The division, after the capture of the above-named places, was stationed at Fort Clinch, Florida, where it remained from April until November, 1862. From Fort Clinch they were ordered to Port Royal, where they remained during the winter of 1862–63. In the spring of 1863 the company to which our subject belonged moved to Morris Island, Chelsea Harbor, where they participated in that siege and remained until the spring of 1864. They then joined the Army of the Potomac, and were under General Butler during that summer. They were in the battle of Drury's Bluff, Cole Harbor, and before Petersburg until the fall of 1864. As the time of enlistment had expired, Mr. Yeaton returned to his native State. During his entire three years' service he did not receive a wound, and was off duty only a very short time. In 1872 he removed to Minnesota and settled in Wadena county, Minnesota, where he has since remained. He took a tract of land, which now joins the city limits, and on which he has since lived. He has a fine farm of 350 acres, 150 acres of which are under cultivation. He is extensively engaged in the dairy business and supplies the village with milk. For a number of years the subject of this article had charge of the mercantile establishment belonging to Dan Pineo, but since 1878 Mr. Yeaton has devoted his whole time and energy to his agricultural interests.

Mr. Yeaton was united in marriage on the 14th day of June, 1865, to Mrs. Martha J. Lindsay, a native of the State of Maine. Mr. Yeaton has held many offices in the village, including those of postmaster, member of the board of county commissioners and sheriff. He is one of the representative farmers of Wadena county. He is a stanch republican, and highly esteemed by all who know him.



S. ARTHUR SCOTT, a resident of the village of Long Prairie, Todd county, Minnesota, is a leading real estate, loan, insurance and investment broker. He is a native of Indiana, born in Wells county on the 23d day of August, 1864, and is the son of Thomas and Amanda (Chandler) Scott, natives of Indiana. The father and mother of the present subject were married in Olmsted county, Minnesota, on the 25th day of November, 1863, and settled in Wells county, Indiana, where they still remain. The father is retired from business, being formerly engaged in farming, stock-raising and dealing in agricultural machinery, and is an esteemed and prominent citizen of Wells county, Indiana. The father and mother of Arthur are the parents of three children, named in the following order—S. Arthur, Geneva May and Clarence O. The only daughter, Geneva, died on the 8th day of August, 1884, being seventeen years of age.

Mr. Scott, of whom this article treats, received his education in Indiana, attending the graded schools at Montpelier, where he afterward served as principal for some time. He attended the Eastern Indiana Normal School, from which he graduated with honors in the spring of 1884. While in atten-

dance there he taught the district school two terms, during vacation. After serving the principalship in Montpelier for two years he removed to Todd county, Minnesota, in September, 1886. During that fall he worked at the painting trade, which he had acquired in his younger days in Indiana. Mr. Scott then engaged in the real estate, loan and insurance business. His business extends over Todd and adjoining counties. He is one of the rising young business men of Long Prairie and Todd county, and is highly esteemed by all who know him. Mr. Scott is still a single man, and is identified with the Baptist church of Long Prairie village. The late Edwin M. Stanton, who was war secretary under President Lincoln, was a first cousin to our subject's father.

PETER BRATE, a prosperous and industrious member of the farming community of the famous Park Regions of Minnesota, is a resident of Wadena county, where he is engaged in agricultural pursuits on section 5, township 134, range 35. He is a native of the State of New York, born in Albany county on the 14th of March, 1841, and is the son of Peter J. and Hannah, Brate, natives of New York State. The father and mother of our present subject were the parents of the following-named children —Catharina, Jacob, William, Maria, Harriet, Charles and Rachel.

Peter Brate, the subject of this article, remained in his native State until 1867. During that time he had attended the excellent common schools of Albany county, New York. In 1867 he removed from his native State to Iowa and settled in Hancock county where he purchased a farm and engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He was among the earliest settlers in that county, and he remained there until 1876, when he decided to seek newer fields for his labors in the Northwest. Accordingly he started out with a covered wagon, his team and household goods, for Wadena county, Minnesota. After a two weeks' journey he arrived at his destination, and on the 6th of June, 1876, secured his present farm, which was railroad land. The town of Wadena at that time consisted of only twelve houses, and the county possessed only sixteen voters. Since the growth of the village the farm of our subject is included within its limits, thus placing a greater value on his property. He now owns a fine, well-cultivated tract of land, comprising 170 acres, 130 acres being improved. He has the best of building improvements, and withal has one of the most desirable farms in the county. He is extensively engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and is one of the successful farmers of this region.

Mr. Brate was united in marriage on the 20th of November, 1862, to Miss Margrette Keefer, and this union has been blessed with two children, named as follows — Hattie and Cora. Mr. Brate is one of the representative men of the village, and has held the following offices: Chairman of the board of supervisors, sheriff, member of the village council, etc. He belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen, being a charter member of the Wadena Lodge. He is a democrat in his political affiliations and an active participant in all local matters.

JOHN DOWER, the present clerk of the district court of Wadena county, Minnesota, is a resident of the village of Wadena, where he is engaged in his official duties. He is a native of Michigan, born in Ontonagon county, on the 7th day of July, 1864, and is the son of Sampson and Mary Ann (Gilbert) Dower, natives of England. The

father and mother of our subject were the parents of fourteen children. The father of our subject is now a prosperous farmer of the eastern part of Wadena county. Mr. Dower, the subject of this biographical article, remained with his parents until 1886. During that time and his minority his time had been taken up with schooling, and in vacations and in odd hours he assisted his father on the home farm. His father was early in life engaged in mining, but has been an extensive farmer for the past fifteen years, and is still following that calling. In 1886 the subject of this memoir was elected to the responsible office of clerk of the district court, and he still holds the position, with credit to himself and satisfaction to all parties concerned. He was elected to hold the position for four years, and in the discharge of the duties devolving upon that office he fulfills the expectations of all. He is one of the most active men of the village, and any move of benefit to either town or county receives his hearty support. He is a stanch republican in his political affiliations, and is actively interested in that party's campaigns. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity of Wadena Lodge, No. 156. He is a man of the utmost honor and integrity, his word being as good as his bond.

HON. ANDREW RAILSON, the subject of our present article, is one of the most prominent citizens in the central portion of Minnesota, being a resident of section 9, Lake Andrew township, Kandiyohi county. His name is indissolubly associated with the history of the county in which he lives, as he was one of its early settlers and has filled many important public offices. He took a prominent part here during the Indian outbreak of 1862, and is one of the survivors of that memorable time.

Mr. Railson was born in Sigdal, in the central part of Norway, August 16, 1833, and is a son of Reinef and Christie Railson. The mother died during the same year in which our subject was born. Later the father was again married, and in 1849 came to the United States.

Andrew Railson, whose name heads this sketch, spent his boyhood days and was educated in the land of his birth, receiving the same training as to industry and integrity which is so characteristic of the race from which he springs. At the age of seventeen, in 1850, Andrew came to the United States, and went at once to Green county, Wisconsin. He remained about five years, working in the pineries and at various other occupations, and at the expiration of that time, returned to his native land, remaining there nine months. In 1856 he again came to the United States and settled at Stillwater, Minnesota, where he remained for two years at work in the saw mills. At the expiration of that time, in 1858, he went to Monongala county, Minnesota, now the north half of Kandiyohi county, in company with his brother, Even. They each pre-empted 160 acres of land, on which they still live, and named the lake near by Norway Lake, which name it still bears. They were among the earliest settlers in that region, and during pioneer days they underwent many hardships and disadvantages. In 1862 the terrible Sioux Indian outbreak occurred, and this region was in the heart of the hostile Indian country. A great many were killed through here, and the pioneers lost a great deal through the Indians burning buildings, running off stock, etc. Andrew Railson, together with his brother Even and others, buried the Broberg and Lundberg families, the victims of the New Sweden massacre. Upon the beginning of the outbreak all the settlers went to Paynesville, and our subject and his brother

joined the volunteers, and participated in the movements against the Indians from St. Cloud, under Captain Freeman, who was afterward killed by the redskins.

In 1865 our subject returned to his land, and after living alone through the winter was then joined by his family. This has since been their home.

Mr. Railson was married in 1860 to Bertha Johnson, a native of Norway, and they now have five children — Robert, Maria, Edwin, Anna and Ida.

Mr. Railson has always taken a very active and prominent part in all matters of a public nature. He represented his district in the lower house of the Minnesota Legislature during the session of 1871, and was State senator during 1872 and 1873. He was one of the most influential members of that body, and was prominently identified with some of the most important legislation in the history of the State. He then served for five years as county treasurer of Kandiyohi county, and was mail agent on the Manitoba Railway, between St. Paul and Breckenridge, for about five years. In 1884 he was appointed receiver of the United States land office at Redwood Falls, and served until January, 1887. He served in every position with ability, and his official career as well as his private life has been unsullied. He is a man of the strictest integrity, and stands high both as a man and as an exemplary citizen.

In political matters our subject is a stanch republican, and in religious views a Lutheran.

LOUIS ERICKSEN, a prominent citizen of Wadena county, Minnesota, is a resident of the village of Wadena, where he is engaged in the retail boot and shoe business. He is a native of Norway, born in Birid on the 28th of September, 1843, and is the son of Lars and Ingeberg Ericksen, also natives of the kingdom of Norway. The father was engaged in farming in his native land. The father and mother of our subject were the parents of the following-named children—Louis, Ellen, Gilbert, Marten, Bernt, Otto, Ingvald and Anton.

Mr. Ericksen, the subject of the present biographical sketch, remained in his native country until he was twenty-three years of age. During his boyhood he attended the excellent common schools of the locality in which he lived and completed his education. In 1866 he emigrated to America, and after a voyage of five weeks landed in Quebec. He at once removed to Wisconsin, and settled in La Crosse, where he remained for four years. In about 1870 he started for northwestern Minnesota, and journeyed by railroad to St. Cloud, Minnesota, the terminus of the line at that time. He then hired a team and went to Alexandria, Minnesota, and then on to Parker's Prairie. He there staked out a claim and engaged in farming. Soon he returned to Alexandria, where he worked at his trade during the winter of 1870–71. In March, 1871, he went back to his claim, where he remained engaged in farming for six years. In 1877 he removed to Wadena, Wadena county, Minnesota, and in August opened his present business. Since that time he has been identified with the business interests of the village, and is the owner of the only establishment of the kind in the place. He carries a heavy stock, and is prepared to do all kinds of repairing, etc. He is doing a lucrative business, and is one of the prominent merchants of the county. He still owns his farm, which he rents.

Mr. Ericksen was married on the 20th of July, 1868, to Miss Maggie Knutson, and this union has been blessed with four children, named as follows—Charles, Ida, Willes and Emma. Our subject and his family

belong to the Lutheran church. He has held the offices of assessor, school director, etc., and is one of the active men of that region, taking a prominent part in all local movements in which the town or county may derive benefit. In political matters he affiliates with the republican party.

LARS J. OLSON, a prominent and successful merchant of Todd county, Minnesota, is a resident of the village of Clarissa, where he is engaged in a general hardware business, in partnership with his brother, Nels, whose biography will be found in another department of this work. He is a native of Sweden, born on the 19th day of February, 1848, and is the son of Jeppa and Carrie Olson, natives also of Sweden. The father is an extensive farmer in the Old World. The father and mother of our subject were the parents of the following named children — Ole, Boel, Peter, Lars, Celia, Christena, Nels, John and Carrie.

Mr. Olson, of whom this article treats, spent his boyhood days in attending school in his native land. During odd hours he assisted on the home farm, and after leaving school entered an apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade. After learning his trade he worked at it until he was thirty years old. In 1880 he emigrated to the United States. After a fourteen-days' voyage he landed at Castle Garden, New York, where he remained a short time and then started westward. He located at Grove City, Meeker county, Minnesota, where he clerked three months in a store. He then moved to Dakota, and from there to Sauk Centre, Minnesota, where he remained eight years. During this time he was engaged in the carpenter's trade, and in 1888 settled in Todd county, Minnesota. In partnership with his brother, Nels, he opened a hardware store. They have since been engaged in this line, and are one of the heaviest firms in the county. They carry a heavy and complete stock of goods, and are prepared to do the best of work in the tinner's line.

Mr. Olson, the subject of this article, was married March 22, 1878, to Miss Tilda Martinson, and this union has been blessed with four children, named as follows — Carri Tofu, Gerda Augusta, Minnie Amalia and Jennie Amanda. Mrs. Olson is a native of Sweden, and the daughter of Peter and Gertrud Martinson, also natives of Sweden. Mr. Olson and his family belong to the Lutheran church, of which organization he is secretary. In political matters he is a republican, and any laudable home enterprise receives his hearty support.

FRANK B. NUTTING, who is a prominent and esteemed business man of Todd county, Minnesota, is a resident of the village of Clarissa, where he is engaged in the general merchandising business, and also discharges the duties of postmaster. He is a native of Minnesota, born in the city of Faribault, Rice county, on the 19th of December, 1858, and is the son of Frank and Sarah (Brown) Nutting, natives of Massachusetts. The parents were married in Minnesota, where they had removed in 1854. The father is now engaged in the milling business in Todd county, and is doing an extensive business. The father and mother of our subject are the parents of the following-named children—Frank B., Arthur L., Maude L., Harry A., John T., Laurance A. and Ethel.

Mr. Nutting, the subject of this biographical sketch, received his education in Faribault, Rice county, where he attended the high school until he was eighteen years of age. After graduating, with high honors,

he secured a clerkship in a clothing store, at which he worked five years. At the expiration of that time he removed to Todd county, Minnesota, and engaged in the milling business with his father. Soon afterward they started a general store and operated the store and mill in partnership, until 1888, when they dissolved, our subject taking the store and his father taking charge of the mill. Our subject is still operating the store and is having an extensive trade. He carries a full line of general goods, and is doing an increasing business.

Mr. Nutting was united in marriage on the 12th of October, 1887, to Miss Orpha Coen, a native of Wisconsin. This union has been blessed with two children—Oliva and Archibald.

Mr. Nutting is a democrat in his political affiliations and a member of the Masonic fraternity. He is one of the representative men of the village and was appointed postmaster in 1886, which position he still holds, giving satisfaction to all parties concerned.

JOHN JUNG, the leading druggist in the village of Perham, settled in Otter Tail county on the seventeenth day of April, 1875, and located on a farm in Rush Lake township, where he engaged in farming for some eight years, then removed to the village of Perham, Otter Tail county, Minnesota, where he engaged in the drug business, and now commands the greater part of the general patronage. He is a native of Wisconsin, born in Sheboygan county, Wisconsin, on the 10th day of May, 1851, and is the son of John and Catharine (Silbernagel) Jung, natives of Germany. The father, who was a carpenter and builder in his native land, emigrated to the United States, and settled in Wisconsin in about 1846. He lived there, engaged in agricultural pursuits, for thirty-four years, and then removed to the State of Minnesota, where he is now living a retired life. The father and mother of our subject were the parents of the following-named children—Jacob, John, Peter, Christopher, Richard, Blandina and Anna, all of whom are still living.

Mr. Jung, the subject of this biographical sketch, received his education in Sheboygan county, Wisconsin, where he attended school until he had attained the age of fourteen years. He remained at home until he was twenty-two, assisting his father operate the home farm, and in 1873 he started out in life for himself. For the three succeeding years he worked out, and then moved to Minnesota and settled in Otter Tail county, Minnesota, where he has since remained. As before stated, he took a tract of land and remained there engaged in general farming and stock-raising for eight years. He then went into the village and established his present drug store, and has been engaged in the business ever since. He is one of the leading and prominent druggists in the Northwest, and is doing a good business.

Mr. Jung was united in marriage on the 13th day of November, 1878, to Miss Caroline Hassler, a native of Germany, who came to the United States in 1869. This union has been blessed with two children—Frankie and Adeline. Mr. Jung and his family belong to the Catholic church, and are one of the leading families in Perham.

DENNIS O'BRIEN, vice-president of the Kandiyohi County Bank and the present efficient postmaster of Willmar, Kandiyohi county, Minnesota, has been a resident of the county since 1870. He is a native of Ireland, born on the 7th of July, 1839, and is the son of Martin and Mary O'Brien, also

natives of that land. In 1841 the parents of our subject emigrated to America and located in the Dominion of Canada, where they engaged in farming.

Mr. O'Brien, of whom this sketch treats, emigrated to Canada with his parents when he was two years old. He received a fair education in the common schools of Canada, and after leaving the school-room commenced in life for himself by clerking in a store. In 1862 he came to the States, and for the succeeding eight years was engaged in mining operations in California, Nevada, Idaho and Montana. He was successful in this venture, and after the expiration of eight years returned eastward and located in Minnesota, where he purchased 640 acres of land in Kandiyohi county, where he remained engaged in general farming and stock operations for sixteen years. In 1880 he participated in the organization of the Kandiyohi County Bank, with which he has since been identified. He is also actively interested in real estate and loan brokerage, and was formerly connected with a syndicate which owned thirteen elevators in different sections of the country. He, with Mr. Peterson, owns the elevator at Kandiyohi station. He is a member of a syndicate at Willmar interested in St. Paul and Minneapolis real estate. On the 4th of March he was appointed postmaster by President Cleveland, which position he has since filled with satisfaction to all parties concerned. He owns one of the finest brick residences in the city, which he purchased at an expense of $6,000. In 1886 he removed into the city, where he had for many years been identified with its business interests.

Mr. O'Brien was married in 1869 to Miss Kate Findlan, and this union has been blessed with the four following-named children — Mary, who is attending and will graduate in June, 1889, at the St. Cloud Normal School; Martin, who assists his father in the post-office; Andrew and Julia. Mr. O'Brien is one of the prominent and solid business men of Willmar, and is an adherent to the principles of the democratic party. In 1888 he was chairman of the county democratic central committee, and for the last twelve years has regularly been a delegate to the State democratic convention.

NELS J. OLSON, of the firm of Olson Brothers, hardware dealers in the village of Clarissa, Todd county, Minnesota, is a native of Sweden. He was born on the 18th day of June, 1858, and is the son of Jeppa and Carrie Olson, also natives of that kingdom. The father and mother of our subject were the parents of the following-named children—Ole, Isabelle, Peter, Lars, Celia, Christena, Nels, John and Carrie.

Nels Olson, the subject of this sketch, received his education in his native land, where he attended school until he attained the age of twenty-one years. Then he emigrated to the United States, and after a voyage of twenty days landed at Quebec, Canada, and at once removed to the States, settling in Stearns county, Minnesota. He remained there for a number of years. He engaged in the carpenter's trade, which he followed for five years. He also clerked in a store for six months in Sauk Centre. In 1888 he removed to Todd county, Minnesota, and, in partnership with his brother, Lars, engaged in the mercantile business in the village of Clarissa. They have since been engaged in the same business and are having a good trade. They carry a full line of heavy and shelf hardware, besides doing a general repairing and tinning business. They are representative and prominent business citizens of the village, and command the general patronage.

Mr. Olson is a republican in politics, and takes an active interest in that party's campaigns. He is highly esteemed by all who know him, and is a man of the strictest honor and integrity.

JOHN M. RYAN, the subject of this biographical memoir, is a resident of the village of Argyle, Marshall county, Minnesota, where he is engaged in the retail liquor business, and is proprietor of the well-known "Pioneer" billiard parlors in the village. He is a native of Massachusetts, born in Boston on the 25th day of December, 1854, and is the son of Mathew and Mary Ryan, natives of the kingdom of Ireland. The father died when our subject was a small child. The parents had emigrated to the United States and located in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1850. The mother died in Minnesota, December 29, 1872.

Mr. Ryan, the subject of this article, lived with his relatives until he was about fourteen years of age, during which time he attended school. He then commenced in life for himself by securing work with farmers. He removed to Galena, Illinois, and after remaining there a short time went to Dubuque, Iowa, but only remained there a few weeks. From there he went to Wabasha, Minnesota, and for a number of years worked at various occupations in that locality. On the 26th of May, 1880, he removed to Argyle, Marshall county, Minnesota, where he secured the position of foreman of some large farms in the county. He held that position satisfactorily for three years, and at the expiration of that time removed into the village, and on the 16th day of February, 1885, opened the large saloon and "Pioneer billiard hall" which he now operates. It is one of the finest institutions of the kind in the county, and he handles all grades and brands of the finest whiskies, brandies, wines, cigars, etc. He pays a village license of $500 and a Government license of $27.40. His affable disposition and straightforward business methods have given him a large trade and he is doing well.

Mr. Ryan was united in marriage in Fergus Falls, Minnesota, on the 4th day of August, 1885, to Miss Carrie Brustle. Our subject and estimable wife belong to the Catholic church. He is one of the prominent men of the village, and has held the office of president of the village council for three years. In political matters he affiliates with the democratic party. In addition to his business and saloon building he owns several village lots and two well-improved farms, two and five miles, respectively, from the village. He is actively interested in all local movements and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

HENRY B. HAMLIN, one of the prosperous and influential business men of the village of Wadena, Wadena county, Minnesota, is engaged in the lumber, livery and brokerage business in that place. He is a native of Ohio, born in Huron county, on the 5th of October, 1850, and is the son of Alamanza and Mary R. Hamlin, natives of Massachusetts. The father and mother of the subject of this sketch were the parents of the following-named children — David, Henry and William.

Mr. Hamlin, the subject of this biographical memoir, remained in his native State during his younger days and attended the excellent common schools of that State. He also took a course in the Commercial Institute of Oberlin, Ohio, and Berea College, Kentucky, where he attended two or three terms. He then started in life for himself by engaging in the grain and lumber business, which

occupations he followed until 1883. In the spring of 1883 Mr. Hamlin removed to the State of Minnesota, and settled in the county of Wadena, where he has since resided. When he first settled in Wadena he bought out the lumber firm of Knudsen & Everts. He re-established the yard and continued to operate the business until 1886, when W. S. Horr bought an equal interest and they have since carried on the business. In the spring of 1886 Mr. Hamlin engaged in the livery business in partnership with William Hoff, and they have since carried on the livery and sale stables, devoting special attention to the sale of imported horses, and doing an extensive business in selling buggies, wagons, cutters etc.

Mr. Hamlin was united in marriage on the 8th day of January, 1873, to Miss Abbie C. Horr, of Lorain county, Ohio. Mr. Hamlin is a stanch republican in his political affiliations, and always takes an active interest in all local matters. He is very successful in his business relations with everyone, and is highly esteemed both as a citizen and business man by all who know him.

RICHARD HANDY, a prominent merchant of Todd county, Minnesota, is a resident of the village of Long Prairie, where he is engaged in the hardware business. He is a native of England, born in Westbury, Wiltshire, in February, 1842, and is the son of Thomas and Anna (Hill) Handy, also natives of England. The mother died in her native land, and the father removed to the United States in 1850, and settled in Erie county, Pennsylvania. He was accidentally drowned in April, 1866, at Dundas, Rice county, Minnesota. He had charge of the Archibald Mills at that place, where he had moved in 1863. The father and mother of our subject were the parents of the following-named children—Elizabeth, Richard, Charles and John.

Mr. Handy, the subject of this article, remained in his native land until he was eight years old, at which time he emigrated to the United States, and settled with his father at Erie. He remained there two and a half years. In the year 1853 the family removed to Dundas, Canada West. At the age of eleven he left the paternal home to seek his own livelihood, and at the age of fifteen ceased his educational career. For some time he secured work in a hotel, and soon afterward commenced the tinner's trade. In 1866 Mr. Handy removed to Minnesota, and settled in Rice county, Minnesota, where he remained three months. At the expiration of that time he went to Dodge county, where he worked at the tinner's trade for two years. He next moved to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he worked at the bench for five or six months, moving from there to Otter Tail county, Minnnesota, and took 160 acres of land, on which he remained two summers engaged in farming. In 1868 he was engaged by Henry Keller, of Sauk Centre, as tinsmith, and in the fall returned to Sauk Centre, Minnesota. He staid in Sauk Centre, engaged principally at the tinner's trade, until 1873. In 1873 Mr. Handy went to Long Prairie, Todd county, Minnesota, and established his present hardware business. He carries one of the largest stocks in the village and handles all kinds of shelf and heavy hardware.

Mr. Handy was united in marriage in March, 1872, to Miss Mary E. Gough, and this union was blessed with six children—Amy, Beatrice, Pauline, Bessie, Ruth and Rolland. Mr. Handy is a republican in his political affiliations, and is one of the substantial and esteemed citizens of the village. He and his family belong to the Baptist church, of which he is a deacon. He has

been president of the village school board and a member of the village council. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows and a representative man of the village.

WILLIAM SMITH, a successful merchant of Todd county, Minnesota, is a resident of the village of Eagle Bend, where he is engaged in the general merchandising business. He is a native of Kentucky, born in Pikesville, Pike county, Kentucky, on the 21st day of October, 1844, and is the son of Aaron and Jennie (Justices) Smith, natives of Virginia and Kentucky, respectively. The father is still engaged in farming on the old home in Kentucky. The mother was educated in her native State, and died there August 28, 1865. They were the parents of three children—William, John and George. John is in Virginia and George is living in Kentucky.

Mr. Smith, the subject of this biographical article, remained in his native village, Pikesville, until he was twenty-five years old. Until he had attained the age of seventeen years he attended the common schools of his native town, and in 1870 removed to West Virginia, where he remained two years. At the expiration of that time he went to the State of Minnesota, and settled in Meeker county, Minnesota, near Dassel, where he purchased a farm, and engaged in agricultural pursuits for about seven years. In 1879 he removed to Todd county, Minnesota, and homesteaded a tract of land on section 2, Wykeham township, where he remained five years, engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He was one of the earliest settlers in the township and a successful farmer. In 1884 Mr. Smith removed to the village of Eagle Bend, Todd county, Minnesota, and engaged in the liquor business for two years. He then opened his present store and has since been engaged in the business. He carries a complete stock of general merchandise and is doing a good business.

Mr. Smith was united in marriage on the 12th day of January, 1865, to Miss Elizabeth Ford, a native of the State of Kentucky, and the daughter of William Ford, a farmer and merchant. She is one of twelve children, being the fourth in order. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are the parents of the following-named children—James, Malinda, Mary, Minnie, Ida, Rosy, Arlery, Katie and Lizzie. Malinda is the wife of John Goble, a resident of Todd county, and Mary is a Mrs. Burton of Eagle Bend, Todd county, Minnesota. The subject of this article is a democrat in his political affiliations and an active participant in all movements of a local nature. He is one of the leading citizens of the village in which he lives and has held various offices, including treasurer, school director, etc. A man of the strictest integrity, he stands high in the community in which he lives, both as a business man and an exemplary citizen.

JOHN H. WIGGINS, of the firm of Williams Brothers & Company, prominent millers of Kandiyohi county, Minnesota, is a resident of Willmar, where he is engaged in the milling business with the above-named firm, being the company of the same. He is a native of Prince Edward Island, born in 1850, and is the son of James and Eleanor (Green) Wiggins, natives of Grand Lake, New Brunswick, Canada, and Prince Edward Island, respectively. Early in life the father was a house carpenter by trade, then followed farming and later in life engaged in the lumbering and milling business in Prince Edward Island, in the village of Alberton. The mother died in 1883, and the father is now retired from active life. They

were the parents of ten children, the following-named being the only ones now living—Virgenia, the wife of T. F. Walker; Sarah, now Mrs. Wright; Elizabeth, who married J. French; John H. and Samuel H.

John H. Wiggins, the subject of this article, remained in his native island until he was twenty-one. During that time he had attended school in the winters and in the summers assisted his father operate the home farm. At the age of majority he commenced in life for himself, and for the succeeding five years followed agricultural pursuits. At the expiration of that time he entered the milling business in partnership with his father and brother, but after three years they were burned out, losing all he had.

Our subject had to commence at the foot of the ladder once more. He now spent two years working in a machine shop on his native island, then went to New York City, where he secured a position in a machine shop, where he worked for one year. Then, in 1880, he removed westward and settled in Kerkhoven, Swift county, Minnesota, where he remained for a period of five years, engaged in elevator work. In 1885, in partnership with Williams Brothers, he purchased a custom mill at Willmar, Kandiyohi county, Minnesota. After three months the mill was destroyed by fire, and they purchased several lots and erected their present mill. It is one of the finest in the county, and they are doing a heavy local and shipping business. They employ five men, and are among the prominent and leading millers in that part of the State.

Mr. Wiggins, of whom this article treats, was united in marriage in 1870 to Miss Sarah D. Williams, a native of Prince Edward Island, and the daughter of William S. and Charlotté (Greene) Williams, natives of England and Prince Edward Island, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Wiggins in this union have been blessed with one child—William D. In his political affiliations Mr. Wiggins is an adherent to the principles of the republican party. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He has a fine residence on Benson avenue, surrounded with beautiful evergreen and shade trees. In all public matters, whether political or local, Mr. Wiggins is actively and prominently identified with them, always giving his support to any laudable enterprise. He is an exemplary citizen, and is highly esteemed and respected by all who know him.

PETER I. HOLEN, of the firm of Olson & Holen, general merchants of the village of Argyle, Marshall county, Minnesota, where they are engaged in a general merchandising business, is one of the prominent and respected business men of the county in which he lives. He is a native of Norway, born in Guldbransdalen, on the 12th day of February, 1859, and is the son of Iver and Johanna (Korstad) Holen, natives also of that kingdom. The mother died in 1861, and the father in 1873.

Mr. Holen, the subject of this biographical review, received his education in his native country, where he attended school until he was twelve years old. After his father's death our subject was compelled to seek his own livelihood, and until he was sixteen he worked out at whatever labor he could obtain. In 1876 he emigrated to the United States, and after a voyage of four weeks landed in New York City. From there he removed directly to Minnesota, and located in Pelican Rapids, where he worked on a farm during the summers and attended school for two winters. At the expiration of that time he secured a position with Pendergast & Blyberg, general merchants of Pelican Rapids, Minnesota, and with whom he remained one year. After leaving the

store he took a two weeks' trip into Dakota, to look over the land, and again returned to Pelican Rapids, where he secured a position as clerk in the general store of Theodore Frazee. Our subject remained in that position for four years, when he removed to the village of Argyle, Marshall county, Minnesota, and in partnership with Andrew Olson built a store and put in a full line of general merchandise. They have a double store, one department devoted to groceries, hardware, boots and shoes, and the other to dry goods and clothing. It is the finest and largest stocked store in the village, and they are doing an extensive and increasing business.

Mr. Holen was united in marriage in March, 1885, to Miss Annie Melgaard, the daughter of Lars H. and Anna (Melgaard) Myhre, natives of Norway. Mr. and Mrs. Holen have been blessed with two children — Julia and Oscar. Our subject and his family belong to the Lutheran church. He has been a member of the village council, and is one of the most active and prominent business men of the county.

WILLIAM F. MARKUS, the present incumbent of the office of register of deeds of Wadena county, Minnesota, is a resident of the village of Wadena, where he is engaged in his official duties. He is a native of the State of Minnesota, born in Shakopee on the 17th day of June, 1858, and the son of William and Wilhelmina Markus, natives of Germany. The father and mother of our subject were the parents of the following-named children—Charles, William, Henry, Minnie, Emma, George, Rose, Augusta and Edward.

Mr. Markus, the subject of this biographical article, remained in his native town until he was fifteen years of age. Up to the age of fourteen years he attended school, and after leaving school he secured work in a drug store. When he was fifteen years old he removed to St. Paul, Minnesota, and found employment in a drug store, where he remained one year. He spent the summer of 1875 in Henderson and New Ulm, Minnesota, working in a drug store, and during the winter of 1875–76 he had charge of a drug store in Duluth, Minnesota. In the following spring he returned to Shakopee, where he remained until the following August, and then removed to Litchfield, Minnesota, where he remained several months. In the fall of 1876 Mr. Markus went to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he clerked in the International and Sherman hotels until 1879, when he went to Minneapolis, Minnesota, and secured the position of clerk in the Merchants' Hotel. While at the Merchants' he attended the business college of Curtiss & Hyde during his leisure hours. He remained in that capacity until the spring of 1881, when he went on the road as a "knight of the grip," and in the following spring removed to St. Cloud, Minnesota, and leased the West Hotel for one year. He then removed to Aldrich, Minnesota, and while there was one of the Aldrich Mill Company. While there he had the misfortune to lose his right hand, and he at once went to the "cities" for superior medical treatment. In the spring of 1884 he was able to return to Wadena county, Minnesota, and after remaining at Aldrich for a few months made a trip through Dakota and located at Lisbon, where he leased the Headquarters Hotel for one year. In the spring of 1885 he went to Litchfield, Minnesota, where he remained during the summer, and then located at Aldrich, where he engaged in the fire insurance business. In 1886 he was elected to the office of register of deeds, which position he has since held with satisfaction to all parties concerned, and was re-elected in 1888.

Mr. Markus was married in February, 1880, to Miss Lizzie French, of Litchfield, Minnesota. They have been blessed with four children—Leola, Rene, William and George. In the fall of 1886 they had the misfortune to lose their eldest son, Rene. Mr. Markus has always identified himself with the republican party, and is actively interested in all movements of a local nature. Mr. Markus is also engaged in the loan and fire insurance business. He is a member of the Odd-Fellows fraternity and is the present treasurer of that organization. A man of the strictest integrity, and one of the most capable business men in the county, he is highly respected and esteemed.

WALTER S. HORR, of the firm of Hamlin & Horr, dealers in lumber and all kinds of building material, has been closely identified with the business interests of the village of Wadena, Wadena county, Minnesota, since the 1st of December, 1885. He is a native of the State of Ohio, born in Wellington on the 14th day of August, 1863. He remained in his native State until 1885. During his earlier days he attended the excellent common schools of Wellington, and then entered the high school of that place, graduating with high honors in June, 1881. He then secured a position as book-keeper with a large wholesale lumber firm in Wellington, with whom he remained for a period of four years. This firm did an extensive business all through the State and country, and our subject held a responsible position with them. In 1885 he decided to seek new fields in which to employ his energies in the new Northwest, and accordingly started for the West. Reaching Minnesota and seeing the beautiful village of Wadena and the business interests there, he concluded to settle. He purchased a one-half interest in the lumber establishment of H. B. Hamlin, whose biographical memoir will be found in another department of this ALBUM, and they have since continued the business together. They carry a heavy stock at all times, and are one of the most extensive lumber firms in the county. They carry all kinds of lumber, lath, shingles, lime, siding, building paper, etc., and are doing a heavy business.

Mr. Horr, of whom this article treats, was married on the 8th day of July, 1886, to Miss Julia Bacon, a native of Oberlin, Ohio, and a graduate of Oberlin College in 1883. Mr. Horr affiliates with the republican party, and is an active participant in all local movements whereby the town or county may derive benefit. He is a capable business man, a man of the strictest integrity, and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

GEORGE D. HAMILTON, editor and proprietor of the Detroit *Record*, published at Detroit, Becker county, Minnesota, is one of the most popular and highly esteemed citizens of Becker county. He is a native of Wisconsin, born at Two Rivers, April 3, 1856, and is the son of Henry and Dianthy (Smith) Hamilton, natives of New York State. They were married in Two Rivers, Wisconsin, where the father was engaged in the general merchandising, milling and manufacturing business. He enlisted as quartermaster in the Twenty-first Wisconsin Infantry, and served one year. He then engaged in business in Nashville, Tennessee, where he remained and was taken suddenly ill and died in 1864. The mother is now living with our subject in Detroit. The father and mother were the parents of the following-named children — Edward, Laura, Henry and George.

Mr. Hamilton, the subject of this biographical sketch, spent his younger days in attending school in Two Rivers, Wisconsin. At the age of thirteen he commenced in life for himself. Until he had attained the age of sixteen years he was employed in various manufacturing establishments, and at the age of sixteen entered the office of the *Manitowoc County Chronicle*, at Two Rivers, Wisconsin. He helped publish the first paper and remained until September, 1876, when he went to Nebraska, and took the position of foreman on the *Saline County News*, at Crete, Nebraska. After remaining one year, he returned to Two Rivers, Wisconsin, and took charge of the *Manitowoc County Chronicle*, remaining there until the fall of 1878. In November, 1878, he went to Detroit, Becker county, Minnesota, and purchased his present paper. The paper is a six column quarto, republican in its political views, and has a circulation of 800 copies.

Mr. Hamilton was united in marriage on the 29th of September, 1880, to Miss Mary G. Dunning, of Detroit, Minnesota, and the daughter of Warren S. and Anna (Maxwell) Dunning, natives of Valparaiso, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton have been blessed with one child—Hubbard. Our subject is a republican in politics, and a member of the Masonic fraternity. He is actively interested in any laudable home enterprise, and through his strict integrity, honorable methods and business capabilities he is recognized as one of the most prominent citizens of the county in which he lives.

FREDERICK W. HARTUNG, a retired farmer of Todd county, Minnesota, is a resident of the village of Long Prairie. He is a native of Germany, born in Prussia on the 7th day of March, 1828, and is the son of Casper and Eva Hartung, also natives of the kingdom of Germany. The father and mother of our subject are the parents of the following-named children — Godfried, Anna, Maria, Frederick W. and Jacob.

Mr. Hartung, the subject of this biographical review, received his education in the land of his birth, attending the excellent common schools of Prussia until he had attained the age of fourteen years. He enlisted in the German army in Frankfort-on-the-Main, serving one year and five months and receiving his honorable discharge in 1851. He remained in his native land until 1868, when he emigrated to the United States, and after remaining one year in this country returned to his native land. He remained a short time, visiting the scenes of his childhood, and again emigrated to America. After landing on America's shores he removed to the State of Ohio, and after a short sojourn in that State went to Todd county, Minnesota, and took land on section 8, where he lived until 1887. After remaining eight years on his homestead Mr. Hartung again paid a visit to his native country, and then returned to his farm. He remained, as above stated, upon his farm until 1887, engaged extensively in general farming and stock-raising operations. He was one of the most successful farmers in the county, and still has a fine farm of 640 acres, besides eighty acres within the incorporate limits of Long Prairie. He rents a part of his land, and this gives him a moderate income. In 1887 Mr. Hartung, seeing that old age was approaching and that he was becoming unequal to hard manual labor, decided to retire from active life, and accordingly removed to the village of Long Prairie, Todd county, Minnesota, where he has since remained. He owns a fine brick house, which is built from material made on his own farm.

Mr. Hartung was united in marriage on the 15th of March, 1854, to Miss Johannah Anholt, a native of the kingdom of Germany.

Mr. and Mrs. Hartung have been blessed with three children, named as follows—Jacob, Charlotte and Anna. The two first named are married, and Anna is at home. Mr. Hartung is a republican in politics, and is one of the representative citizens of Long Prairie. He and his family belong to the Lutheran church.

DR. E. N. FALK, postmaster at Caledonia, North Dakota, and editor and proprietor of the *Traill County Times*, is one of the most prominent and leading citizens of the Red River Valley. A man of excellent business capabilities, enterprising and energetic, he has taken an active part in the development of this region, and his name is indissolubly associated with its history.

Dr. Falk was born in Bergen Stift, Norway, on the 24th of February, 1847, and there spent his childhood days. In 1854 he was brought to the United States by his parents, and they settled in Dane county, Wisconsin. There our subject remained on the home farm, receiving his education in the district schools of that vicinity until he was sixteen years of age. At that time, in January, 1864, he enlisted in Company H, Twenty-seventh Wisconsin Infantry, and went into the service. He participated in all the battles and skirmishes in which that gallant regiment was engaged, principal among which was that of Mobile. He saw a good deal of hard service, but came out without a wound. After receiving an honorable discharge in December, 1865, he went to Chicago, where he attended Rush Medical College, graduating and receiving the degree of M. D. in the spring of 1870. After this for about two years he traveled through the South and West, and in 1873 he removed to Minneapolis and accepted a position as physician and surgeon for the Northern Pacific Construction Company, retaining this position for about one year. About this time he located at Northfield, Minnesota, where he was engaged in the practice of his profession until 1877, when he came to Traill county, North Dakota, and located at Caledonia, where he engaged in medical practice. He was very successful in his professional work, and served two years as county physician. He continued practice until elected to the office of county auditor, when he devoted his attention to his official duties, serving in this capacity for four years. Since that time he has devoted his attention to his newspaper work, having established the *Traill County Times* in 1885. The paper ranks among the best local papers in the valley, and has a circulation of about 600. It is democratic in political matters. The doctor is a man of excellent literary attainments, well read and an able writer. He has always taken an active part in public affairs, and at this writing ranks as colonel on Governor Church's staff. He was appointed postmaster in 1886, and still holds that position. While living at Northfield, Minnesota, he was nominated by his party for secretary of State, his opponent being General Jennison, but was defeated.

Dr. Falk is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, holding membership in a Dane county, Wisconsin, post. He also belongs to the Odd-Fellows fraternity. He is a man of the strictest integrity.

JOSEPH W. WHITE is engaged in the general merchandise business at Vining, Otter Tail county, Minnesota. He was born in County Armagh, Ireland, January 28, 1856.

Mr. White is the son of James and Margaret (Watson) White, natives of Ireland.

The mother died in Ireland in 1861. The father and the rest of the family came to America in 1863, and after stopping a few days in New York City went to Smith Falls, Canada, on a short visit to relatives living in that place. After a few months they moved to Bruce county, Canada, where the father rented a farm and engaged in farming for one year. His experience in farming had been exceedingly limited, for prior to this time he had worked on a farm but about six months. In 1864 the family moved to Southampton, Canada, and for some time the father followed the trade of weaving. He soon gave that up, however, and bought some village property, on which he has been engaged in gardening ever since.

Joseph W. left home at the early age of eleven years, up to which time he had been attending school, but on reaching the age above mentioned he was bound out to a man by the name of James Perdue, to be retained by that gentleman until he was twenty-one years of age. Joseph remained with Mr. Perdue about two years, during which time he attended school and worked on the farm. He was dissatisfied, however, and was seeking some chance to leave what he called his bondage. Mr. Perdue had a son to whom was bound James White, a brother of Joseph. So when his son, of the same place, came to Mr. Perdue's place on a short visit, Joseph returned with him to his home. Joseph and James, the brothers, were thus thrown together, and Joseph set out to prevail on his brother to desert his master, and finally succeeding, the boys started out to walk to Southampton, where the father and the rest of the family were living. Here he attended school for four winters, working at home during the summer months. At the end of these four years he apprenticed to learn the drug business and telegraphy with a Mr. Frood. He continued his apprenticeship for about two years, and then, because Mr. Frood took in a partner, left his employ and lived at home with his father about six months. He then obtained a situation with a Mr. Shepard, of Lucknow, Ontario, working at the drug business and telegraphy. His employment with Mr. Shepard lasted six months, when he again returned home and lived with his father for about one year. In May, 1879, he came to Minnesota, remaining during one summer with a brother-in-law in Aldrich, Wadena county. Here he practiced telegraphy in the Northern Pacific Railroad office, and in November, 1879, went into the woods as book-keeper for a lumber firm, remaining in the employ of that firm until the first of the next May. At this time he returned to Aldrich and entered the employ of W. A. Bryant & Brother as a clerk in their general merchandise store, remaining with them until the following fall. He again went into the woods as book-keeper for Charles Harkens, and while in that gentleman's employ Messrs. Mealey & Staples came to him with such an excellent offer that he could not refuse to become their book-keeper at Staples' Mill. He remained with this firm for two years as their general manager, and during this time he also handled lumber, ties and wood on his own account. The most of this private business, however, was done during the last year of his engagement with the firm. Then Mr. Mealey sold out to a man by the name of Shellabarger, and Mr. White was retained to settle up the affairs of the old firm. A little later Mr. Shellabarger bought out Staples, and the subject of our sketch was retained as book-keeper by the new proprietor, remaining with him during one winter. His time was mostly spent in outside work as a kind of general manager. In the spring Mr. White returned to Aldrich, and after remaining there a short time struck out for the

West, with the intention of taking up a claim. He bought some property in Grand Forks, Dakota, and took up a claim in Polk county, Minnesota. Getting his affairs in shape so he could leave his claim and other property, he went to Staples' Mill for a short stay, and thence went on a visit to Canada in company with his brother. After spending some time visiting with his father's family and with friends in Canada he returned by way of Chicago to Staples' Mill, and after a short stay there came to Vining in August, 1883. He built a store building and went into partnership with George H. Putnam in the general merchandise business. This partnership was continued until 1887, when Mr. White bought out his partner and since which time he has conducted the business under his personal supervision.

December 23, 1884, Mr. White was wedded to Miss Ada E. Barrett, a native of Iowa. This union has been blessed with two children—Clifford W. and Eva E., both of whom are now alive.

In politics Mr. White has always affiliated with the democratic party. He has once been a candidate for county auditor, and also a candidate for clerk of court, but each time was defeated. Had he been elected he would have made an able and efficient officer. By business training and education he is well qualified to hold any ministerial office within the gift of his fellow-townsmen. He has held many positions which have proven his business capabilities. For some time he was baggage-master in Brainerd for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, a position for which he was indebted to W. H. Lowe, general baggage agent. However, when Mr. Lowe resigned the express agency at Brainerd, to which office he had been appointed, Mr. White was thrown out of his position. Mr. White was also a station agent on the Northern Pacific Railroad, which position he held for one year. He has been engaged in many kinds of work since coming to this country, but he has always been careful and conscientious in the services rendered to his employers, thus winning their respect and further confidence. He has accumulated considerable property, and is now enjoying the comforts and blessings brought by a successful and useful life. His career has been a successful one, altogether, and as he is yet quite a young man he has still a long record of usefulness to make.

JAMES. S. LA GRO. Prominent among the business men of the village of Paynesville, Stearns county, Minnesota, is the gentleman whose name heads this article, a dealer in furniture. He is a native of the State of Massachusetts, born in Springfield, Massachusetts, on the 24th of November, 1854, and is the son of Peter and Mary La Gro, natives of Canada. The grandfather of our subject fought under Napoleon and secured the title of De Ste. Maure.

At an early day the La Gro family settled in Kandiyohi county, Minnesota, and in the Indian trouble in 1862 they lost everything they had except their farm, and they with the rest of the settlers were driven to St. Cloud, Minnesota.

J. S. La Gro, upon attaining manhood, went to Minneapolis, Minnesota, and for four years was engaged in teaming and gardening. At the expiration of that time he engaged in the furniture business in the city, and continued in business until 1888. In September, 1888, he removed to Paynesville, Minnesota, and engaged in the furniture business there. He has since been engaged in that line, and is having a good trade. He carries a full line of goods, and has one of the best stores in the village.

Mr. La Gro was united in marriage on the 23d of December, 1880, to Miss Anna M.

Hanson, and this union has been blessed with three children, named as follows — James (deceased), Etta M. and Pearl (deceased). Our subject is one of the prominent and representative business citizens of the village, and is actively interested in all local matters. Enterprising and energetic, any laudable home enterprise receives his hearty support. He is a man of the strictest integrity and honor, highly esteemed by all who know him.

ISAAC C. SUTTON, the efficient and accommodating hotel proprietor and storekeeper in the village of Browerville, Todd county, Minnesota, is a native of Indiana. He was born in Jay county on the 8th day of November, 1844, and is the son of Samuel and Nancy (Marin) Sutton, both natives of Pennsylvania. They removed to Indiana in 1844, where the mother died in 1853. The father is still living in Indiana, and is a well-known farmer and stock-raiser. They were both devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They were the parents of the following-named children — Jacob, Pheobe, William, Elizabeth, Platte, Mary, Lydia and Isaac.

Mr. Sutton, of whom this sketch treats, received his education in Randolph county, Indiana, where he attended school until he was seventeen years old. On the 12th of August, 1861, he enlisted in the Eighth Indiana Infantry, Company G, Thirteenth Corps. He participated in many skirmishes, but was in no pitched battle. He received his discharge at St. Louis, Missouri, on account of general disability contracted in the service. After his discharge he went to Union City, Indiana, where he remained until 1870, when he removed to Minnesota. In the spring of 1870 he settled in Todd county, section 2, Hartford township. He took a homestead and continued to reside there for eleven years, during which time he was actively engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He was one of the first settlers in the township, and took a leading part in all local matters. At the expiration of the eleven years he removed to the village of Old Hartford and engaged as clerk for D. C. Davis & Co. Soon afterward the firm moved to Browerville, and our subject began the erection of a store building. This was on the 6th of July, 1883, and this building was for a hotel. Our subject took charge of the hotel, but in a short time was obliged to give it up on account of ill-health. He finally sold the hotel property and then erected a dwelling house, in which he lived for two years. During that time he had charge of a lumber yard for Mr. Harrington, and also acted as cook in a logging camp on Rice lake. He then took charge of a sawmill about nine miles from Browerville, and later returned to the village. He erected another dwelling house, in which he lived until he took charge of the Browerville House, at Browerville, on the 1st of January, 1889. In 1887 he formed a partnership with James Hart in a general store, and they have since carried on the business. Mr. Sutton is highly esteemed by the traveling public and those who know him. He runs a first-class house and is doing a good business.

Mr. Sutton was married March 22, 1863, to Miss Lavina Whipple, a native of Indiana, and the daughter of Jason and Eliza Whipple, natives of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Mr. and Mrs. Sutton have been blessed with the following-named children— Frank, Henry, Daisy and Jason Oak. Mr. Sutton is a republican in politics, and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is actively interested in all local movements, and any laudable home enterprise receives his hearty support.

CHARLES H. HODGE is one of the leading citizens of Motley, Morrison county, Minnesota, where he is engaged in the drug business. He is one of the earliest settlers in this region, having located in the village above mentioned in March, 1879, the place then consisting of some fifty people. There were but very few frame buildings in the town, most of them being built of logs, the hotel being nothing but a log shanty some 20x30 feet. Mr. Hodge came to this place to engage in work as a millwright for H. B. Morrison, who was then putting up the present flouring mill and some dwelling houses. In the fall of 1882 he put in a stock of drugs, which was the first stock in the city and which he has since been conducting. He is also agent for L. P. White's real estate, Mr. White being the original proprietor of the town plat.

Mr. Hodge is a native of Vermont, and was born in Lamoille county, August 17, 1833. He remained with his parents in the place of his nativity until the breaking out of the war, receiving advantages for a good education in the district school. When the war broke out he was fired with patriotic zeal, and August 14, 1861, enlisted in Company D, Fifth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, being mustered into the service at St. Albans, Vermont, September 16th. His regiment fell to the allotment of the Army of the Potomac, and joined that army preparatory to active service at the front. In December Mr. Hodge was taken sick and sent to the Union Hospital at Georgetown, and later was discharged from the Judiciary Hospital, Washington, June 17, 1862, after a long and severe illness. This termination of his military life was to him extremely unsatisfactory, so he determined to at once re-enlist and try again the fortunes of war. June 20th, three days after his discharge, he re-enlisted in Company H, Ninth Regiment, Vermont Volunteer Infantry, as a private. July 9th of the same year he was promoted to the position of sergeant, and January 4, 1863, received his commission as second lieutenant in Company H. September 15, 1862, he was with his regiment at the surrender of Colonel Niles, at Harper's Ferry, and with them was taken prisoner, but on the following day was paroled and sent to Chicago. January 10, 1863, he was exchanged, but remained in Chicago until April following, when he was ordered to report at Fortress Monroe, remaining in that stronghold until October of that year. Altogether, Mr. Hodge was in some eight or ten of the severest battles of the war, besides seeing service in a number of lighter skirmishes. While in Chicago, from January 10th until April, Mr. Hodge was occupied in guarding rebel prisoners and was sent with a large company of them into the far South, where a number of them were exchanged. The war experience of Lieutenant Hodge was a severe one, being full of hardships and exposure. He went through it all, however, with a bravery worthy the grandeur of the cause for which he fought, and the honors he received were but just recompense for the courage and valor he exhibited.

In the spring of 1866, after the war was closed, Mr. Hodge came to Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, and after remaining in that place about one year he removed to Green Bay, Brown county, thence going to Chippewa county. As we have already stated, in March, 1879, Mr. Hodge settled in Motley, Minnesota, where he has since resided. On coming here he found the town site covered with pine trees, not a street cut out or cleared, and indeed a veritable wilderness. This state of affairs, however, rapidly underwent a change, and Mr. Hodge has witnessed a transformation from that wild wilderness scene into a bright, busy village. Mr. Hodge has taken an active interest in all

matters pertaining to the welfare of the township and village, and has served in a number of official positions. He has been a member of the school board for the last seven years, and has proven a very efficient officer.

Mr. Hodge was united in marriage October 25, 1865, to Miss Myra M. Titus, of Maine. Mr. and Mrs. Hodge have a family of two children.

The subject of our sketch takes an active interest in the affairs of the I. O. O. F. lodge of this place, of which he is one of the most influential members. His connection with the G. A. R., Stannard Post, No. 161, is an important item in his record since coming to Motley. The post was organized May 7, 1887, Mr. Hodge being a charter member and commander. He is also junior vice-commander of the Park Regions Association of the G. A. R. Mr. Hodge is a man of wide influence in Morrison county, and is esteemed and respected by all who know him.

CAPTAIN ALEXANDER GRIGGS, the present mayor of the city of Grand Forks, will form the subject of our present article. No man in North Dakota has done more to promote the interests of that locality, nor been more prominently identified with its growth and progress, and his name is indissolubly associated with the history of the Red River Valley as well as the Northwest. A man of iron determination, of energy, enterprise and perseverance, he recognizes no such thing as defeat in any project he undertakes, and the many gigantic enterprises which he has inaugurated and carried to successful completion demonstrate the characteristics of the man.

Captain Griggs is a native of the State of Ohio, born in Marietta, on the 27th of October, 1838, and is the son of William and Esther (McGibbon) Griggs, natives of New York and Ohio, respectively. Alexander remained in his native State until about two years old, when he removed with his parents to Beetown, Grant county, Wisconsin, where he lived for five or six years, and in 1849 removed to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he secured a position as cabin-boy on a steamboat. From that position he was promoted rapidly, and at the age of nineteen we see him captain of the steamboat Iola. He acted as pilot when he was so small that he had to stand on a box to manage the wheel. He remained on the Mississippi river and tributaries until 1870, when he removed to Fort Abercrombie, which he made his headquarters. He was engaged in the transportation business in connection with J. J. Hill, president of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad, and during 1870 and 1871 had headquarters at that place. In June they removed their headquarters to McCauleyville and then to Grand Forks, North Dakota. While at Fort Abercrombie they built the steamer Selkirk and a number of barges, which run on the Red river. When our subject first located in Grand Forks he took a farm where the heart of the city now is, and owing to the unsettled condition of the country it was five or six years before he moved upon it. He located there with the determination to build up a city, and platted his land, graded the first street and built the first sidewalk. He built a steam saw-mill, and opened a general store, doing a general milling and merchandising business with the firm known as Griggs, Walsh & Company. After two years they sold out to the Hudson Bay Company, and our subject then went into the steamboat business, increasing the trade year after year until they had seven steamboats and fourteen barges. Since that time the railroad competition has about retired this line of industry, until the business is carried on by two

steamers and a few barges. The captain followed navigation actively for thirty years, during which time he was captain of the following steamers: Humboldt, Little Dorrit, Aerial, Chippewa Falls, Favorite, Jennie Baldwin, Albany, Otter, Countess, Mankato Otter, St. Anthony Falls, City of St. Paul, Selkirk, Cheyenne, Manitoba, International, Alpha, Dakota, Alsop and Pluck. He is without a doubt the oldest man in that line in the West, and is widely known. Since settling in Grand Forks he has been closely identified with all the interests of the city, and to-day is recognized as the literal "father of Grand Forks." He has done more to advance the prosperity of the locality than any other man, and is yet the most prominent public citizen of the city. He built the first saw-mill, as well as grist mill, and is now the heaviest stockholder in the gas works. He is president of the Second National Bank and is serving his fourth year as railroad commissioner for Dakota. Since coming to the city he has been connected with the following business firms: Red River Transportation Company, McCormick, Griggs & Company, Griggs & Company, Griggs, Grosvener & Company, Budge, Griggs & Company, Henderson & Griggs, Griggs & Son. in livery business, etc. In 1888 he was elected mayor of the city, which position he still holds.

The captain was united in marriage in Le Sueur, Minnesota, on the 27th day of December, 1865, to Miss Ettie Strong, the daughter of Lucius E. and Ann (Sheppard) Strong, natives of Massachusetts. The Captain and his estimable wife have been blessed with the following-named children — Lois A. Charles E., Ansel, Mary (who was the first white child born in Dakota), Ettie, Bruce, James and Clifford, all of whom are living except Charles. Ansel is engaged in the livery business in Grand Forks. In political matters our subject affiliates with the republican party. He has held a great many local offices, and since the organization of the county has filled various county offices at different times. He is prominently connected with the business interests of the city and vicinity, and is a man of the strictest honor and integrity, his word being considered as good as a bond.

NELS S. MUNSON, the head miller and manager of the Warren Roller Mills at Warren, Marshall county, Minnesota, is one of the most highly respected citizens of that locality. He is an old settler in Minnesota and has been a resident of Warren since 1882. He has had charge of the mill ever since it was erected. It now has a capacity of 150 barrels per day, and is one of the finest mills in the valley. Mr. Munson is a thorough miller and is familiar with every branch of the business. He is a man of the strictest integrity, and is highly esteemed both as a business man and an exemplary citizen.

JAMES E. WILLIAMS, who is engaged in farming in Grant county, Minnesota, is a native of the State of Iowa. He was born in Wyoming, Jones county, Iowa, on the 9th day of May, 1854, and is the son of James D. and Margaret A. (White) Williams, natives of Virginia and Ohio, respectively. The father was captain of Company K, Twenty-fourth Iowa Infantry. He is now living in Ackley, Iowa. The father and mother of our subject were the parents of the following children — Joseph, Charles, William, Frederick, one daughter (who is now the wife of John Wirt, of Alden, Iowa), and James, the subject of this sketch. All the boys served in the war, and Charles died in the service. All but our subject and William

are in Ackley, Iowa. William is living in Grant county.

Mr. Williams, of whom this article treats, remained at home until 1871, when he left home and for the succeeding three years was conductor on a railroad. In 1874 he took a trip to Fort Gary, Dakota Territory, and then went to Minneapolis, Minnesota, and clerked in the Merchants' Hotel for about one year. He then engaged in the wholesale grocery business with Newell & Harrison, remaining with them until the fall of 1877, when he returned to his father's home, remaining during the winter. In March, 1878, he removed to Grant county, Minnesota, purchased a piece of land and took a tree claim, which he finally proved up on as a homestead. He has since remained on his farm, situated on the north bank of the beautiful sheet of water, Lake Comorant, which is four and a half miles long, two and a half wide, its clear, pure water abounding with many varieties of fish, and a picturesque, timbered island nestling in the center. His farm comprises 560 acres, 250 of which are under a high state of cultivation. He is extensively engaged in farming, owns twelve horses and twenty-five head of cattle, good buildings, etc.

Mr. Williams was married October 6, 1876, to Miss Mary Peterson, the daughter of John O. and Catharena Peterson. Our subject has been prominently identified with the local progress of Grant county since his residence there. He has held the office of justice of the peace since 1878, when he was appointed to that office and since that time has been re-elected each term. He has been register of deeds, deputy sheriff, clerk of court, school clerk, and was appointed one of the State land appraisers. Mr. Williams has been a State and senatorial delegate, and has been chairman of the board of county commissioners several times. He is one of the prominent citizens and highly esteemed by all who know him. He was instrumental in securing the right of way of the Minneapolis & Pacific Railroad Company, being delegated to confer with them.

HENRY A. BRUNS. Among the earliest settlers at Moorhead, Minnesota, was Henry A. Bruns, the proprietor of the Grand Pacific Hotel, and he has taken a leading part in every move or enterprise ever inaugurated to build up the city or develop the surrounding country. It is no injustice to, or reflection upon, others to say that he has done more toward making Moorhead what it is to-day than any other resident.

Mr. Bruns is a son of Henry and Sophia (Stetman) Bruns, who were natives of Germany. They came to America before their marriage, and were married at Sherrill's Mount, Dubuque county, Iowa. There the father took a pre-emption claim of 160 acres, and still lives upon it, retired, however, from the active cares of business. His son Edward carries on the farm. Henry Bruns, Sr., and wife were the parents of seven children—Henry A., Rosenna (now Mrs. Hinde), Sophia (now Mrs. Koerner), Edward, Annie, Mary and Otilla. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In political matters the father is a republican.

The parents of Sophia (Stetman) Bruns came to America at an early day and settled in Illinois, the father taking Government land within twelve miles of Chicago. There the parents lived through life, to the ripe old age of eighty-five and eighty-six, respectively. They were the parents of four children.

We now return to the principal subject of this sketch, Henry A. Bruns, whose name heads this article. Henry A. Bruns was born April 9, 1847, at Sherill's Mount, Dubuque county, Iowa. He attended the

common schools until fifteen years of age, and was graduated from Bailie's Commercial College, at Dubuque, at sixteen. From that time until he was twenty he worked on his father's farm during the summer, and in the stores in Dubuque city, and after that time until 1871 as clerk, book-keeper and traveling salesman in the State of Iowa. In 1871 he traveled four months through Wisconsin, Minnesota and Dakota.

Early in the spring of 1871 Mr. Bruns went from St. Cloud to Brainerd, which was then the end of the Northern Pacific track. From Brainerd he rode to Oak Lake, which was then the engineer's headquarters of the road. Here he met Gen. Thomas L. Rosser. The Northern Pacific had surveyed its line to the Red river, striking that stream at Elm river, some twenty-eight miles below Moorhead. Mr. Bruns was prospecting — looking out for chances and opportunities. He now returned to St. Paul and bought a load of provisions and ready-made clothing, and took them to Red River. At a point where Mr. Probstfield's house afterward stood he found an encampment of tents, and here were H. G. Finkle, J. B. Chapin and John Haggart. This was about June, 1871. Mr. Bruns opened out his goods here in a tent like the rest. Mr. Finkle was prospecting — was waiting for something to turn up. Here Mr. Bruns took Mr. Finkle in as a partner. They remained at this point, Oakport, until the last day of September, 1871, when, the town of Moorhead having been staked out, they all removed there. They lived in and did business in tents through the following winter. In March, 1872, Mr. Bruns went to McCauleyville and bought a lot of lumber, hired teams and hauled it to Moorhead. They then took the tents off the frame sides of their building, which was on Fourth street, and built up a second story and roofed it in. The building was 22x50 feet. The people then thought they were going in too heavily in building so substantial a building, and prophesied that that would go "busted." They dealt in general merchandise, including almost everything except liquor. This was not the first frame building, as Rev. O. H. Elmer had built a little house, and Knappen & Sloggy (Capt. C. P. Sloggy) had built in the fall of 1871. In 1864 Dr. Kurtz built a dwelling and also the house where Mr. Storla died, which two houses were the first plastered houses ever built here. Bruns & Finkle carried on their business in the former store until 1877, when they built the large brick block on the corner of Front and Fourth streets, afterward occupied by H. G. Finkle, at a cost of $12,000.

Early in 1872 Mr. Bruns purchased 500 bushels of seed wheat, and brought it into the valley by teams over the snow, which wheat he distributed among the farmers of Clay and Norman counties, Minnesota, and Cass and Traill counties, Dakota, thus starting the seeding of wheat. The facilities for raising being poor, and the grasshoppers very destructive, there was no surplus above the amount required for seed until the fall of 1873, and it was then the general opinion that the Red River Valley was a failure as a wheat country. At about this time, or early in 1874, he placed himself at the head of a stock corporation and built the Moorhead Manufacturing Company's flouring-mill and saw-mills at an expense of $30,000, and the flour-mill soon demonstrated that the wheat raised here was of a superior quality for making strong flour and excellent bread. The flour was awarded first premium at the Minneapolis and State fairs two consecutive seasons. The saw-mill cut timber for the construction of steamboats, the Minnesota and Manitoba having been built at Moorhead in 1875 by the Merchants' Transportation Company, of which James Douglas was president. These were the best boats

ever on the Red river. This helped to open up Manitoba and Northwest Territory markets. Later on the Upper Missouri and Black Hills countries were secured, and later still the Yellowstone country, for markets for the flour. In 1878, seeing the necessity for more storage for the rapidly increasing acreage of wheat, Bruns & Finkle erected a large steam elevator at Moorhead.

It was the first steam elevator built in the country, as well as the best and most substantial building of the kind then erected anywhere in the Red River Valley.

The country quickly recovered from the effects of the panic of 1873, and the Northern Pacific Company, which was pushing their line through a wild country inhabited by Indians, required a large amount of provisions, grain, tools, etc., to supply the construction and engineering departments of the road. Mr. Bruns being familiar with the country, was entrusted with the entire business of the railroad people, and for the four years while the road was being built from Mandan to Helena, his supply store teams and depots lined the whole distance along the line of the road between those points. The construction took over $2,000,000 worth of goods, which were at all seasons delivered upon the work as required to the full satisfaction of the contractors and the railroad company.

In 1880 Bruns & Kurtz (T. C. Kurtz) built the bank block, which is a two-story solid brick, 100x50 feet, and comprises three stores and the Merchants' Bank in the first story, the opera hall and offices in the second story, and began the banking business in partnership, which they have ever since carried on. In the same year the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad was building north across the Northern Pacific at Moorhead, through Fargo, and on to Winnipeg, which inaugurated a boom in everything here.

In 1881 Mr. Bruns built the Grand Pacific Hotel, which was finished and opened on Thanksgiving Day of that year. The hotel is one of the finest in the State and is not equaled anywhere in the Northwest outside of Minneapolis and St. Paul. Its cost, including furnishing, was $150,000. The boom of 1880–82 enabled Mr. Bruns to sell off portions of his town and farm property and to invest liberally in all public improvements, such as Red River Manufacturing Company's planing and saw mill; Electric Light Company, Moorhead Foundry, Car and Agricultural Works, Bishop Whipple School, etc. The depression coming on, the former laid dormant, but the others have worked themselves through, the foundry having in the meantime been sold to A. Anderson & Sons, formerly of St. Cloud, who have added the manufacturing of wagons, and are now progressing successfully. Mr. Bruns is the present owner o the Moorhead Flouring Mills.

Mr. Bruns has built a large number oı dwelling houses and other buildings, and owned a half-interst in the row of ten stores east of the Grand Pacific Hotel, which were burned. Mr. Bruns made a great deal of money in Moorhead during the early years and in the boom period from 1880 to 1882, and during the three past years of depression has, doubtless, lost large sums by shrinkage and the unproductiveness of the blocks of property, but he has exhibited an unusual amount of "sand," and we doubt if anybody has ever heard him complain, even though his purse-strings must have been pulled very hard. He has always exhibited much public spirit, encouraged all projects which promised good to the city and county by liberal donations of money. His confidence in the ultimate growth of this region has never waned.

On the organization of the city of Moorhead Mr. Bruns was elected mayor, and was

twice re-elected. During his occupancy of this office the city water works were built, extensive sidewalks were laid, and sewer improvements put in, and two iron bridges were built across Red river, thus giving Moorhead closer connection with Fargo. Of other offices held were coroner of the county, of which he was the first incumbent, when persons used to die with their boots on. He was also county treasurer for several terms, and used to carry the office and books, around in his coat pocket. He also filled the office of county commissioner, but never follows politics to the detriment of business. He is a republican in political faith.

In 1877 Mr. Bruns was married to Miss Matilda Sharpe, a native of Winnipeg, whose father, Edward Sharpe, and family emigrated from England in the forties by the Hudson's Bay route, and at the instance of that company. Mr. and Mrs. Bruns are the parents of three children — Henry E., Tilley M. and Arthur S. The family attend the Presbyterian church.

NELSON A. MOTT is a prominent liveryman and dealer in horses in Fertile, Polk county, Minnesota. He was born in Canton, Wayne county, Michigan, October 3, 1856.

The parents of the subject of our sketch were Joseph G. and Amy C. (Mason) Mott, natives of New York. When Nelson was in his eleventh year his parents came to Minnesota, settling on a farm near Sauk Centre, Stearns county. Here he remained with the parents, working on the farm and attending school until he was twenty years of age. He then removed to Ada, Norman county, where, in company with his brother, A. W. Mott, he engaged in the general merchandise business. Continuing in this line for two years, he then sold out to his brother, and engaged in the farm machinery business, running a branch house for Messrs. Moser & Moechel for two years. Then, in partnership with a Mr. West, he engaged in the same line of business for two seasons, at the end of which time he purchased Mr. West's interest and continued the management thereof until 1886. In this year he sold out the entire business and took a trip to New Orleans, going from thence on a visit to his native county in Michigan. After a short time spent in visiting friends in the place of his nativity, he returned to Ada, Minnesota, and engaged in the brokerage business until the spring of 1887, when he went to Minot, where he engaged in the general merchandise and lumber business in company with Thorp Brothers. One month after this business was opened they were burned out, and almost the whole of their stock was destroyed, entailing a loss of about $14,000, with no insurance. In spite of this severe loss, however, the firm at once rebuilt and continued in business until in June, 1888. Mr. Mott then sold his interest to his partners and engaged in dealing in horses, buying and shipping, and also running a livery. In July of that year he went to Fertile, Polk county, where he opened in the same kind of business. He still owns a fine residence in the town of Ada, and also has a livery in Fosston.

Mr. Mott was married in Caledonia, Dakota, to Miss Nora A. Campbell, daughter of James V. and Lydia (Harroun) Campbell. Mr. and Mrs. Mott have one child—Isla May.

Mr. Mott is of English ancestry, and his family can be traced back for many years. They were people of wealth and high social position and left large fortunes, which will one day be distributed among the American descendants. Mr. Mott is a wide-awake, energetic business man, and has taken a deep interest in all public matters since coming to Fertile. He is a genial, warm-hearted, pleas-

ant gentleman, and is liked and esteemed by all who know him. While residing in Ada he held the office of justice of the peace, and is now constable of the town in which he lives. He is a leading member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen of Ada.

GUNDER OLSON, the present incumbent of the office of sheriff of Walsh county, North Dakota, is one of the most prominent and efficient officers in the great Northwest. He is a resident of the city of Grafton, Walsh county, North Dakota, where he is engaged in his official duties. He is a native of the kingdom of Norway, born in Seljord, Telmarken, Norway, on the 8th day of September, 1852, and is the son of Ole and Torbor (Salie) Knutson, also natives of that kingdom. The parents of of our subject emigrated to the United States in about 1852 and located in the State of Iowa, where they still remain.

Mr. Olson, of whom this article treats, commenced in life for himself at the age of nine years, when he went and lived with his aunt, doing chores and odd errands for her and attending the common schools until he was ten or twelve years of age. He then engaged in farming, working by the month, at which he engaged until he was about twenty-three years old. He then engaged in the farm machinery business, in Winneshiek and Howard counties, Iowa, but finding that he could make more money at farming, worked for a Mr. Bean on a farm for eight years. At the expiration of that time he engaged in farming on his own account, and in the spring of 1882 removed to Dakota and settled in Walsh county, where he took a homestead of 160 acres on section 29, Lampton township. He then sold his farm to his brother James, and after his brother proved up on it our subject purchased the land and then hired out to Sproot, Ormston & Company, of Grand Forks, to sell farm machinery. After working for that firm for ten months he hired out to A. J. Stacy, with whom he worked for one year. Our subject then, in partnership with John Code and Fred Carpenter, purchased the business, which they carried on together for one year, when he was elected to the office of county sheriff, which position he has since held. He is well known throughout that section of the country, and is highly esteemed for the thoroughness in which he discharges the duties devolving upon his position. Mr. Olson was united in marriage in Winneshiek county, Iowa, on the 10th of September, 1885, to Miss Ann Thompson, and this union has been blessed with one child — Alletie Gleora. In addition to his official duties he is engaged in the farm machinery business in Park River, where he employs five men and is one of the leading business citizens. In political matters he affiliates with the republican party. Since he has been in the office of sheriff he has had two murderers under his charge; the first one killed his own brother and then died in the insane asylum. The other was James Collins, who killed Lyman Moore on the 4th of July, 1888. After he was captured there were strong demonstrations of lynching him, and our subject telegraphed for the Grafton militia, bringing them here on a special train in time to stop further proceedings. Collins was convicted and was sentenced for life.

CARL M. IVERSLIE. The gentleman whose name heads this article is a resident of Belgrade village, Stearns county, Minnesota, where he is engaged in the general merchandising business in partnership with Mr. Erickson, the firm name being Erickson & Iverslie. He is a native of the State of Wisconsin, born in Waupaca county,

on the 22d of January, 1864, and is the son of Thomas and Andrea (Torgorson) Iverslie, natives of Norway.

Mr. Iverslie, the subject of this biography, remained in his native State but a short time, his parents moving to Minnesota when he was four months old and settling in Kandiyohi county, where they took a homestead and engaged in general farming and stock-raising. Our subject remained with his parents and attended school until he was nineteen years of age, when he commenced in life for himself. He then went to Willmar, and, after attending school for one winter, rented a farm and engaged in farming on his own account until October, 1886. He then removed to the village of Belgrade, Stearns county, Minnesota, and in partnership with Mr. Erickson established a general merchandise store, which they have since carried on. They are doing a good business and are carrying about a $5,000 stock. They have a liberal share of the general patronage and are highly esteemed for their fair and upright dealing.

Mr. Iverslie was married December 20, 1888, to Miss Lena Berg, of Kandiyohi county. Our subject is a republican in his political affiliations, and now holds the office of village recorder. He is a gentleman of integrity and honor and is actively interested in all local matters.

WALTER C. AINSWORTH, a prosperous and esteemed farmer of Wilkin county, Minnesota, is engaged in agricultural operations on section 30, township 132, range 45. He is a native of New York, born in Cazenovia, Madison county, New York, February 27, 1839, and is a son of Pharmenus Ainsworth, also a native of the same place. Our subject's mother's name before her marriage was Miss Keziah Webber. She died in 1848. They were the parents of four children—Lucian, Lucretia, Walter and Harriette.

Mr. Ainsworth received his education in Cazenovia, where he attended school until he was fifteen years old. He was then thrown upon his own resources, and for the succeeding five years engaged in the creamery business. He followed that vocation in connection with farming until he removed to Minnesota, locating in Wilkin county. In 1861, on May 11, he enlisted in the Thirty-fifth New York Infantry, and served until June 13, 1863, when he was honorably discharged at Elmira, New York. He participated in the battles of Bull Run (second battle), Antietam and Fredericksburg. After his discharge he returned to New York and followed the creamery business until he removed to Minnesota. Since settling in Wilkin county he has been successfully engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and is one of the leading farmers in the county.

Mr. Ainsworth was married April 13, 1864, to Miss Elenora S. Davis, and this union has been blessed with one child—Leurell. Mrs. Ainsworth was educated in her native county, Madison county, New York, and is a daughter of Edmund and Ada C. (Curtis) Davis, natives of Connecticut. Her father died in 1855, and the mother in 1885.

Our subject is one of the leading and substantial men of the county. He is a stanch democrat in his political affiliations. He is a man of integrity and honor, and an exemplary citizen.

CHAUNCEY L. BAXTER. Prominent among the leading and successful attorneys in the Park Regions of Minnesota is the subject of this article, a resident of the village of Perham, Otter Tail county, Minnesota, where he is engaged in a large and

increasing law practice. He is a native of Carver county, Minnesota, born on the 14th day of May, 1859, and is the son of Judge L. L. and Emma (Ward) Baxter, natives of Vermont and Wisconsin, respectively. The father was raised and educated in Cornwall, Vermont, and in 1858 settled in Carver county, Minnesota, where he remained until 1881. He was in the service during the war and returned in 1864. The mother of our subject died in 1872. They were devoted members of the Episcopal church. They were the parents of four children, named — Chauncey, Arthur, Mabel and Mary.

Mr. Baxter, the subject of this biographical review, received his education in the various schools of the State and completed at the State University, from which he graduated with high honors in 1882. He then entered the newspaper business in Valley City, Dakota Territory, and after remaining there one year sold out and removed to Fergus Falls, Minnesota, where he ran a paper for some time. He then took a trip through the East and South, and finally returned to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he entered the law office of Eugene Wilson, with whom he remained six months. He then entered the law department of the State University of Ohio, from which he graduated in 1885. He at once returned to his native State, and located at Wadena, Minnesota, where he opened a law office and for eighteen months was engaged in his profession at that place. At the expiration of that time he went to Perham, Otter Tail county, Minnesota, where he has since remained, engaged in the practice of law. He is prominently known as a lawyer and citizen throughout the northern part of the State. He is actively interested in all political matters and affiliates with the democratic party. It is unnecessary to say much of the personal character of our subject, after introducing him as the son of so prominent and well known a man as Judge Baxter.

HANS L. MELGAARD, proprietor of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank in the village of Argyle, Marshall county, Minnesota, is one of the leading business men of the place, and has been prominently identified with its business interests. He was born in Fron, Gulbrandsdalen, Norway, on the 4th of November, 1859, and is a son of Lars and Anna (Melgaard) Melgaard, who are successful farmers in Norway.

Hans L. Melgaard, whose name heads this article, remained on the home farm and attended school until he was fourteen years of age. He then secured a position in a general store in Ringebo, with an uncle, where he remained for three years. At the expiration of that time he secured a clerkship in the wholesale and retail store of A. Bergseng, one of the heaviest merchants in Lillehammer, Norway, and retained this position for five years. He then, in 1882, came to the United States and proceeded directly to Fargo, North Dakota, and immediately secured employment as book-keeper in the First National Bank, one of the heaviest monetary institutions in the Northwest, which position he held for three years and a half. At the expiration of that time he removed to Crookston, where he opened a loan and insurance office in partnership with Judge C. O. Christianson. This was continued for about one year, when Mr. Melgaard removed to Argyle, and opened his present bank. The paid-up capital of the bank at this time is $15,000. Mr. Melgaard is doing a very large business in real estate mortgage loans, and represents some of the strongest foreign loan companies. He has been very successful in his business ventures, and the bank ranks among the most substantial and solid business houses of the county. Mr. Melgaard is a man of the strictest integrity, and is highly esteemed both as a business man and an exemplary citizen. In political matters he is a repub-

lican; has at different times represented his county in State, district and county conventions, and in fact takes an active interest in all matters affecting the welfare of Argyle and vicinity.

JOHN S. ANDERSON, a hardware merchant at Caledonia, North Dakota, is one of the leading citizens of the county in which he lives. He has taken a prominent part in public affairs, has held some of the most important offices in the county, and his name is indissolubly connected with the history of that locality.

Mr. Anderson was born in New York City on the 10th of January, 1860. When he was five years old his mother died and he was sent to the Orphan's Home, where he remained for thirteen months. He then was sent to La Crosse, Wisconsin, where he lived with a Mr. F. L. Frisby for about one year. At that time he went to live with Andrew Staaleson in Vernon county, Wisconsin, where he remained on the farm until 1875. At that time he began working for himself, but continued making his home with Mr. Staaleson until 1878. He evinced a strong desire for an education and about all the money he earned during the summers was spent for schooling in the winters. In 1878 he went to Norman county, Minnesota, which then formed a portion of Polk county, where he taught school, worked on farms and followed various kinds of labor until the fall of 1880, when he removed to Caledonia, Traill county, North Dakota. He clerked for the county treasurer and register of deeds "off and on" until 1882, when he was appointed deputy register of deeds. He filled this office acceptably until July, 1883, when he received the appointment of county treasurer, and was elected thereto for the term beginning January 1, 1884. Upon the expiration of his term, January 1, 1887, he engaged in the real estate and loaning business, and in July, 1888, he opened a hardware store, and still carries on these lines of business. He made an excellent record as an official, is a man of the strictest integrity and of good business capabilities, and is highly respected in the community.

He was first married at Caledonia to Miss Anna Thorson, who is now deceased, leaving one child—Ansoph Elesa. He was again married at Caledonia to Anna A. Dale, a daughter of Andrew and Ingra Dale, who were natives of Norway. By this marriage Mr. and Mrs. Anderson are the parents of two children—Josephine Adaline and Ervin Archibald.

Mr. Anderson is an honored member of the Masonic fraternity.

LEWIS D. PLATT is one of the leading citizens of Hillsboro, North Dakota, where he is cashier and book-keeper for the North Dakota Roller Mills of that place.

Mr. Platt was born at Alden, Erie county, New York, May 29, 1859, and is a son of Charles M. and Aseneth A. (Dayton) Platt, who were also born in the Empire State. The father and mother had a family of the following children—Lewis D., our subject; Frank L., a locomotive engineer of Richmond, Virginia; Louise M., now Mrs. F. L. Barnet, of Alden, New York; Nettie D., single and living with the mother. The father died in 1875.

Lewis D. Platt, whose name heads our present article, spent his boyhood-days in and about his father's mill. He received a good education, attending school and working in the mill during vacations and after school hours. When he was eighteen years of age he went to the Clarence Academy, at Clarence, New York, and took a thorough course, graduating from that institution in 1882. In the meantime, however, he had devoted

considerable time to teaching school, teaching three winters at Crittenden, Erie county, New York, and vicinity. After his graduation he went to Buffalo, New York, and engaged as clerk and book-keeper for Bissell & Finn. For two years he was with them at 14 Central Wharf, and then for two years on Seneca Street.

During six months of the four years he was book-keeper for the Buffalo Lubricating Oil Co. In the spring of 1886 he removed to Hillsboro, Traill county, North Dakota, and engaged with W. W. Greene, as book-keeper in the North Dakota Roller Mills of that place. He has since retained his connection with the mill, and is rated as one of the most capable and thorough business men of the place. In July, 1888, when the North Dakota Millers' Association was organized, our subject was elected secretary and treasurer.

The North Dakota Roller Mills, of Hillsboro, with which Mr. Platt is connected, is rated as one of the best in the Red River Valley. It has all the modern improvements known to the milling business, and has a capacity of 250 barrels per day. It was erected in 1885–86 by E. P. Allis & Co., of Milwaukee.

Mr. Platt was married at Alden, Erie county, New York, October 18, 1887, to Miss Anne A. Hawthorne, who was born at that place, and a daughter of Ira B. and Carrie (Moore) Hawthorne, who were born in Vermont. Her father is a prominent farmer of Erie county, New York.

O. H. MYRAN. Among the prominent citizens of the village of Ada, Minnesota, who are of Scandinavian birth, and who have done so much for the growth, development and public welfare of that community, may be cited the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this article, who is engaged in carrying on the agricultural implement business in that village.

Born in the kingdom of Norway, January 18, 1853, Mr. Myran remained in that far northern land with his parents until 1868, when the family, with the natural ambition to better their condition, bade farewell to their native land, and, crossing the wild and stormy Atlantic, landed after a tedious voyage on the shores of the New World. They for about a year made their home in the State of Illinois, but in 1869 removed to Goodhue county, Minnesota, where our subject was reared to manhood on a farm. His earlier education was obtained in the land of his birth, where the school-house is better appreciated than anywhere else in Europe, and finished in this State. Mr. Myran remained at home with his parents, assisting his father in the family maintenance until he had attained his majority, and then, with the view of following a mercantile life, entered a store and was there employed as a clerk and salesman for a year or two. At the expiration of that time he removed to the extreme western part of Minnesota, and taking up a claim in Lincoln county, commenced to open up a farm. For some five or six years he remained there, following agricultural pursuits, but in May, 1881, came to Ada, and foreseeing its future prosperity and promise, decided to locate there. He at once had erected the building known as the Northwestern Hotel, which he had ready by July 1st, and which he opened, as landlord, at that time. He continued at the head of that hostelry until the fall of 1882, when he leased it to another party and devoted his attention to the sale of agricultural machinery, steam threshing machines and engines, a business which he has followed with excellent success ever since. During his residence here he has erected several business houses, part of which he has sold and a portion rented. Besides

his property in the village he is the owner of a fine farm of 315 acres of excellent arable land in the county, 100 acres of which are under cultivation.

In all movements for the general welfare of the community or the prosperity of the village, Mr. Myran is ever foremost, and merits and receives the respect and esteem of all with whom he comes in contact. The independence of his nature, so strongly characteristic of the race from which he sprang, has won him many friends, whom he has strongly attached to himself by his kindly and affable manners.

Mr. Myran was united in marriage in 1875 with Miss Mary Nelson, who, however, died October 19, 1886, leaving three children. In 1887 Mr. Myran married Miss Carrie Nelson, but two months later she was taken away by death.

GEORGE H. CLARK, one of the prominent farmers of Wadena county, Minnesota, lives about two miles south of Verndale. He was one of the first settlers of that village, having located there in the spring of 1878. In November of the year previous he left Floyd county, Iowa, where he then lived, and came up into the State of Minnesota to prospect and find, if possible, a desirable location. After traveling over considerable territory he finally landed in the southern part of Wadena county, and, being taken with the looks and lay of the country, he concluded that here was the place to locate. So, after a short time, he returned to Iowa, and on the last day of April, 1878, left his home in that State, and in company with Wash. Young, Eugene Smith, the family of L. W. Smith, and with six teams and a lot of cattle drove across the country, reaching Wadena county, May 19th, of that year. This was a long, tedious trip overland, but was not without its pleasant side. They were twenty days on the way, and saw much delightful country, coming by way of Albert Lea, Waseca, Litchfield, Sauk Centre and Parker's Prairie. As soon as Mr. Clark arrived he at once commenced operations and broke a portion of the eighty acres of land which he had purchased the fall before. He also put up a part of the present Bolton House and called it the Clark House, where he engaged in running a hotel for three years. He then rented the property, but remained as a resident of the village until 1882. In the fall of that year he sold his hotel, and concluding to turn his attention to agricultural pursuits, purchased a farm one mile south of the village. He broke 100 acres of land on this place and continued his farming operations there for four years. Then, in company with his son, he purchased another farm, which was run for a time as a partnership business. In the fall of 1888 he purchased his present place, two miles south of the village.

Mr. Clark is a native of Gallia county, Ohio, where he was born in 1829. Mr. Clark was much attached to his early home and remained with his parents, acquiring a good common school education, until he was twenty-one years of age. He then started out to face life's duties alone, removing to Stark county, Illinois, where he engaged in farming for two years. Then in the spring of 1852 he started with his wife and two other families to go by team to Chickasaw county, Iowa, where he became one of the first settlers. They settled on Government land within one-half mile of where Nashua now stands. Building a log cabin, he covered it over with bark and laid the floor of "puncheons," and lived in this primitive dwelling for some two years. He then concluded to find some place near what he called civilization, so he sold his farm and removed to Floyd county,

where he turned his attention to speculating in farms until the spring of 1878, at which time he removed to Wadena county, Minnesota. While in Floyd county, Iowa, he opened up seven new farms, his plan being to purchase unimproved lands, improve them thoroughly, then sell out and again move upon a new unimproved farm and follow the same plan as before. In this way Mr. Clark accumulated considerable means, and became one of the prominent citizens of Floyd county

Mr. Clark was married September 13, 1848, to Miss N. C. Armstrong, a native of Gallia county, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have a family of seven children—six daughters and one son—all of whom are still living and all but one married.

Mr. Clark has lived a long life of usefulness which has been at the same time filled with difficulties and embarrassments; but in spite of these hardships, such as are experienced by the pioneer settlers of every country, he has lived through it all to now enjoy the blessings and comforts resulting from a well-spent and honorable career. In his business ventures he has been at all times the recipient of merited success. In all public matters he has proven himself liberal spirited and by his energy and push in public as well as private matters has drawn to himself many warm friends, and is respected and esteemed by all who know him.

DR. L. B. WOOLSON, who will form the subject of our present article, is the leading physician of Atwater, Kandiyohi county, Minnesota. He is an old settler of that place, having been prominently identified with its business interests and his name is indissolubly associated with its history. A kindly, genial gentleman, a man of high character and integrity, and a skillful physician, he is highly esteemed both professionally and as an exemplary citizen.

Dr. Woolson was born in Plainfield, Washington county, Vermont, on the 7th of September, 1812, and is a son of Charles R. and Susana (Bancroft) Woolson. His mother came from one of the most intellectual and noted families known to American genealogy, being a niece of the historian, George Bancroft. The father of our subject was drum-major of a regiment during the War of 1812, and participated in the battle of Plattsburg. Charles R. Woolson and wife were the parents of ten children—Preston, Fannie, George (all of whom died in childhood), Ephraim, Moses, Sarah (died April 11, 1888, aged ninety-one), Gardner, Albina, Loina and George. The father moved to Vernon, Oneida county, New York, in 1816, where the family was raised and educated.

Dr. Woolson, whose name heads our present article, was raised and educated in Syracuse, New York. He received an excellent education, attending the common schools and taking a course at the high school in that city. He then took a thorough and practical course of reading in medicine at Fayetteville, New York. In 1856 he came to the then Territory of Minnesota, landing at the village of St. Paul on the 12th of March. He went to Shakopee, where he remained two months and then settled at Belle Plaine, Scott county, Minnesota. There he kept the old Basswood Hotel, and took an active and prominent part in the development of that locality, remaining there until 1871. During that year he came to Atwater, Kandiyohi county, where he has since lived. He has practiced medicine continuously since his settlement here, and in 1876 opened a drug store, which he ran in connection until it was destroyed by fire in May, 1888. The doctor is a republican in political matters. He is still hale and hearty, having borne well the brunt of life's battles, and after a

long life of usefulness and uncommon activity is spending his declining years, enjoying, in the fullest sense, the esteem and regard of all who know him.

The doctor was married on the 22d of June, 1835, to Miss Annie Downie, of Esperence, New York. She died March 31, 1888, aged seventy-one years.

JOHN PETERSON, one of the successful and enterprising farmers of Lund township, Douglas county, Minnesota, is a native of Sweden. He was born in Smallen, Sweden, January 13, 1850, and is the son of Swan and Anna (Daniels) Peterson, natives of that kingdom. There was a family of five children—Sophia, Matilda, Jenetta, John and Emil. Our subject came to the United States in 1859 with his parents, and settled in Red Wing, Minnesota. They remained there for two years, and then removed to a farm ten miles from Spring Creek, Goodhue county, Minnesota. They followed agricultural pursuits on this place for one year, when they settled in the town of Goodhue, in Goodhue county. After remaining in this place for one year and a half they returned to the old farm, and the parents of our subject soon moved to St. Cloud, Minnesota, and from there journeyed to Douglas county. The mother died in 1863, and the father is now living in Grant county, Minnesota.

The subject of this biographical sketch received his education in Cannon Falls, Minnesota, and at the early age of fourteen years commenced in life for himself. As soon as he had reached the requisite age he homesteaded 160 acres of land in Lund township, Douglas county, Minnesota, where he has since resided. His well-cultivated land lies in sections 27 and 28, and comprises 463 acres. In January, 1865, Mr. Peterson enlisted in the Minnesota Heavy Artillery, entering and leaving as a private. While in the service he went as far south as Chattanooga, Tennessee, and was honorably discharged at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, in the fall of 1865.

Mr. Peterson was united in marriage December 26, 1879, to Miss Emma Bergrin, by whom three children have been born—Oscar A., Clara J. and Aarnt V. Mrs. Peterson is a native of Sweden. The family are members of the Lutheran church, of which organization Mr. Peterson is a deacon. He is one of the substantial and enterprising citizens of his town and county, and takes an active part in all public and educational matters. He holds the office of supervisor of his township, and is school treasurer; he is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. Peterson is extensively engaged in general farming and stock-raising, dealing in Holstein cattle.

THOMAS C. MYERS. The subject of our present article is one of the most active and prominent business men in Wadena county, Minnesota, and is proprietor of the Verndale Saw and Planing Mills. He went there in the spring of 1880 with E. M. Britts, for whom he erected a grist-mill. After finishing this mill he engaged in contracting and building, and during that season erected from $25,000 to $30,000 worth of buildings, employing from twenty-five to thirty men. He remained there working at this line until February, 1881, when he returned to his former home in Troy, Ohio. In May, 1885, he again came to Verndale and engaged in contracting and building, erecting the present school building at a cost of $8,000, and numerous other buildings throughout the county. He brought his family to Verndale in the fall of 1885. During the same fall he purchased his present mill property, which was then in a

very dilapidated condition. He rebuilt and put in an improved engine and necessary machinery, and now has a mill with a capacity for sawing 12,000 to 13,000 feet per day. The mill is finely equipped with planing machine, matching and moulding machines, sash, door and blind machinery, and does an extensive business.

Mr. Myers is a thorough American—his foreparents, on the paternal side, having come to this country with William Penn, and his Grandfather Myers was an officer in the Revolutionary War, and afterward died from the effects of wounds received in the service. After the close of that war he took as a homestead the present site of Perrysburg, Pennsylvania. On the maternal side the ancestry runs back as Americans into the sixteenth century.

Thomas C. Myers was born in Troy, Miami county, Ohio, in 1848, and is the son of Samuel and Frances (Pettit) Myers. His life was spent in his native village until February 17, 1865, when he enlisted in the One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Ohio Infantry, being then but little over sixteen years of age. Immediately after his enlistment his company joined Sheridan's army in the Shenandoah Valley, where he served until July 17. He was then ordered to Washington, and in October was sent to Camp Chase, where he received an honorable discharge November 2, 1865. He then returned to his native home, where he remained a short time and then started out in life for himself. Since that time he has followed the trade of a carpenter and builder, and has visited nearly all parts of the United States.

On New-Year's eve, December 31, 1873, he was married to Miss Rhoda A. Parke, of Troy, Ohio. Our subject is an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and is adjutant of C. C. Parker Post, No. 113. He is also an honored member of the Odd-Fellows fraternity.

EDWARD T. THOMPSON. Prominent among the county officials of Pembina county, North Dakota, is the subject of this biographical memoir, the present incumbent of the office of county treasurer, and a temporary resident of Pembina, where he is engaged in the discharge of the duties devolving upon his official position. His home is in the village of St. Thomas, North Dakota, where he has been prominently identified with the mercantile interests since September 1882. He is a native of the State of Iowa, born in McGregor, Iowa, on the 11th day of November, 1862, and is the son of O. P. and Thonette Thompson, natives of Norway. They emigrated to the United States and located first where Edward was born, and shortly afterward removed to Decorah, Iowa.

Mr. Thompson, of whom this article treats, removed, when he was a small child, with his parents to Decorah, Iowa, where his boyhood-days were spent at home, with the usual educational advantages of the common schools, and then graduated from the Decorah High School in 1881, and from the Decorah Business College in 1882. After leaving school, at the age of nineteen, he removed to the Red River Valley, locating in St. Thomas, North Dakota, in September, 1882, and engaged in the mercantile business with Olson and Thompson, the firm name being Olson, Thompson & Company. He has since remained in business in that place and is one of the leading and most successful business men of the county. They carry a full stock of general merchandise, and are engaged in an extensive trade. In November, 1888, Mr. Thompson was elected county treasurer of Pembina county, and at once removed to Pembina to take charge of his duties. He has since resided in Pembina, although his business interests are centered in St. Thomas. He assumed his position as treasurer on the 7th day of January, 1889,

and since that time has discharged the duties with credit to himself and satisfaction to all parties concerned.

Mr. Thompson is closely connected with the best interests of St. Thomas, and is the president of the board of trustees of that village. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows of St. Thomas, North Star Lodge and Olive Encampment, St. Thomas. He has held the offices of noble grand of the Star Lodge, and is C. P. of the Encampment. In political matters he is an adherent to the principles of the republican party and is actively interested in all the campaigns of that organization. He is a public-spirited citizen and encourages in every way any and all home enterprises. A man of integrity and honor, he is highly esteemed, both as an exemplary citizen and a practical, energetic business man.

JOHN GUMMER. Prominent among the respected and successful farmers of Otter Tail county, Minnesota, is the subject of this biographical sketch, a resident of Frazee City, Becker county, where he is devoted to agricultural pursuits, his farm being within two miles of the village. He is a native of Canada, born in the Province of Ontario, on the 17th day of March, 1837, and is the son of William and Jane (Hopper) Gummer, natives of England and Ireland, respectively. The mother died in 1869, and was a devoted member of the Presbyterian church. The father of our subject emigrated to Canada when he was about eighteen years old, and settled in Ontario, where he remained until his death. He was a member of the Episcopal church, and a prominent citizen of the locality in which he lived. They were the parents of the following-named children —John, Nancy and Edward.

Mr. Gummer, the subject of this biographical article, received his education near the city of Kingston, Ontario. After leaving school, at the age of nineteen years, he remained at home until after his father died, and then took charge of the old homestead until he emigrated to the States. He settled at Frazee City, Minnesota, and for the first two years engaged in farming. He then removed into the village, and after remaining there for four years returned to his farm, where he has since remained, engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He is one of the prominent and representative members of the farming community, and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

Mr. Gummer was united in marriage on the 1st day of May, 1859, to Miss Almena Chilton, and this union has been blessed with the following-named children — Emma, Edward, Edgerton and Hannah. Our subject now affiliates with the republican party, and while in his native land was an adherent to the principles of the conservative party. He had been a member of two different temperance organizations, and to-day is one of Becker county's most respected citizens.

HENRY SHEPHARD, county coroner, has been prominently identified with the official history of Polk county, Minnesota. He is an old settler in the Red River Valley, and has remained here ever since the days when the settlers were few and far between, and when the present cities were being platted and laid out, and he deserves appropriate mention in a work devoted to the pioneers of the Northwest.

Henry Shephard was born in Sothington, Connecticut, May 11, 1830, and is a son of Amos and Statira (Alcott) Shephard, who were also natives of Connecticut. When our subject was about fifteen years of age his father died and the support of his mother fell upon him. He worked at the trade of

iron-moulder, at which he continued until 1858, when he came to Minnesota. He settled at Henderson, in Sibley county, where he engaged in running a ferry boat and remained there until the winter of 1870. In May, 1871, he went to the present site of Grand Forks, North Dakota, where he engaged in cooking for Griggs, Walsh, McCormick & Co., who laid out that place and also built a mill. He remained there until April, 1872, when he went to Polk county, Minnesota, and "claimed" land twelve miles east of Grand Forks, where he supposed there would be a railroad crossing. In this he was disappointed and in June he abandoned his claim and went to Crookston, where he has remained since. In the fall of the same year the first election for county officers was held and Mr. Shephard was chosen the first justice of the peace in the county. He held this office until 1882, and since that time has been constable. He has held the office of county coroner for nearly three terms—now on his third. At the last election he was nominated by the republicans and indorsed by the democrats and prohibitionists. Mr. Shephard also holds a commission as deputy United States marshal under United States Marshal W. M. Campbell. He is a gentleman of excellent business abilities, genial and affable, and has made many friends throughout this region.

ERNEST P. LE MASURIER, editor and proprietor of the Hallock *News*, is one of the enterprising business men of Kittson county, Minnesota. He was born in London, England, April 16, 1864, and is the son of Phillip and Sarah (Stone) Le Masurier. His parents were also natives of England, but when our subject was six years old the family emigrated to America and settled on a farm near Arilla, County Simcoe, Canada, where Ernest P. grew to manhood and received his education. In 1881 they sold out and removed to Kittson county, Minnesota, and secured land both by homestead and pre-emption. The parents are now living in Hallock, and our subject has always lived with them. Phillip Le Masurier and wife were the parents of the following family of children—Ernest P., Phillip, Anna, Fred, Flora, George, William, Arthur, Louis and Charles. Phillip married Katie O'Connor, and is engaged at farming near St. Vincent. Anna married Martin Ray, a school-teacher of St. Vincent. The family are honored members of the Church of England.

Ernest P. Le Masurier, in company with William G. Deacon, established the Hallock *News*, January 1, 1889. The paper is one of the leading journals of the county. It is ably edited and neatly made up and printed, and it is meeting with well-merited success.

HON. JOHN H. ALLEN is the president and manager of the Fergus Falls Flouring Mills at Fergus Falls, Otter Tail county, Minnesota. He is one of the leading business men of the city and county. He is a native of Franklin county, Maine, where he was born March 19, 1832.

Mr. Allen's parents were Nathaniel C. and Hannah (Lake) Allen, natives of Jay, Maine. The father was a carpenter and carriage-maker by trade, which business he followed until forty-five years of age. Then, in 1856, he came to Minnesota, settling at Minneapolis, and later at Princeton, Mille Lacs county, Minnesota, where he engaged in mercantile business with his son, John H., the subject of our sketch. The father returned to Maine in 1868, where he engaged in the mercantile business until his death in 1879. His father was Aaron Allen, who was a native of Maine, and by occupation a farmer

Aaron Allen reared a family of three children, two of whom are still living—Stephen and Samuel. Hannah Lake's parents were John and Betsey (Johnson) Lake, natives of Maine. They lived upon a farm and reared a large family of children, twelve of whom lived to see manhood and womanhood; five of them are now living—John, Joshua, Jeremiah, Arthur and Eliza A. Hannah Allen died in 1837. Nathaniel C. Allen had a family of two children—Edwin and John H.

John H. Allen, the subject of our sketch, spent his younger days on the farm, remaining under parental authority until he was sixteen years of age. At this age he was apprenticed to learn the boot and shoemaker's trade, at which business he worked for four years, in the meantime attending the high school at Farmington, Maine. Later he turned his attention to teaching school. In 1854 he came to Minnesota, stopping first at St. Anthony, where he worked at the lumber business and gave some attention to farming. He commenced the mercantile business in 1857 at Princeton, Minnesota, following the same until 1863, in which year he sold out his business interests in that place. During the war he was deputy provost marshal. After the war closed he moved to Anoka, where he purchased a flour mill and engaged in the manufacture of flour for two years, after which time he sold out and removed to Princeton, where he built a large mill costing some $8,000. He ran this business until 1876, after which time he rented it to another party until 1888, in which year he sold out. In 1876 he was appointed receiver of the United States land office located in Alexandria, Minnesota, to which place he removed, remaining there until the land office was located at Fergus Falls. He held the position until 1884. He was the first town clerk in the town of Princeton, and served as representative in the State legislature from Mille Lacs county. For a term of four years he held the position of county treasurer in that county, and was chairman of the board of supervisors for several years. Since 1884 he has been a director and vice-president of the Fergus Falls National Bank, which institution he helped to organize. At the first organization of the Fergus Falls Flouring Mills he was a stockholder, but has since been elected president and is now manager of the mills. The mills were built in 1881; their capacity is over 200 barrels of flour per day.

Mr. Allen was united in marriage in 1858 to Miss Mary Goulding, of Princeton, Minnesota. They have four children living—Nellie J., now Mrs. C. C. Bell, who has one child, by name Alice M.; Eunice, now Mrs. L. J. Daubner, Charles H. and Ada M.

Since coming to Fergus Falls Mr. Allen in all his business ventures has been eminently successful. He has acquired a large fortune and stands at the head of his business competitors in the city and county. He has been honored in many ways by positions of trust which have been given him by the franchises of his fellow-citizens. He was the first mayor of the city of Fergus Falls. Formerly he was a republican, but he has changed his views and for some time has affiliated with the prohibition party and was the candidate on that party's ticket for the position of State treasurer. Financially he is one of the most solid, substantial men of Fergus Falls.

JOHN B. MARTIN, who is engaged in the real estate and loan business for Stephen J. Sprague, also handling insurance for himself, is one of the prominent and respected business men in the village of Red Lake Falls, Polk county, Minnesota. He is a native of Canada, born on the 31st day of

January, 1851, and is the son of Edward and Jane (Bathwell) Martin, natives of Canada.

Mr. Martin, the subject of this biography, remained at home and attended the public schools until he had attained the age of sixteen years. At that period in life he entered an apprenticeship to the miller's trade, and for four years followed that occupation in Cumberland, Ontario, as an apprentice. At the expiration of that time he emigrated to the States and located at Sandwich, Illinois, where he worked on a farm for three months, when he went to Morris, Illinois, and secured a position in the mill at that place. After one year he moved to Millington, Illinois, and remained there four years working at his trade. Then he went to Somonauk, Illinois, and took charge of the mill at that place. After one year the mill was destroyed by fire, and our subject removed to Red Wing, Minnesota, where he secured the position of head miller in the mills at that place. After remaining there two years he went to Minneapolis, Minnesota, and for about a year was employed in the mill of Christian Day & Company. He returned to Red Wing, and after remaining there for a period of two years went to Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, and fitted up and took charge of an eight-run mill which he operated for twelve months. At the expiration of that time he went to Minnetonka, Minnesota, and for the succeeding eighteen months had charge of the mill at that point. He then went to Champlin, Minnesota, and took charge of the mill there, which he ran for ten years. He next removed to the village of Red Lake Falls, Polk county, Minnesota, and became the agent in the real estate and loan business for Stephen Sprague. He is also engaged in the insurance business on his own account, and is one of the most capable business men of that locality.

Mr. Martin was united in marriage in May, 1873, to Miss Della Hastings, the daughter of W. T. and Deborah (Lyebolt) Hastings. This union has been blessed with the following-named children—Edna, Nina and Clyde. He has held the office of school clerk for two terms. He is a member of the following social organizations: Knights of Pythias, Sons of Temperance and Good Templars. He and his family belong to the Baptist church, of which he is Sunday-school superintendent. He is an exemplary citizen, and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

FRANK T. SATRE. The subject of this biographical memoir is a prominent business man of the village of Audubon, Becker county, Minnesota, where he is manager of the general merchandise store belonging to Severt Olson, of Willmar, Minnesota. He is a native of Minnesota, born in Carver county, on the 10th day of September, 1862. He remained in his native county until he was five years of age, when he removed with his parents to Willmar, Minnesota. He received his education in Minneapolis, and after attending the common schools he entered the Augsburg Seminary, where he remained three years. He then took a year's course at the Archibald Business College, and at the expiration of that time returned to Willmar, Minnesota. There he secured a position as clerk in a general store, and after three years removed to Audubon, Becker county, Minnesota, where he has remained since 1883. He is manager of the store and is one of the leading business men of the village.

Our subject has held the office of township clerk for the last five years, and also holds the office of president of the village council, to which position he was appointed in 1889. He is prominently identified with all local movements and is actively interested

in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the village.

Mr. Satre was united in marriage on the 24th day of August, 1883, to Miss Emma Quande, and this union has been blessed with the following-named children—Clara, Frank and Augusta. Our subject is a democrat in his political affiliations and is one of the representative citizens of the place. He and his family belong to the Norwegian Lutheran church. He is a man of sterling business qualifications and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

ERNEST C. EDDY, the head of the banking house of E. C. Eddy & Co. at Fargo, North Dakota, is one of the best known financiers, and well deserves space in a volume devoted to the prominent men of the Red River Valley. He has been intimately connected with the growth and development of the city in which he lives, and every enterprise enhancing the public welfare has received his hearty aid and encouragement. A man of high moral character and of the strictest integrity, he stands high both as a prominent factor in business and financial circles and as an exemplary citizen.

Mr. Eddy was born at Plainview, Wabasha county, Minnesota, June 24, 1856, and is a son of Ezra B. and Jane B. (Wilson) Eddy. The father who was one of the best known and most highly respected financiers in northern Dakota, died at Fargo, in 1885, and the mother still lives with her children in that city. Their children are as follows—Ernest C., our subject; Ira, cashier in E. C. Eddy & Co.'s bank; Inez, now Mrs. Rev. P. Clare, of Winnebago City, Minnesota; and Ethelda J., in E. C. Eddy & Co's bank.

Our subject, Ernest C. Eddy, grew to manhood and received his early education at Plainview, Minnesota, graduating from the public schools there in 1872. He then spent one term at the Shattuck School in Faribault, and the same fall went to the Racine College in Wisconsin, where he remained three years, serving during the last two years as prefect of that institution. He left there in June, 1875, and went to Plainview, and in the following September became clerk and bookkeeper in his father's bank, receiving, however, no compensation. In 1876, when he was twenty years of age, he became cashier of that institution, and, although still without salary until August, 1877, he remained until January 1, 1878. He then resigned and removed to Fargo at the request of his father and others, with the intention of opening the Bank of Fargo. He found, however, that parties had opened a bank under that name four days previous, and he at once took steps to organize the First National Bank, which was consummated by March 1st. During the meantime and on the 11th of January, 1878, he opened the doors of the banking institution under the name of the Bank of Dakota, and a little later, he, with his father, E. B. Eddy, N. K. Hubbard, E. S. Tyler, M. B. Erskine, G. O. Erskine, H. C. Stevens and S. G. Roberts re-organized it under the name of the First National Bank. They ran this for nine years. Our subject began as cashier, then vice-president, and was president when he withdrew in January, 1887. On the 15th of April, 1887, he opened the banking house of E. C. Eddy & Co., which is still maintained.

E. C. Eddy was married in Plainview, Minnesota, August 2, 1877, to Miss Ida Hopson, and they have been blessed with the following children—Wayne G., Carrie J., Hattie G., Ray W., Ezra B. and Ernest C., Jr. Mrs. Eddy is a daughter of Capt. A. S. and Caroline Hopson, who were pioneers of Wabasha county, Minnesota, having located there in 1855. Her father was Captain in Company C, Tenth Minnesota

Infantry. A sketch of his life will be found elsewhere in this volume.

It should have been stated above that Mr. Eddy's father was a veteran of the late War. He served as first-lieutenant and quartermaster in Company G, Third Minnesota Volunteer Infantry.

As an index to the standing of the firm of which our subject is the head we quote the following article, which recently appeared in a local publication :

E. C. EDDY & CO. BANKING HOUSE.

The Banking House of E. C. Eddy & Co., although of recent formation, its chief and managing member is no stranger to Fargo or the financial community of the Northwest. E. C. Eddy, the manager of the banking house of E. C. Eddy & Co., has lived in Fargo ten years. He was born at Plainview, Minnesota, in 1856, and lived there until he moved to Fargo in 1878. He received a liberal education in the Shattuck School and in the Racine College at Racine, Wisconsin. In 1875 he went in as a clerk for his father, who was a member of the Plainview Bank of Eddy & Erskines at Plainview, and subsequently became cashier. He came to Fargo with the intention of opening a branch of the Plainview Bank, to be known as the Bank of Fargo. This idea was merged into another until a charter was obtained incorporating the First National Bank. He was cashier of the First National from 1878 to 1882, and then vice-president until May, 1885, and its president until January, 1887, opening the present banking house the first of April of this year. E. C. Eddy & Co. is really an Eddy institution, Mother Jane B. Eddy and E. C. Eddy composing the firm. E. B. Eddy, his father, was the founder of the Plainview Bank, Minnesota, and was one of the best known and most highly respected financiers in Northern Dakota. E. C. Eddy shares the commanding ability and the unquestionable uprightness of his father, and is looked upon, not only in Fargo, but throughout Northern Dakota, as a young man of much promise. He has the confidence and good-will of all the people of Fargo, and business in his care is as safe as a government security. The capital stock of E. C. Eddy & Co. is $25,000; available capital stock, $35,000. Since its opening they have been very successful, and with the increased prosperity of Fargo it will, in a short time, take its place among the leading financial institutions of the city. E. C. Eddy & Co. deserve the encouragement and patronage of the business men of Fargo.

RICHARD W. WITTSE. Prominent among the wheat buyers of Traverse county, Minnesota, is the gentleman whose name heads this article, a resident of the village of Wheaton, where he is agent for the National Elevator Company. He is a native of the State of Iowa, born in Clayton county, on the 11th of March, 1858, and is the son of Wellington and Aurilla Wittse, natives of Pennsylvania. The parents, who were prosperous farmers, were blessed with a family of the following-named children—Grace, Emeline, Charlotte, Loise, Julia, Alta and Richard. The parents are still living in Iowa Falls, Iowa. They are now leading a retired life and are well advanced in years.

Mr. Wittse, of whom this sketch treats, received his education in Iowa, and after leaving school engaged in farming until he was about twenty-four years old. He then engaged in the carpenter trade, and after, also, remaining eighteen months in a hotel as clerk, in Iowa, removed to Dakota, where he engaged in elevator work. In 1886 he removed to the village of Wheaton, Traverse county, Minnesota, where he took charge of the elevator for the National Elevator Com-

pany. He has since remained in their employ, and is one of the best known and most capable and reliable business men in the county.

Mr. Wittse was united in marriage on the 4th of October, 1888, to Miss Ada MacGray, the daughter of Frank and Lena MacGray, natives of Prescott county, Wisconsin. Mrs. Wittse completed her education in Northfield, Minnesota, and previous to her marriage to our subject was a school teacher by profession, having taught twenty-seven terms of school. Our subject is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and in his political ideas affiliates with the principles of the republican party. He is an exemplary citizen, and all local matters receive his hearty support and encouragement. He is a man of the strictest integrity and honor, and his word is considered as good as a bond.

THEODORE FRAZEE, a prominent merchant of the village of Pelican Rapids, Otter Tail county, Minnesota, is engaged in a large and successful general merchandising business. He is a native of the State of Ohio, born in Vinton county, Ohio, on the 9th day of May, 1848, and is a son of Ephraim Frazee. The parents removed to Ohio at an early day. In 1859 they removed to Arkansas, and after remaining two years went to Jonesboro, Illinois; then went back to Ohio. In 1863 they again went to Illinois, where the father died.

Mr. Frazee, of whom this sketch treats, remained at home and attended school during his boyhood days. He went with his parents to Arkansas, Illinois, Ohio, and then back again to Illinois, where he remained about five years. In 1868, in company with his two brothers, he removed to Minnesota, and first located in St. Cloud, Minnesota, where they each took a farm. In December, 1868, our subject purchased one of his brother's farms, and after remaining there for about four years, went to Frazee City, which was named after his brother. Our subject took charge of the saw-mill and lumber yard of his brother's at that place, and later, in partnership with his brother, bought a general merchandise store. In 1877 our subject removed to the village of Pelican Rapids, Otter Tail county, Minnesota, and opened a general store, which he has since carried on. In 1882 the Bank of Pelican Rapids was established, with our subject as vice-president and his brother as president. They are doing a general banking business.

Mr. Frazee is one of the most prominent business men of that region, and is doing an extensive general merchandise business throughout that section of the county.

Mr. Frazee was united in marriage on the 1st day of July, 1869, to Miss Mary Cox, and this union has been blessed with six children, the following-named three now living—Arthur, Roy and Oliver. In political matters Mr. Frazee is an adherent to the principles of the democratic party.

JOHN BECKER, a prominent dry goods merchant of the village of Wadena, Wadena county, Minnesota, is a native of the empire of Germany. He was born in 1850. He spent his younger days in the school rooms of his native land, having access to the superior educational advantages of that country. In 1873 he emigrated to the United States and removed to Indiana, where he secured employment at farm labor. In 1874 he moved to Minnesota and settled at Red Wing, where he worked on a farm for about six months. At the expiration of that time he engaged in the peddler's mercantile business and for some time sold his wares through the northern part of the

State. Upon arriving in Wadena he decided that it would be a good place to locate. In July, 1879, he settled in the village, purchased a lot and erected a small dwelling house. He opened a saloon and also a mercantile establishment, which he operated for some time. He then relinquished his mercantile business and for a year or two devoted his whole attention to the liquor business. In 1883 he erected his present store, and after having rented it for two years, he, in 1885, gave up the liquor trade and put in a full line of dry goods, groceries, gents' furnishing goods, etc., which he has since continued to operate. He is one of the most prominent and extensive merchants in the village and in addition to his present business he owns the postoffice building, two other stores, his commodious residence, and forty acres of land north of town.

Mr. Becker was united in marriage in February, 1883, to Miss Mary Peiter, and this union has been blessed with two children, named as follows—William J. M. and Adolph. Mr. Becker and his family belong to the Evangelical Lutheran church. He is a representative and esteemed citizen, and is a man of the utmost honor and integrity, his word being considered as good as a bond.

JOHN A. DANIELSON. The subject of this biographical sketch is engaged in the mercantile business in the village of Lake Park, Becker county, Minnesota. He is a native of Sweden, born on the 4th day of July, 1853, and is the son of Daniel and Sarah (Anderson) Danielson, natives also of Sweden. The father, who was a farmer and miller by trade, came to the United States in 1868 and settled in Kansas, where he remained two years. In 1870 the family emigrated to the United States and located in St. Paul, Minnesota, where they remained a few months, and from there they removed to Becker county, Minnesota, where they settled in Lake Park township. The father pre-empted land about three miles from the village, and has since been actively engaged in general farming operations. The father and mother of our subject were the parents of the following children—Caisa, Carl, Olof, John and Edwin.

Mr. Danielson, of whom this sketch treats, received his education in his native land, and in 1870 emigrated to the United States. After a voyage of eleven days he landed in New York, and went directly to Minnesota, settling in St. Paul. There he secured a position as clerk, and remained in that capacity for about seven years. In 1876 he purchased land in Clay county, and at the expiration of the seven years removed to his farm and commenced farming. He erected a dwelling-house and improved the farm, remaining there for three years. He settled permanently in Lake Park in 1878, and secured a position as clerk in the general merchandising store of R. H. Abraham, with whom he remained three years. Our subject then purchased the stock of his employer and engaged in the same business on his own account. He carries a full line of goods, and is doing an extensive business. In 1885 he built his present elevator on the Northern Pacific Railroad, and is extensively engaged in the wheat business.

Mr. Danielson was married on the 15th day of August, 1886, to Miss Helma Anderson, a native of Sweden and the daughter of Gustuf and Margaretha Anderson, also natives of that kingdom. Our subject and his wife belong to the Lutheran church, of which organization he is secretary. He affiliates with the republican party, and any laudable home enterprise receives his hearty support. He has been treasurer of the village, and is one of the leading men of the county.

HON. E. G. HOLMES is the president of the First National Bank of Detroit, Becker county, Minnesota, and is one of the solid financial characters of the city. He is at present State senator from the Forty-fourth senatorial district of Minnesota, and is one of the most influential members of the upper house of the legislature.

Mr. Holmes is a native of Madison county, New York, where he was born in 1841. His parents, Henry and Almira (Denison) Holmes came to Madison county, New York, from the place of their nativity at Stonington, Connecticut, in an early day. The father for many years was a prominent merchant and wealthy man in New York. Some years before his death he had retired from active life, and was living in the enjoyment of blessings and comforts resulting from a long, successful career. The grandparents came to this country from England, and the family, therefore, traces its history back into English ancestry, among which are to be found men and women of high standing.

The subject of our sketch remained with his parents in the State of New York until he had nearly attained his majority. During his early life he lived on a farm, continuing thereon and attending school at every opportunity from the age of twelve years to twenty. Then, on the 18th of April, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Twenty-sixth Regiment, New York Volunteers, entering the ranks as a private. He saw service for two long years, and participated in the second battle of Bull Run, where he was taken prisoner by the rebels. Shortly after his capture he was paroled and returned to the loyal States. Going to Chicago, Illinois, he entered Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, from which institution he graduated about one year later. From thence he removed to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he engaged in clerking in a mercantile establishment for the period of two years. From thence he removed to Holmes City, Douglas county, same State, where he engaged in a mercantile career, continuing with good success some two years, at which time he removed to Otter Tail City, opening a store at that place and also one at Detroit in 1871. Moving to Detroit in 1872 he then made his permanent settlement, erecting the first frame building in the county, and also becoming first merchant therein. Mr. Holmes engaged in the banking business in 1874, becoming cashier of the Bank of Detroit, which institution is now known as the First National Bank, to which it was changed in 1885, one year after the subject of our sketch became its president. In public enterprises and improvements Mr. Holmes has always been a prominent character. He built the Minnesota Hotel, a summer resort for tourists, at Detroit, in 1883. He built the large block on Washington avenue opposite where the First National Bank now stands, containing several stores and an opera house. In July of 1888 this large building was destroyed by fire. He has laid out three additions to the city of Detroit, besides owning the old Minneapolis fair grounds, consisting of eighty acres of land, now platted into lots, and which, in 1887, cost him $260,000. He is a large landholder, owning some 17,000 acres of excellent land in Becker and adjoining counties.

In 1869 Mr. Holmes was united in marriage to Lucy Sherman, of St. Cloud, Minnesota.

The subject of our sketch is one of the most prominent republicans in this part of Minnesota, is a leading member of the Masonic fraternity, and one of the most influential of Becker county's wealthy men. His business interests have been many and of varied kinds, and in whatever lines his attention has been occupied he has always met with the highest degree of success. For

years past he has taken large contracts for furnishing lumber and ties for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, out of which he has realized large sums of money. He owns numerous buildings in Detroit and lives in a beautiful and costly residence in the southern part of the city. A man of the strictest integrity, the word of E. G. Holmes is recognized as being as good as a bond.

REV. ISAAC F. DAVIDSON, the present pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church in Warren, Marshall county, Minnesota, is a native of Canada. He was born in Oxford county, Ontario, Canada, on the 6th of March, 1860, and is the son of Isaac and Christiana (Cameron) Davidson, also natives of Ontario, Canada. The father of our subject was of Irish descent, and the mother was of Scotch extraction.

Mr. Davidson, of which this article treats, remained on the home farm, with the usual educational advantages of the common schools until he had attained the age of twenty-three years. He then worked on a farm for one year, and then decided to follow the ministry, feeling called to that profession. His first regular charge was in Pelican Rapids, Minnesota, although he had done considerable work in this line while in Manitoba. After remaining in Pelican Rapids nine months, in October, 1885, he removed to Osakis, Minnesota, where he had charge of the Methodist congregation for two years. At the expiration of that time he was stationed at Aitkin, Minnesota, and for the succeeding year had charge of the church at that place. During three months of that time, however, on account of sickness, his pulpit was filled by a supply. On the 16th of October, 1888, he removed to Warren, Marshall county, Minnesota, where he has since discharged his ministerial duties. He is an able minister, a man of wide reading and information, a true Christian, and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

Mr. Davidson was united in marriage on the 10th of April, 1883, to Miss Eva A. Holmes, and this union has been blessed with two children—Etta Grace and Francis Willford. Mrs. Davidson was born in Nova Scotia, and is the daughter of Joshua and Naoma (Lockheart) Holmes, also natives of Nova Scotia. Our subject is a member of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows. He is an exemplary citizen, and a man of more than ordinary ability.

JOHN BRENEMAN, a farmer who resides at Caledonia, is one of the most highly respected as well as solid and substantial citizens of Traill county, North Dakota. He was born in Clarion county, Pennsylvania, July 22, 1836, and is a son of John and Mary (Young) Breneman, who were also natives of Pennsylvania. Our subject was brought up on the farm with his parents, attending school until he was about fifteen years old and then engaged in boat building, although he made his home with his parents until he attained his majority, having been given his "time" by his father when nineteen years old. When he was twenty-one years of age, in 1857, our subject went to Houston county, Minnesota, where he was employed at carpenter work for about two years. In 1859 he crossed the plains to Pike's Peak, Colorado, and engaged in gold-mining, his partner being John McDonahugh. His success at mining was not very satisfactory and they went to Kansas City, Missouri, and from there with a Government train to Salt Lake City. They then engaged in hunting and trapping through Colorado and the far Southwest. At this they were very successful, killing as many as

ninety-six buffaloes in one day. They endured many hardships and went through many perilous and exciting adventures. They were among the Indians a good deal, but never had any serious trouble with them until just as they were leaving, when the redskins fired upon them and tried to stampede their stock. In 1860 they returned to Houston county, Minnesota, but our subject did not do much of anything until 1861. On the 26th of September, 1861, he enlisted in Company M, Eighth Missouri Volunteer Zouaves, the only regiment with twelve companies in the service. He served for three years, or until the expiration of his term of enlistment, and participated in the following battles: Fort Henry, Fort Hymen, Fort Donaldson, Pittsburg, Shiloh, Corinth, Haines' Bluff, Vicksburg, Arkansaw Post, and Jackson, Tennessee. He then went back to Memphis, where he was appointed wagon-master, and he held that position until he was mustered out of the service. From Memphis he went to Atlanta and participated in the siege; then went to Blue Mountain at the time Sherman was in pursuit of Hood. About this time Sherman ordered the wagon-train cut down to serviceable dimensions. Our subject followed orders, and secured a man named James Carr to take charge of the train, while he got the balance of his train and effects ready to turn over to the Government at Chattanooga. In the meantime Sherman had commenced his "March to the Sea," and as our subject was too late to join this expedition he returned to his home in Minnesota. He was engaged in clerking during that winter and then went to the Pennsylvania oil fields and worked around the oil wells on Walnut Island. In the fall of 1865 he returned home, was married, and engaged in farming in Houston county. While in the army he had contracted a disease of the eyes and in 1871 it terminated in his going totally blind. He did not recover his sight until 1874, and remained upon his farm until 1875. He then put in one year at grading on a railroad near Big Stone Lake, after which he returned to his farm. The next spring he sold out and put in another season at railroad work. In the fall of 1877 he came to Traill county, Dakota, and bought a farm of 160 acres adjoining the town site of Caledonia. He still owns this farm, although he lives in the village. His farm is one of the most valuable in the county and he also owns a nice residence and a business building in the village. Mr. Breneman has always taken an active interest in public affairs, and every enterprise calculated to benefit this locality receives his hearty aid and encouragement. He is a member of the Odd-Fellows fraternity, and served for four years as deputy sheriff. He is a man of the strictest integrity and his word is considered as good as a bond.

Mr. Breneman was married on the 5th of November, 1865, to Miss Mary L. Patten, a daughter of William and Mary Patten, who were natives of Scotland. Their marriage has been blessed with the following children—William, Mabel, Fred, Dora, May, Chester, John and Leon.

ANDREW T. LUND is one of the most prominent business men of Vining, Otter Tail county, Minnesota, where he is engaged in several lines of business. In partnership with Mr. Nyhud he is engaged in the general merchandise trade, personally conducts a large lumber and flour and feed business, and also has charge of the Northern Pacific elevator. In all his business except that of general merchandise he is sole proprietor. Mr. Lund was born in Kolvereid Prestejold, Norway, near the city of Throndhjem, August 19, 1848.

Mr. Lund is the son of Targoe B. and Bolatha M. (Andrews) Lund, both of whom were natives of Norway. During his whole life-time the father was a sailor and held the position of mate on a sailing vessel. He also farmed to some extent, and was one of the best known persons along the coast of Norway.

Andrew T. spent his early years with his parents in the old country. He attended the common schools and obtained a good education. In June, 1866, he came to America, landing at Quebec, where he remained but one week, and from thence came westward to St. Croix county, Wisconsin. He worked for farmers in the neighborhood until winter came upon them and the ground became so frozen as to stop work. He then took his departure and started for Menomonee, fifty miles distant. He started out with but little money, and was forced to walk the entire distance, which he did in one day. Reaching that point, he hired out to Knap, Stout & Company, lumbermen, for whom he worked fifteen months. He then returned to St. Croix county, and the next summer, in company with a man by the name of Myher, bought six yoke of oxen, and ran a breaking team until the next fall. He then secured work in a saw-mill owned by a man named Bailey, continuing to work for him for $26 per month, but, sad to say, has never received one cent for that winter's work. His next move was to New Richmond, Wisconsin, where he hired out to a man by the name of Jacobs, owner of a large lumber business and a large farm. Mr. Lund continued working in the woods during the winter, and in the spring found work on the river, in the summer finding work on the farm. Mr. Lund remained in the employ of Mr. Jacobs for eight years, at the end of which time he went to Hudson, Wisconsin, where he engaged at carpentering and painting until 1879. In that year he went to Otter Tail county, Minnesota, settling on a homestead, where he has continued to live ever since. His land being the town site of Vining, much of the building that has been done in Vining has been done through his instrumentality. He laid the side-track for the railroad company, working about thirty men, and made numerous other improvements. He was appointed postmaster during President Garfield's administration and holds the office yet, having also established the postoffice.

November 5, 1871, Mr. Lund was united in the bonds of wedlock to Miss Anna K. Ammondson, a native of Norway. Eleven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Lund, eight of whom are now living—Thea A., Melvin B., Charles A., Oscar A., Harry A., Andrew T., Emil A. and Godrund O.

Mr. Lund has been closely identified with the business and financial interests of Vining since its foundation, and in every way has he striven to add to its prosperity and rapid growth. Being the earliest settler and the owner of the town site on which the village stands, he is certainly entitled to the right of being called the father of the town. He is a man of broad ideas, thoughtful and intelligent, and thoroughly posted on the current events of the day. He is indeed a self-made man, having acquired nearly all of his store knowledge by private study and instruction. He is a leading member of the Lutheran church, and also of the I. O. O. F. In politics he affiliates with the republican party. He has held numerous offices of trust within the gift of the people, and in every case has proven himself worthy and capable. He has been town clerk, justice of the peace nine years, and a member of the board of school directors. He owns considerable valuable property, notably six hundred acres of land adjoining the town site of Vining, and has one of the finest country residences in the Park Regions.

Mr. Lund became most widely known in the years 1881, 1882 and 1883, when the question of liquor license came up in his town, at which time he used all his power and influence to keep the same out of his township, which he succeeded in doing, and his town has been a temperance town ever since.

ARTHUR W. SHEETS. Most prominent among the members of the editorial fraternity of the famous Park Regions of Minnesota is the gentleman whose name heads this article, a resident of Long Prairie, Todd county, where he publishes the *Todd County Argus*. He is a native of Indiana, born in Randolph county, on the 9th of October, 1851, and is the son of Lewis and Catharine (Sarff) Sheets, natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania, respectively. In 1830 the parents of our subject settled in Indiana, where they remained, engaged in farming, until 1871. They then removed to Todd county, Minnesota, where they have since remained, following agricultural pursuits. They are the parents of the following-named children—John H., Arthur W., Sophrona E., William P. and Lew C.

Mr. Sheets, of whom this article treats, received his education in Indiana and Minnesota. He attended the common schools and Ridgeville College of his native State until he had attained the age of twenty years, at which time he removed with his parents to Minnesota. He completed his education in Carlton College, Northfield, Minnesota, where he attended during 1872 and 1873. After leaving school he engaged in the profession of school-teaching for two years, in Todd and Goodhue counties. In April, 1876, he formed a partnership with his brother, J. H. Sheets, in the newspaper business and this arrangement continued until January 1, 1880. He then became foreman for W. C. Brower, who purchased the *Argus*, and this arrangement continued until October 8, 1880. At that time Mr. Sheets purchased the paper and has since been actively engaged in its publication, his brother retiring from the business in 1888. The paper has an extensive circulation, both in Todd and adjoining counties, and has a great influence in all local matters. Mr. Sheets is a thorough scholar and is recognized as one of the ablest editorial writers in the Park Regions.

Mr. Sheets, the subject of this memoir, was united in marriage December 31, 1876, to Miss A. Ella M. Cosson, and this union has been blessed with seven children, named as follows—Royden L., John W., Arthur L., Ralph M., Ivan and Sylvan (twins), and Merriam C. Mrs. Sheets is a native of Rice county, Minnesota, and completed her education in Sauk Centre. For four years after graduation she engaged in school-teaching in Todd county, Minnesota. She is the daughter of Hon. Caleb Cosson. Her father is a farmer. In 1862 he was a representative in the State legislature.

Mr. Sheets is a republican in his political affiliations and is one of the prominent men of the village. He and his family belong to the Methodist Episcopal church, of which organization he is steward and trustee. From 1883 until 1885 he held the office of postmaster of Long Prairie. He is a member of the Odd-Fellows fraternity.

WILLIAM BUDGE, who is closely identified with real estate matters at Grand Forks, North Dakota, deserves especial mention in a volume devoted to the prominent men of the Red River Valley. He has been closely connected with the history of this region since its earliest settlement, and,

associated with Captain Griggs in many important enterprises, has done a great deal to aid in the growth and development of Grand Forks and vicinity. A man of wide experience, energetic, enterprising and liberal, no man has done more to promote the general welfare, and his name is indissolubly associated with the history of the valley. A man of high character and the strictest integrity, his word is as good as a bond, and he is highly esteemed both as a business man and an exemplary citizen.

WILLIAM D. BATES, editor and proprietor of the daily and weekly *Herald* of Grafton, North Dakota, is one of the leading newspaper men in the Red River Valley and North Dakota. He is a native of New York State, born in Cherry Valley, Otsego county, on the 29th day of January, 1859, and is the son of William and Mary (Gill) Bates, natives of New York and Ire land, respectively.

Mr. Bates, the subject of this biographical review, received his education in the district schools of his native State, and at the age of twelve years entered a printing office and served for one year as a "devil." He then removed with his parents to Minnesota, and located in Hastings, where he entered a three-years' apprenticeship in the Hastings *Gazette* office. After serving his time he worked in the office of the Hastings *New Era*, and after remaining with them one year was forced on account of his health to return to his father's farm in Sibley county, Minnesota, where he remained one year engaged in manual labor. He then went back to Hastings and resumed his position, but in the winter of 1879 he removed to St. Cloud, Minnesota, and worked on the *Journal Press* for about six months. At the expiration of that time he removed to Glencoe, Minnesota, and took charge of the Glencoe *Enterprise*. In the fall of 1880, in partnership with A. G. Ansell, he leased the paper and ran it eighteen months, when Ansell's health failed and he had to leave for a more genial climate. In the spring of 1882 he returned, and they started a job office, but finding that the business did not yield enough income for them both, our subject retired from the business, and in August, 1882, went to Dakota, and for the succeeding eighteen months was foreman of the mechanical department of the Grand Forks *Daily Herald*. He then removed to Grafton and took charge of the *News* and *Times*, which position he occupied until 1884. In the fall of 1884 he purchased the Park River *Gazette*, which he published three years, with the best of success, increasing the paper from a three column to a nine, and building up the circulation from 113 to 2,000 copies. He paid $600 for the office, and after three years sold the good-will and reputation of the paper for $1,000. He then removed his type, press, machinery, etc., to Grafton, and in the fall of 1887 purchased the Grafton *Herald*, a paper which, on account of poor management, had lost its patronage. He at once put in a first-class office, together with a River power press, employed ten men, and rapidly brought the paper from a 300 circulation up to 1,200. On the 1st of March he started the *Daily Herald*, and now has a good start, and as long as his patrons give him hearty and proper encouragement he will give them a first-class paper.

Mr. Bates was married in Sauk Rapids, Minnesota, on the 4th of January, 1881, to Miss Susie Mayhew, the daughter of Capt. G. B. and Melissa (Smith) Mayhew. Mr. and Mrs. Bates, in this union, have been blessed with two children — George and DeWitt. Our subject is actively interested in all local matters. He is a man of determination and

perseverance, and the excellent judgment, courtesy and sound common sense which have characterized his management of the paper have given him a high place in newspaper circles of North Dakota.

EDWARD CONNELLY, who was one of the earliest settlers of Wilkin county, Minnesota, is a resident of section 16, township 133, range 47, where he owns a section of land and is engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He located in Wilkin county in 1859, but went on to Clay county, where he remained eighteen months, working for the Hudson Bay Company in Georgetown. He then went to Fort Gary, Manitoba, and for two years worked as a fancy gardener. He then purchased wheat for Farrington & Company, of St. Paul, shipping from Fort Gary to Hatche's Battalion in Pembina. He then went to McCauleyville, in 1864, and worked for D. McCauley for five years, being overseer of an ox-train from St. Cloud to different points in Dakota. In the spring of 1868 he homesteaded his present place on section 16, town 133, range 47, where he has since remained. He has an extensive grove of trees, having set out 50,000 trees of different varieties. He has one hundred head of fine graded stock and is one of the leading farmers of the county.

Mr. Connelly is a native of Ireland, born in Enneskillen, county of Fermenaugh, April 25, 1833, and is the son of Terrance and Catharine (Carlon) Connelly, also natives of Ireland. The father died in 1874 and the mother in 1889. They were the parents of eight children—Patrick, James, Edward, John, Hugh, Thomas, Terrance and Anna.

Our subject, Mr. Connelly, lived with his grandparents from the age of six months until he was fifteen years old. He then emigrated to the United States, and after landing at Philadelphia went to New Jersey, where he remained seven years. He started to learn the printer's trade, but as he did not like it and the fact of five years' apprenticeship, he learned gardening and followed the same while he remained there. He then removed to Minnesota, remaining in St. Paul two years, whence he went to the Red River Valley, where he has since remained.

Mr. Connelly was married March 31, 1868, to Miss Ellen McDonald, a native of Ireland and an employe of Mr. McCauley, for whom our subject worked. They have been blessed with four children—Margret Catharine, Ellen Anna, Edward Terrence and Sophia Gordon. Our subject and his family belong to the Catholic church, of which he is a trustee. He is a democrat in politics and prominent in all local enterprises. He is a county commissioner, having held that position for two terms. He is a man of the highest integrity and honor, and is highly esteemed.

OTTO F. STOLTZ, proprietor of the Argyle livery stables, Argyle, Marshall county, Minnesota, is a native of Wisconsin. He was born in Jefferson county, Wisconsin, and is the son of Henry and Carrie (Bochnick) Stoltz, natives of Germany.

Our subject remained on the home farm and attended school until he was twenty-two, with the exception of the winter of 1872, when he worked in the Wisconsin pineries. When he was nine years old he removed to Olmsted county, Minnesota, with his parents. When he had attained his twenty-second year he bought a farm, which he worked for one year, then sold out and removed to Marshall county, Minnesota, and located in Argyle, where he followed farming and took teaming contracts for five years. At the expiration of that time he

purchased a barn and opened his present livery stable, which he has since run. He now has a first class business, owns sixteen horses, and in addition owns a fine village residence.

Mr. Stoltz was married in Olmsted county, Minnesota, on the 13th of November, 1880, to Miss Elizabeth Biers, a native of the State of Ohio. Her parents were of German descent. Mr. and Mr. Stoltz in this union have been blessed with two children — Lovinia and Myrtle. Mr. Stoltz has been constable for seven years and still holds that office. He is one of the leading and substantial business men of Argyle, and is actively interested in all local enterprises. He is a man of the strictest honor and integrity.

DR. JOSIAH S. RICHARDSON is the leading physician and surgeon of Perham, Otter Tail county, Minnesota. He was born March 8, 1826, in Lowell, Massachusetts.

The subject of our sketch is the son of Josiah and Martha (Kimball) Richardson, natives of Massachusetts. The father was a printer by occupation and was employed in that kind of work throughout the most of his life. The parents are both dead. They had three children — Josiah S., Obadiah W., and Harriette.

Dr. Richardson lived with his parents during his early life, receiving his education at Lowell, Massachusetts. For three years he attended Andover University, and then entered Harvard, from which institution he graduated in medicine in 1848, at the age of twenty-two years. After a short time he went to Wisconsin, where he remained for seven years. Being located in one of the new counties in the State, he had but little practice, so turned his attention somewhat to the real estate business. From Wisconsin he removed to Howard county, Iowa, where he engaged in the practice of his profession and also in land speculation for five years. Removing thence, for two years he practiced medicine in Forestville, Minnesota, after which, for ten years, from 1861 to 1871, he practiced in Rockford, Wright county. He then removed to Chaska, Carver county, engaging in professional work in that city until 1879, in which year he came to Perham, where he has since been located.

Dr. Richardson was married November 20, 1854, in Waushara county, Wisconsin, to Miss Sarah Jane Jenks. Miss Jenks was born October 13, 1836, in Erie county, Ohio. She was the daughter of Almer and Jane (McCumber) Jenks, the father a native of New York and the mother a native of Pennsylvania. The parents are both dead. The mother died at the age of sixty-five, in Wright county, Minnesota. Mr. and Mrs. Jenks had a family of five children — Sarah Jane, Oliver Augustus, Frances Augusta, Samuel Michael and David McCumber. Almer Augustus died July 26, 1888, aged forty-seven years. The rest of the children are all living. Mrs. Dr. Richardson was educated in the high schools of Sandusky City, Ohio. Dr. and Mrs. Richardson have six children — A. O., Jennie M., Lilian Frances, Howard M., Florence Lizzie and Nettie. A. O., the oldest, is one of the county commissioners of Otter Tail county and resides in the village of Butler. Jennie M. married George Ehrmantroit and now lives in Minneapolis. They have five children — Lily, Josiah, Carl and twins, unnamed, born January 31, 1889. Lilian Frances married Michael Popler, a resident of Butler, and by whom she has had three children. Howard M. is married, has no children, and is a resident of Butler. Florence Lizzie lives in Minneapolis, and Nettie lives with her parents.

Dr. Richardson is a man of age and mature experience. His professional life has been well and successfully spent. He is thoroughly qualified for the duties of his profession, and has a large and extended practice. In politics he affiliates with the democratic party.

ALBERT L. HANSON. Among the prominent and esteemed business men of the city of Hillsboro, North Dakota, is the gentleman whose name heads this biographical review. He has been closely identified with the banking interests of the place since January, 1881. He is a native of the State of Iowa, born in Allamakee county, on the 28th day of October, 1854, and is the son of H. A. and Maren (Simonson) Hanson, natives of the kingdom of Norway. They emigrated to the United States in 1851 and located in Iowa, where they have since resided.

Mr. Hanson's boyhood days were spent on the home farm with his parents, receiving the usual advantages of the district schools, and at the time of his majority he entered the State Agricultural College, from which he graduated with high honors on the 16th day of November, 1879. Immediately after graduation, he engaged in the banking business in Belmond, Iowa, with L. B. Clark & Co., and after remaining there, doing a successful business for one year, removed to Hill City, North Dakota, which was the former name of Hillsboro. Upon arriving there, he established the Bank of Hill City, and continued under that name until the name of the city was changed to Hillsboro and was then changed to Hillsboro Bank, and as such continued to do business until December 7, 1885, when it was succeeded by the Hillsboro National Bank, which now has a capital of $50,000 and a surplus of $20,000, and is officered as follows: A. L. Plummer, president; D. Peterson, vice-president; A. L. Hanson, cashier; J. E. Hyde, assistant cashier. They have since carried on a general banking business, and are doing an extensive loan and collection business. In addition to his banking interests Mr. Hanson owns eight sections of fine farming lands, and has $25,000 invested in tax titles. He is one of the leading and substantial business men of the place and his name is indissolubly connected with the interests and prosperity of the locality.

Mr. Hanson was united in marriage in Cass county, Iowa, on the 14th day of April, 1881, to Miss Sylvania Caroline Carter, the daughter of Joseph and R. M. (Pearl) Carter, natives of the State of Ohio. Mrs. Hanson passed away on the 19th day of February, 1882, in Hillsboro. She was a lady of more than ordinary ability and attainments, and her loss was deeply mourned and regretted by a large circle of friends, who sincerely sympathize with her husband in his great bereavement. In their union Mr. and Mrs. Hanson were blessed with one child—Caroline Alberta Leona, born February 14, 1882, and died April 11, 1882.

Our subject is a man of sterling business qualifications and is highly esteemed by all who know him. He is an exemplary citizen, actively interested in all local enterprises, and is a strong adherent to the principles of the republican party. He is a man of the strictest integrity, and the word of A. L. Hanson is everywhere recognized as being as good as a bond.

FRANK H. STUART, M.D., the oldest resident physician and surgeon of the village of Ada, Minnesota, of the regular or allopathic school, located in that place in March, 1880. He is a native of Savannah, Georgia, born October 5, 1846. His ancestors were of Scottish and Spanish birth. He

was reared and acquired his elemental education in the city of his birth, and in 1869, being then twenty-three years of age, commenced the study of medicine with his father, who was also a physician, and formerly surgeon of the First Georgia Infantry, C. S. A., during the late "conflict between the States." After two years of intense application he went with his father to Marietta, Georgia, were our subject acted as assistant surgeon in a field hospital for two more years. For a couple of years he was with Dr. Samuel Chipman, who was the United States Surgeon at Atlanta, Georgia, but in 1876 entered the Cincinnati Medical College, at Cincinnati, Ohio. After attending three courses of lectures, in that institution, the following year he was at the Kentucky School of Medicine, from which college he was graduated after pursuing his studies for two courses.

Travel for about a year next engaged his attention, with the double object of recuperating his health and looking up an eligible location for his future work. In 1878 Dr. Stuart received the appointment of assistant surgeon of the Northern Pacific Railroad, with headquarters at Detroit, Minnesota, and remained in that village attending to his duties and in the practice of his profession for about eighteen months, and then resigned.

Notwithstanding his early studies, and his attendance upon two excellent colleges, Dr. Stuart was not satisfied with his knowledge of his profession; having a high ideal, he crossed the ocean in search of more light, and spent some three months in search of it at the famous college or university at Heidelberg, Germany, whence, on his return to the United States, he came to Ada. He purchased some 1,500 acres of land near Warren, Marshall county, this State, with the intention of stock-raising. He had an idea that the rearing of buffalo, as well as domestic cattle, would be a success, both financially and otherwise, and with this end in view procured a bull and seven buffalo cows, but after carrying on his place for about a year gave it up. From his first advent in this county Dr. Stuart has been steadily in practice, giving the larger share of his attention to surgery, until he is now in the possession of an extensive and increasing practice. His reputation as a professional man is widespread and of excellent character and he practices all up and down the valley, and is often called in, in critical cases, as consulting physician, to many points between this and Washington Territory. His pre-eminent success in his profession has raised him to the front rank among his medical brethren, and he is recognized as the leading surgeon and physician of this section of the State.

The doctor has, of late years, been somewhat interested in real estate, both in this State and in Detroit, Michigan, and is the present owner of the International Hotel in the latter city. He was united in marriage, in 1882, with Miss Julia Martson, of Decorah, Iowa.

WILLIAM H. PALMER is the owner and proprietor of the principal meat market in Verndale, Wadena county, Minnesota. He is one of the oldest settlers in the village, coming to this place from Butler county, Iowa, April 1, 1879. He had heard a great deal about the State of Minnesota during his residence in Iowa, and concluded to locate therein. So, in company with his brother Joseph, he started out with a team of four horses and a covered wagon to seek his fortune in the new State. They came directly to Verndale, on their route passing through St. Paul, St. Cloud, and Sauk Centre. On arriving in Verndale

he decided to remain, for a time at least, and test the advantages which appeared to him excelient for success in some business enterprise. At this time the village consisted of a population of about one hundred people, the depot had not been built, and there were but few improvements. For a time he engaged in team work and in hiring out his horses for livery purposes, his teams being the only ones in the village that could be obtained for said uses. That summer he commenced in the butcher business, opening up under straitened circumstances and being obliged to use a large tree for a slaughter-house. He did not enter this line of work with an idea of making it permanent, but merely for the accommodation of the public for the time being. Business grew, however, and he found himself suddenly engaged in a profitable business. So, in the spring of 1880, he built his present shop and commenced business on a permanent basis. He has ever since been engaged in this trade. In the spring of 1888 he put in another stock on the south side of the railroad track and still runs both markets. During Mr. Palmer's business life here he has found much sharp competition, there having been thirty-seven other men who engaged in the same trade, but they all finally gave up the business because patronage went mostly to the pioneer shop.

Mr. Palmer is a native of Green Lake county, Wisconsin, where he was born July 4, 1850, his early life being spent on a farm in his native county. He remained beneath the parental roof until eighteen years of age, when the father's family removed to Butler county, Iowa, where they engaged in farming. Schools were few and far between in those days, but Mr. Palmer by dint of perseverance and hard study acquired a good common school education. At the age of twenty-one years he left home and commenced to struggle with the world to make his own way to fortune and success. Two years thereafter were spent in working to some extent on railroad construction and also in farming. In 1879, as we have already stated, Mr. Palmer came to Wadena county, where he has since resided.

The parents of the subject of our sketch were Timothy R. and Susan Palmer, the former a native of New York and the latter born in Pennsylvania. Timothy Palmer, the father, came to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, when that city consisted of but a few log houses and a handful of people. He was but a boy when he came west, and the early part of his life was spent in hunting and trapping in Northern Wisconsin. He settled in Green Lake county when that territory was little better than a wilderness. He removed to Iowa in 1868, where he still lives.

The subject of our sketch was married in Charles City, Iowa, August 29, 1871, to Miss Catherine Clark, a native of Indiana. Her parents were Thomas and Betsy Clark, who went to Iowa, locating in Butler county, in 1852, where they settled on Government land. The land on which they located is now the present site of Clarksville, a beautiful little city which was named after Mr. Clark. The father is still a resident of that county, where during many years he has been one of the most active and influential men in all public matters.

EDWIN M. FAIRFIELD, a respected and successful business man of Douglas county, Minnesota, is a resident of the village of Osakis, where he is engaged in the hardware business. He is a native of Vermont, born in Johnson, on the 27th of June, 1842, and is the son of Joshua and Sarah (Dodge) Fairfield, natives of New Hampshire and Vermont, respectively. The father and mother of the present subject

were united in marriage in the State of Vermont, and afterward settled in that State, where they remained many years engaged in agricultural pursuits. They removed to Hennepin county, Minnesota, and remained there three or four years. At the expiration of that time they went to Douglas county, Minnesota, where they have since remained. They were among the very first settlers in that county and were the third to take any land. The mother died in 1862, and was a devoted member of the Baptist church. The father is still living in Osakis township. He is retired from active life, and in former days was one of the substantial and active citizens of the county. They settled in the county in about 1858. They were the parents of the following-named children — George E., Edwin M., Edward, Lloyd and John W.

Mr. Fairfield, the subject of this biographical sketch, received his education in Hennepin county, Minnesota, near Hopkins Station, leaving the school-room at the age of twenty years. Until he had attained the age of twenty-one he remained at home and in 1863 secured a government position as teamster for two years. In 1865 he received the position of wagon master, which he held for two and a half years. During this time he was in an expedition against the Indians. That was in 1863 and 1864. He then removed to Douglas county, Minnesota, and homesteaded and purchased land and remained on his farm, engaged in general farming and stock-raising until 1882. In 1877 he made a trip to the Black Hills, Dakota Territory, where he was engaged in freighting for some time; he returned the same year, however, and re-engaged in farming. In 1883 he settled in the village of Osakis and engaged in his present business, and has since followed the same. He carries a full line of heavy and shelf hardware and has the largest stock in the village. When he first entered into business he took as a partner J. R. Gallinger, who remained with him eighteen months. Mr. Fairfield then purchased the interest of J. R. Gallinger and has since carried on the business alone. In addition to his hardware business he has a fine farm of 320 acres, under good cultivation and with good building improvements. The farm lies five miles from the village and is one of the most desirable pieces of land in the county.

Mr. Fairfield was united in marriage in 1870 to Miss Lizzie Carlisle, and they have been blessed with one child — Nellie A., born in November, 1871. Mrs. Fairfield is a native of Ohio, and received her education in Minnesota, where she had moved with her parents when quite young. Mr. Fairfield is one of the prominent business citizens of the village.

MISS JULIA O'BRIEN. The subject of our present article is the editor and proprietor of the *Press*, a weekly journal, published at Atwater, Kandiyohi county, Minnesota, and she is the only lady publisher in the central or northern portion of Minnesota. She has already attained considerable prominence in newspaper circles of the State, as she is a lady of excellent literary attainments, a pungent and capable writer, and an indefatigable worker.

Miss O'Brien was born at Rochester, Olmsted county, Minnesota, and is the daughter of John and Anna (Tierney) O'Brien, both of whom were natives of Ireland. Her father came to America when nineteen years of age, and after stopping a short time in Ottawa, Canada, in 1849 or 1850 went to California. There he was employed in the mines for about ten years, and at the expiration of that time settled in Olmsted county, Minnesota, where he was one of the pioneers.

He engaged in farming and remained there until 1868, when he came with his family to Kandiyohi county, Minnesota, and settled on a farm on Diamond Lake, Harrison township, about three miles from the village of Atwater. There he remained engaged in tilling the soil until his death, which occurred in April, 1887. He was a man of high character, and his death was sincerely regretted by a wide circle of friends. The widow and most of the family are still living on the old homestead.

Julia O'Brien, whose name heads our present article, received the most of her education in the district schools of Kandiyohi county, supplementing this with a course of study in the convent of "Our Lady of Lourdes," at St. Michael's, twenty miles from Minneapolis. She also spent one year in a seminary at Rochester, pursuing the studies of painting and music. After leaving the convent she returned to Kandiyohi county and engaged in teaching during the summer months and visiting home during the winter. This she continued for six or seven years, when, early in 1888, she became the proprietor of the Atwater *Press* and all its appurtenances, buying out the interest of D. P. R. Strong. The paper is republican in politics.

CHRISTOPHER L. COULTER, one of the most prominent and highly respected citizens of the vicinity of Mallory, in Polk county, Minnesota, is a resident of section 22, Huntsville township. He is one of the representative farmers of that locality, and is rated as one of the most solid and substantial citizens of that county. He is a native of Ontario, Canada, born August 31, 1853, and is a son of Christopher and Elizabeth (Lee) Coulter. The parents were natives of Scotland, but were early settlers in Canada. Our subject, Christopher L. Coulter, was reared on a farm, and at an early age began to earn his own living. He remained in Canada until 1866, when he came to Minnesota with his parents and they located on a farm in Winona county. Our subject remained there until the spring of 1880, when he came to Polk county, Minnesota, and purchased 240 acres of land on section 22, Huntsville township. His farm lies adjoining the village of Mallory, and he has neat and comfortable building improvements adjoining the village plat. The depot and a portion of the village is located on his land. Mr. Coulter has taken an active interest in all matters of a public nature, and is highly regarded both as a neighbor and an exemplary citizen.

Mr. Coulter was married in Winona county, Minnesota, to Miss Arabella French, a daughter of Gilman and Sereptha (Phillips) French. Their marriage has been blessed by the advent of the following-named children—Lillie B., Wilber, Pearl and Leona. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

JOHN H. ANDERSON, the register of deeds of Pembina county, North Dakota, is one of the best known business men of that locality. He was born in Pecatonica, Winnebago county, Illinois, September 2, 1854, and is a son of Henry and Hilda Anderson, who were both natives of Sweden, but who came to the United States at an early day. Our subject remained at home attending school until he was eighteen years of age, when he began clerking in a general merchandise store at Carver, Minnesota. A short time later, in company with G. Sunwall, he engaged in the general merchandise business at Walnut Grove, Redwood county, Minnesota. Eighteen months later they sold out and our subject afterward

re-engaged in business there in company with J. R. Fitch. In 1878 he sold his interest to Fitch and for six months devoted his attention to the study of law with attorney David M. Thorp. At the expiration of that time he engaged in the drug business at Walnut Grove and continued in this until May 19, 1882, also serving as postmaster from August 1, 1878, until May 19, 1882. On the date last mentioned he sold out and removed to the Red River Valley, settling at St. Thomas, Pembina county, North Dakota. There for eighteen months he clerked for different merchants, and then went to the Turtle Mountains, where for ten months he lived on a claim which he had pre-empted. At the expiration of that time he "proved up" and returned to St. Thomas. He engaged in clerking from July 1, 1886, to January 1, 1887, then for several months was idle. On the 17th of April, 1887, he formed a partnership with M. W. Hanson and they opened a general merchandise store at St. Thomas, which they still carry on. In November, 1888, Mr. Anderson was elected register of deeds of Pembina county on the democratic ticket, and on the 5th of December following he removed to Pembina to take charge of the office.

Mr. Anderson is an honored member of the Masonic fraternity. He has taken an active part in public affairs, and any laudable home enterprise receives his aid and encouragement. He was the first chairman of the supervisors of St. Thomas township, and has been village treasurer of St. Thomas ever since the village was incorporated.

Mr. Anderson was married in Walnut Grove, Minnesota, May 4, 1876, to Miss Carrie Button, a daughter of Peter F. and Randi Button, who were both natives of Norway. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson are the parents of the following-named children—Frank H., Rodney J., Neil Elmer and Hulda Lenore.

A. B. ERICKSON is the secretary and general manager of the Farmers' Live Stock Association, which has its headquarters at Fergus Falls, Otter Tail county, Minnesota. His office is over the First National Bank. Mr. Erickson is a native of Sweden, and was born on the16th of August, 1864.

Mr. Erickson's parents were Andrew and Christina (Larson) Erickson, both of whom were natives of Sweden. The father was a dealer in cattle, wood and lumber, and also engaged in loaning money, being one of the prominent men of his native country. They had a family of five children—Axel B., Ellen, Gust, Carl and Oscar.

The subject of this sketch is the only member of the father's family who now resides in America. His younger days were spent at home attending school. In 1879 Mr. Erickson migrated to America, coming at once to Fergus Falls, where, for some time, he attended the high school. Afterward he attended the high school at Stillwater, Minnesota, and still later commenced work in the insurance business as agent for the United States Mutual Insurance Company; also was connected for four years with the World's Industrial Insurance Company, after which he turned his attention to live-stock insurance, organizing the company of which he is the present manager in 1887. Mr. Erickson is a young man, but is thoroughly alive to the needs of the farmer, and is pushing his company to its utmost limit. He has worked up a first-class business in the immediate vicinity of Fergus Falls, and his agents are at work all over the Northwest. The officers and directors of this association are as follows: George W. Shelden, president; James Compton, treasurer; A. B. Erickson, secretary and general manager. The directors are A. B. Erickson, H. Huhlmann, P. P. Lokher, George W. Shelden, W. H. Davenport, E. Larson, K. A.

Harris, H. P. H. Stevens, F. Kuhlmann, F. Peters, and Nels Bergerson. The company has thirty-five agents traveling through the Western States working up their business.

In politics Mr. Erickson is a democrat, and is indeed one of the rising young business men of the city and State.

Mr. Erickson was married in 1888 to Miss Nettie Johnson, a native of Norway.

WILLIAM H. ALLEY, of Hallock, is county attorney and one of the leading members of the bar of Kittson county, Minnesota. He was born at China, near Augusta, Maine, February 28, 1855, and is a son of Elias H. and Ann H. (Braggs) Alley. When our subject was between two and three years of age his parents removed to Red Wing, Minnesota, where he was reared to manhood. He received an excellent education, attending the common schools until he was eighteen, when he entered Hood's Seminary, when it was first opened, took a thorough course and graduated from that institution. He then took a course in the St. Paul Business College, after which he kept books in a hub and spoke factory in a Wisconsin town. Returning then to Red Wing, he kept books there until the spring of 1880, when he removed to Kittson county, Minnesota, and opened a grocery store at Hallock. He conducted this until 1883, when he sold out and has since been engaged in the practice of law. He first began his legal studies while keeping books in Wisconsin and has kept up his study ever since. He is a well-read lawyer, a hard student and a safe counsel. He has met with excellent success at the bar, and stands high in the community, both professionally and as an exemplary citizen. He was elected county attorney of Kittson county in the fall of 1888 on the republican ticket, and still holds that office. He has been village attorney, village recorder and has held various other local offices.

Mr. Alley was married at Durand, Wisconsin, June 25, 1875, to Miss Emma Benson, a daughter of Orrin W. and Emma Mary Benson. Their marriage has been blessed with the following children—Arthur H., Archibald and Myrtle.

ADAM SCHMITZ is one of the leading business men of Red Lake Falls, Polk county, Minnesota, where he is engaged in the harness trade. He was born in Calumet county, Wisconsin, August 18, 1860.

Mr. Schmitz' parents were John and Gertrude (Ott) Schmitz, natives of northern Germany. The parents lived near the river Rhine in their native land, and were engaged in agricultural pursuits. They came to the United States some years before the subject of our sketch was born, and settled in Calumet county, Wisconsin, where they engaged in farming.

The subject of our sketch lived with his parents on the farm until he was fourteen years of age. He then went to Hibert and apprenticed to learn the harnessmaker's trade, at which he served three years. The following four years were spent by him in work in the same shop. He then removed to Green Bay, Brown county, Wisconsin, where he worked at his trade for two years, thence removing to Chilton, Calumet county, same State. After one year spent in the latter place, in October, 1884, he went to Red Lake Falls, Polk county, Minnesota, where he opened up in business for himself. By putting in practice his good business ideas and by care and thrift he has built up an extensive trade, and has made many warm friends. He has come to be one of the substantial business men of the village.

Mr. Schmitz was united in marriage in Woodville, Calumet county, Wisconsin, to Miss Maggie Kees, a daughter of John and Anna (Thiel) Kees, natives of Germany. This marriage has been blessed with one child — Joseph. Mr. and Mrs. Schmitz are both leading members of the Catholic church.

THOMAS W. DUNLAP is one of the leading and most influential business men of Audubon, Becker county, Minnesota, where he is engaged in the general merchandise trade. For several years he also handled lumber, but that was only continued for a short period. His attention is now given exclusively to his mercantile business, which has grown to large dimensions.

Mr. Dunlap was born in the northern part of Ireland, near Armagh, October 9, 1845. His parents were James and Jane (McMeans) Dunlap, who came to the United States in 1866, settling first in Ohio. They lived for a time in Kentucky, and then removed to Illinois, where the father still lives. The mother lives with the subject of our sketch. In the father's family there were thirteen children, nine of whom grew to man and womanhood—Thomas W., Robert, Alexander M., Mary Ann, John G., Eliza J., James, Adam and Margaret M.

The subject of our sketch remained with his parents during his early life, and was given the advantage of a good education. He continued his scholastic training until he was twenty years of age, having taught school for one year up to that time. He then engaged in the profession of teaching for one year, when, in 1866, he came with his parents to the United States. For three years he engaged in clerking in Ohio, and from thence removed to Livingston county, Illinois, where he taught school for one year. His next move was to Carlton county, Minnesota, where he engaged in clerking in a general store for about a year. Leaving that place he went to Audubon, Becker county, same State, where he has since resided, and where he has built up a large and increasing business.

Mr. Dunlap, in April, 1880, was wedded to Miss Emma L. Rollins, a native of Minnesota, born in Anoka county. This union has been blessed with five children—Jennie L., Florence Ada, Winnifred E., Alexander Leonard, and a babe, unnamed.

Mr. Dunlap is a man of sterling business qualities, is honest and upright in all his dealings with his fellow men, and enjoys the esteem and confidence of all who know him. His worth as an official has been tested in many ways and he has been found to be correct and painstaking. He has held the following offices: Village treasurer, township treasurer, and was postmaster of Audubon for a term of four years. He is at present township supervisor and chairman of the board of county commissioners of Becker county. In politics he is a stanch republican, and is a leading member of the Congregational church, of which he is the present treasurer. In his business ventures he has been eminently successful, and besides his general store in the village, owns a one-half interest in 210 acres of land and the stock thereon.

THOMAS E. YERXA. The most important mercantile establishment which greets the stranger entering Fargo is the immense wholesale and retail emporium of T. E. Yerxa, who deals in dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes and groceries. This is one of the largest, if not the largest, general mercantile house in Dakota, and certainly is one of the best known and most popular, for it was established originally in 1875 by Mr. W. A. Yerxa, brother of the

present proprietor, who was one of Fargo's pioneer citizens, and who was at that time its mayor. T. E. Yerxa, the present proprietor, bought his brother's interest in 1884, and has since that time operated on his own account, and with marked and increasing success.

T. E. Yerxa first came to Fargo in 1878, and he remained two years in the employ of his brother, W. A. Yerxa. He then left to go into business in Pembina, Dakota, where he remained four years. He was in the general merchandising buiness in Pembina and operated branch stores all through the county. He was very successful there, and was one of the best-known and most popular men in that section. It was from this point he came in 1884, when he moved to Fargo and engaged in his present business; introducing the same wise and correct business methods which prevailed in Pembina, he has built up a large and lucrative cash business. His store is on the same combination plan as Lehmann's famous "Fair," of Chicago, with the single exception that, whereas Lehmann's establishment in several departments is controlled by others, Mr. Yerxa's is controlled and managed solely by himself. He operates four distinct stores or departments under one roof, namely, dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes and groceries, carrying an aggregate stock of $100,000, employing twenty-five people and doing a business of from $250,000 to $300,000 a year. He has unquestionably the largest stock of dry goods in the city and is doing the bulk of the business. This in a measure is a brief outline of Mr. Yerxa's business career, and it is not hard to diagnose a few other reasons, in an analysis of Mr. Yerxa's successful business career, which have contributed to his steady advances in business.

Mr. Yerxa is a mild and pleasant gentleman, conservative in his habits, considerate and courteous to his employés and does not live in a fog of business worry. He prefers sunshine to shadow and his pleasant face in any store would make customers feel at ease. The same spirit of common-sense courtesy prevails among the employés, and all work in a spirit of harmony for the general result. The writer spent a few pleasant moments in Mr. Yerxa's company and from him learned many things in reference to the effect of prohibition (which has been a question much agitated) on the trade of the city. He said it may stagnate business for a while, but it would have no permanent effect. He said it was absurd to think that money must filter through a saloon before it reaches the legitimate channels of trade, and thinks the country is a producing country and not dependent on the liquor traffic for revenue. From his standpoint business is in a healthy condition and the outlook for Fargo is more promising than at any time since the "boom."

Thomas E. Yerxa, whose name heads our present article, was born on the 24th of November, 1851, near Fredericton, New Brunswick, and is a son of Abram and Elizabeth (White) Yerxa, who were natives of New Brunswick and Maine, respectively. The parents raised a large family, the following being a record of their children—Mary Jane, now Mrs. Jouett, of Boston, Massachusetts; Catharine, now Mrs. John Cooper, of Niles, Michigan; Whitfield, married Miss Lizzie Barber, and lives in Minneapolis; Morilda, now Mrs. Thorne, of St John, New Brunswick; Woodford A., married Eva Gould and lives in Minneapolis; Thomas E., our subject; Annie, single and living with the parents in Minneapolis; Le Baron, married Miss Carrie Potter and lives in Salt Lake City; Ida, now Mrs. Nesmith, of Minneapolis; Emma Blanch, now Mrs. Miner, of Minneapolis; Fred R., married Nellie Cabot, of Boston, Massachusetts; and Nella, now Mrs. Keith, of Minneapolis.

Thomas E. Yerxa's early life was spent at home in attendance upon the common

schools. When he was eleven years of age he commenced clerking in a store at Fredericton, in which he remained for two years. He then, with the balance of the family, removed to St. John, New Brunswick, where our subject again began clerking, which he followed there for three years. He then left home and started in life alone, coming to St. Paul, Minnesota, in March, 1869. There he began clerking for Cathcart & Co., dry goods merchants, and remained with them for seven years, or during the time they continued in business. He then clerked for D. W. Ingersoll & Co. in the same line for two years, and at the expiration of that time, in 1878, he came to Fargo, and clerked for Goodman & Yerxa until the spring of 1880. He then went to Pembina, North Dakota, and bought out the firm of Judson Lamoure & Company. He soon afterward established and purchased branch stores at Cavileer, Hamilton and Beaulieu, North Dakota. He ran these, together with his main store, until June, 1884, when he disposed of his interests there and came to Fargo and purchased the stock, building and business of W. A. Yerxa & Company, as has already been stated in the foregoing portion of this article. He has since carried on the business, and his success is attested by the fact that he is to-day the heaviest merchant in North Dakota. He is a man of the highest moral character and integrity, and his word is recognized as being as good as a bond. An active member of the Presbyterian church and an earnest and sincere worker in Sunday-school and all other moral matters, no man in the city is more highly esteemed. He is an honored member of the Masonic fraternity. He has always taken a deep interest in all matters calculated to aid in the development of the city, and every laudable enterprise receives his earnest support and encouragement. He affiliates with the republican party in political matters.

Mr. Yerxa was married at St. Paul to Miss Ida M. Parsons, a daughter of John R. and Sallie P. (Putnam) Parsons. She was born in Augusta, Maine. Mr. and Mrs. Yerxa have been the parents of the following-named children—Alice Maud, who died in St. Paul when nineteen months old; Thomas F., Herbert R., Charles W., Ernest L. B., Mabel M. and Myrtle M. (twins).

GEORGE A. WHITNEY is one of the leading merchants and business men of Wadena, Wadena county, Minnesota. He has been prominently identified with business interests of that locality for a number of years and his name is indissolubly associated with the history of the growth and development of both the village and surrounding country. He has taken an active interest in all matters of a public nature, and has held various local offices, always doing his full share to aid any public work affecting the welfare of his home. Enterprising and liberal, a man of the strictest integrity, he stands high in the esteem of all who know him, and his word is considered as good as a bond. He is an honored member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and is the present senior vice-commander of the Park Region Encampment Association.

H. A. BOWMAN is one of the members of the firm of S. N. Horneck & Co., dealers in general merchandise, Detroit, Becker county, Minnesota. This gentleman has been located in this village since 1880, and has taken a prominent and influential place among the business men in the county. He is a native of Buffalo, New York, where he was born in 1840.

The parents of the subject of our sketch were Eli H. and Ahyada (Joslyn) Bowman, the former a native of New York and the latter of Vermont. The father, during the most of his life, was engaged in farming, and to some extent in the milling business. Coming to Minneapolis in 1866 he there engaged in the milling business with considerable success, and from thence removed to Heron Lake, Jackson county, Minnesota. In the latter place he turned his attention to the lumber business and retained his residence there until his death, which occurred in 1881. The mother is still living with her children. Of the father's family there are now four children living — Melissa (now Mrs. O. B. King, of Minneapolis); Mary (now Mrs. L. Crary, of Webster City, Iowa); Ella (now Mrs. B. Detler, also of Webster City, Iowa), and the subject of our sketch. The father was a man of much prominence wherever he lived, being a man of excellent qualities, and possessed of a good education. He held the office of justice of the peace, and was also postmaster for some years. The grandfather of the subject of our sketch was Benjamin Bowman, a native of Pennsylvania, who came to New York and settled ten miles east of Buffalo early in the present century. At that place he laid out a town and named it Bowmansville, it being in Erie county, New York. He was engaged in milling and farming in the county in which he lived until his death. He reared a family of ten children, only one of whom is now living, Palmer S., now a resident of Bowmansville, and aged sixty-four years. The Bowmans were all men noted for their stability of character, their honesty and faithfulness to every duty, and were revered by every one with whom they came in contact. They were men of worth and wealth, and occupied prominent positions wherever they lived.

The subject of our sketch spent his childhood days in the town which bore the family name in New York. His time was occupied with work on the farm and in the mill, and also in attending school. This life continued until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted in Company E, Seventy-eighth Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry. He was with this regiment in the service eleven months, being promoted to the position of sergeant. He was taken sick at Little Washington, in Virginia, and was then discharged on account of disabilities. After his discharge he returned to the State of New York, going to Buffalo, where, after recovering his health, he attended Hick's Commercial College. Graduating from that institution in 1863, he then engaged as book-keeper in the drug store of W. H. Peabody, continuing in that employment for two years. Changing his line of business, he was employed in the United States Express office for one year at Buffalo. At the end of this period he commenced a very satisfactory and profitable engagement with Sidney Shepard & Company, jobbers and manufacturers of tinware. He remained with this company as their head book-keeper for fourteen years, and then severed his connections with them so that he might come West and engage in business for himself. Then in 1880 he went to Detroit, Minnesota, where he had been in company with his present partner in the same business since 1873, the partner having had charge of their affairs since that date. The firm opened the third business house in the village and are now the pioneer merchants of the place.

Mr. Bowman was married in 1866 to Miss Eva L. Mooney, daughter of G. V. and E. Mooney, of Buffalo, New York. One son has blessed this union—Horace M.

Mr. Bowman is one of the most influential citizens of the county, and has identified himself with the local and state politics of the democratic party. He is a member of the G. A. R., F. C. Choat Post, No. 67,

and takes a lively interest in all matters of this nature. He was president of the city council in 1882, and has held other positions of trust and responsibility with credit to himself and with profit to his constituency. He has purchased largely of city property and lives in a fine residence on Washington avenue.

WILLIAM P. CLEVELAND, M. D., the county physician and surgeon of Traill county, North Dakota, is one of the most prominent and widely-known residents of Caledonia. He is one of the leading physicians in the Red River Valley, and stands high in his profession both as a medical scholar and a practitioner. He was the first regular graduate to locate in Traill county, and the eminent success which has crowned his efforts is indeed well deserved.

Dr. Cleveland was born in Madison, Somerset county, Maine, August 10, 1848, and is a lineal descendant of the same family from which ex-President Grover Cleveland springs. His father was Hon. Dinsmore Cleveland, who for a number of years was a member of the house and senate of the Maine legislature. Our subject received a thorough classical and medical education in Bowdoin College, Maine, graduating in medicine June 4, 1879, and received the degree of M. D. He spent nine months in the general hospital at Portland, Maine, acquiring an invaluable experience, and he is to-day one of the best educated physicians in Dakota. In September, 1879, he came to Caledonia, Traill county, North Dakota, where he has since followed his profession. He holds the first license (No. 1) granted to a physician to practice medicine in Dakota. He has been very successful in his practice both in a professional and a financial sense, and now owns a comfortable property, besides possessing the most complete set of surgical instruments in North Dakota. He is a prominent factor in all matters which affect the welfare of Caledonia or vicinity. He is an honored member of the Odd-Fellows fraternity, was a charter member and was the first noble grand of the Caledonia Lodge, and has filled various other offices in that organization. He has been a member and surgeon of the board of health for a number of years, and is a representative man in every sense of the word.

Dr. Cleveland was married at Anson, Somerset county, Maine, January 5, 1878, to Miss Sarah G. Pinkham, a daughter of Hon. N. and Nancy (Marsh) Pinkham, who were natives of New Hampshire. Her father was a leading politician, and represented his county for several terms in the Maine legislature. He came to Dakota with our subject and died here. The Dr. and Mrs. Cleveland are the parents of one son — Willie Elmore, born May 8, 1881.

Mrs. Cleveland is engaged in raising and breeding Shetland ponies, and has a nice herd of these beautiful little animals. She has one pony which took the second prize at the Chicago State fair, and five of her ponies are registered animals. The doctor is frequently seen on the road with a "four-in-hand" team of the little roadsters, and it requires more than an ordinary team to "throw dust in their faces" as the familiar saying goes. It will be of interest to state that Dr. Cleveland is a relative of Prof. Cleveland of the college from which he graduated.

GEORGE N. BIRD, the present postmaster at Clitherall, Otter Tail county, Minnesota, is one of the most prominent business men of that locality. He was born in Walworth county, Wisconsin, on the 18th of May, 1854, and is a son of Amos and Maria (Strong) Bird, both of whom were natives of New York State. The father

removed to Wisconsin in 1849 and settled in Walworth county, where he was one of the pioneers and where George was born. When our subject was about thirteen years old the family removed to Rock county, Wisconsin, where the parents still reside.

George N. Bird remained at home, helping his father on the farm and attending school until he was about twenty-one years old. At that time he learned the millwright trade and also of elevator building. For seven months he worked while he remained at home and then went to Elgin, Illinois, where he followed the same kind of work until the latter part of 1876. He then went to Winona, Minnesota, and for three years worked in various towns, going as far west as Tracy, Minnesota. He then went to Minneapolis and followed millwrighting and elevator work for two years, then came up the Northern Pacific Railway and for two years was employed by the Northern Pacific Elevator Company. In the spring of 1884, in company with C. B. Wheeler, he bought the building in which the post-office at Clitherall is now located. They improved the building, raised and enlarged it, making it some thirty feet longer and opened a complete hardware store. They continued the business in partnership until May, 1888, when it was dissolved and Mr. Bird carried on the business alone until December, 1888, when he traded the stock for a farm, but still owns the building. On the first of December, 1888, he was appointed postmaster by President Cleveland, notwithstanding the fact that he is a stanch republican. This will indicate his standing in the community. He is a capable business man and a man of strict integrity. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and takes an active interest in public affairs, being at this writing a member of the school board.

Mr. Bird was married February 14, 1885, to Miss Edna Keyes, and they have one child —Clement.

FRANK B. SIMMONS, editor and proprietor of the Long Prairie *Leader*, is one of the leading citizens of Todd county, Minnesota, and one of the best-known newspaper men in the northern part of the State. Mr. Simmons was born in Morrison county, Minnesota, January 18, 1859, and is a son of Dr. J. O. Simmons. The latter was born in Westfield, Medina county, Ohio, January 12, 1821, and was the son of Jonathan Simmons. Dr. Simmons came to Little Falls, Minnesota, in 1856, being one of the pioneer settlers of that locality. He still lives there. The mother of our subject was Harriette H. (Lee) Simmons, a native of Ontario county, New York, and a daughter of Amos Lee. She died in 1869, being at that time forty-seven years of age. Dr. Simmons and wife were the parents of eight children, seven boys and one girl, five of whom are now living, as follows—Mary Jane, who married A. Tanner, a merchant and pioneer of Little Falls, and one of the leading men of that vicinity; Jonathan, a merchant of Little Falls, where he has been a very prominent man in public affairs, having represented his district in the State senate from 1878 to 1882; Charles G., formerly of Long Prairie and now a resident of Little Falls; W. L., of Minneapolis, and our subject. Dr. Simmons was also a pioneer of Bismarck, North Dakota, having located there in 1872, but afterwards returned to Little Falls. He still owns a quarter section of land adjoining the plat of Bismarck.

Frank B. Simmons, whose name heads our present article, received his education principally at Little Falls, Minnesota, completing it, however, with a ten months' course at the Jefferson School. In 1874 he went to Bismarck, Dakota, and remained for a short time on the home farm with his parents.

In the spring of 1876 he went to Ontario county, New York, where for five years he clerked in a general store at Allen's Hill. In

July, 1880, he returned to Minnesota and engaged in the printing business at Little Falls as a job printer in the *Transcript* office. In 1881, with W. M. Fuller, he purchased the Little Falls *Transcript*. In June, 1883, he sold out his interests there, and in November of the same year came to Long Prairie and at once established the *Leader*, which he has since conducted. The paper has an extensive circulation and has a powerful influence in local affairs. Mr. Simmons is an able writer, and a man of wide reading and excellent business ability. He is an honored member of the Masonic fraternity and is an active participant in all moves calculated to advance the interests of his home.

Mr. Simmons was married July 13, 1884, to Miss Emily C. Lee, a native of Swan River, Morrison county, Minnesota, and a daughter of Samuel Lee, one of the pioneers of that locality.

GEORGE E. DOBELL, proprietor of the cigar factory and wholesale and retail tobacco store at Grand Forks, North Dakota, is rapidly attaining an excellent reputation in his line, and has already secured an extensive and lucrative business.

Mr. Dobell was born in Rock county, Wisconsin, October 27, 1862, and is a son of Thomas C. and Mary (Winegar) Dobell, who were natives, respectively, of England and New York State. When our subject was about eighteen months old his parents removed to Independence, Iowa. There he grew to manhood and received his education, attending school until he was about eighteen years old. He then went to Elgin and worked in the woolen mills at that place for about two years. At the expiration of that time he again returned to Independence, where he learned the cigar-maker's trade and worked for a little over two years. He then went to Marion, Iowa, where he was employed at his trade for about six months. We next find him at Vinton, Iowa, where he, in company with his brother, E. L. Dobell, opened a cigar factory and tobacco store, carrying on a wholesale and retail trade. They continued in business together for about three years, when our subject sold his interest to his brother and removed to Grand Forks, arriving there in the fall of 1885. Here he formed a partnership with his brother, J. H. Dobell, and they opened a cigar factory. The partnership was continued until June, 1887, when George E. bought out his brother's interest and has since been carrying on the business alone. On the 1st of January, 1888, he commenced carrying on a a wholesale and retail tobacco business in connection with his factory, keeping an excellent stock of domestic and imported goods and has met with well-merited success. He also has an interesting museum in connection, such as Indian relics, bows, arrows, pipes, guns, pistols, war clubs, etc., together with a large collection of old and odd coins. His Indian collection was secured from the Indians.

The factory turns out as fine an article of cigars as can be found in the Northwest, and his home patronage attests the fact that they are appreciated. Mr. Dobell is a member of the Knights of Pythias of Grand Forks.

REV. FATHER E. KENNY, priest of the Catholic church in Grafton, North Dakota, is a native of Ireland. He was born in Licketstown, County Kilkenny, on the 21st of May, 1855, and is a son of Richard and Ellen (Delahuntz) Kenny, also natives of Ireland.

Rev. Kenny remained on the home farm with his parents, attending school until he was about sixteen years old, when he went to Waterford and entered St. John's Seminary, where he remained five years. At the expiration of that time he entered St. John's College, and graduated with high honors in 1880, and was ordained to the ministry by Bishop John Power. There were sixteen ordained at that time, the largest number ever ordained at one time in that college—all being intended for foreign missions. After receiving his ordination our subject sailed for Adelaide, South Australia, under Deacon Russel. Our subject had charge of Fort Lincoln, where he remained until June, 1884, when he returned to his native land, and after remaining some time emigrated with Vicar-General Healy, October 11, 1884, to the United States. They went to Chicopee, Massachusetts, where Father Kenny remained until January, 1885. On the 21st of that month Rev. Kenny removed to Yankton, Dakota, and had only been there about one week when he was appointed to take charge of the church at Grand Forks, North Dakota. After serving four months at that place he went to Pembina, North Dakota, and after remaining three months removed to Bathgate, but still having charge of Pembina. After remaining at that mission for twelve months Father Kenney settled in Grafton, North Dakota, in June, 1886. He had charge of Grafton, St. Thomas and Stokesville missions until September, 1888, and since that time has had charge of the Grafton and Drayton churches. He is a man of varied and excellent literary attainments, a true Christian gentleman, and one of the most prominent and highly respected clergymen in the Red River Region. He is an exemplary citizen, a conscientious and consistent Christian worker, and is highly esteemed and respected by all who know him.

WARREN WOODWORTH WOOD, who is buying grain in Argyle, Marshall county, Minnesota, for C. A. Pillsbury, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, is also engaged in the lumber business at Warren. He is a native of New York, born in Camillus, Onondaga county, New York, January 1, 1840, and is the son of James and Theodora (Woodworth) Wood, also natives of New York.

Mr. Wood, of whom this article treats, remained with his parents until he was sixteen years old, when he removed with them to Battle Creek, Michigan, where they purchased a hotel and remained ten years in that business. During this time our subject attended the graded schools until he was twenty, when he graduated from the Battle Creek Institute. He then entered Byrant, Bell & Stratton's College in Chicago, and after graduating returned to Battle Creek and clerked in his father's hotel. They next removed to Delavan, Wisconsin, and after remaining two years went to Durand, Wisconsin, and purchased 900 acres of land, on which they carried on stock-raising and general farming. In 1879 they sold out and took the contract to open the Pembina farm in Marshall county, Minnesota. The farm comprised nine sections, and after remaining two years he took the contract to open up the Key Stone farms for Charles Lockhart and Michael Grover, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The former is president of the Standard Oil Company of Pittsburgh, and Mr. Grover is a well-known coal king of that region. Our subject and his father bought all necessary farming implements for them, and were two and a half years in fulfilling the contract. The farms comprised nineteen sections in Norman and Polk counties. After completing the contract, our subject was employed by C. A. Pillsbury, of Minneapolis, to buy grain in Argyle, and since that time has been employed by him.

He is also engaged in the lumber business at Warren, and is one of the leading business men of this locality. He owns a fine residence and five lots and is doing a heavy business.

Mr. Wood was married February 10, 1865, to Miss Rozetta Woods, and they have been blessed with the following children—Walter, Kate and Raymond. Mr. Wood is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has been president of the village board at Warren for four or five years. He is an exemplary citizen, and a man of integrity and honor, highly esteemed by all who know him.

HON. EDWIN MATTSON, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser of Wilkin county, Minnesota, residing on section 17, township 132, range 46, is a native of Pennsylvania. He was born in Delaware county, May 17, 1839, and is a son of Peter W. and Eveline (Hannum) Mattson, also natives of Pennsylvania. The father died in 1880, and the mother is still living on the old homestead.

Mr. Mattson, the subject of this biographical memoir, received his education in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where he attended school until he was twenty-one years old, finishing at Crittenden's College, where he took both a banking and commercial course. After graduating he enlisted in 1861 in the Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, and served until 1864. He was on General Gregg's staff, and was wounded in the battle of Deep Bottom, as a result of which he was confined to the hospital for some time. He was tendered a captain's and also a major's commission, but on account of the wound he received was compelled to refuse. In 1879 he removed to Minnesota, locating in Wilkin county, on section 17, town 132, range 46, where he has since remained. His well-cultivated farm comprises 400 acres, and is one of the most desirable tracts of land in the county. In 1887 he was elected to the State legislature from the Forty-fourth District, and served for two years. He is one of the prominent and representative men of the county, and has the will and power to advance the prosperity of any locality in which he may reside.

Mr. Mattson was united in marriage May 30, 1863, to Miss Hannah R. Gause, and this union has been blessed with six children — Evalyn, Bernard, Rebecca, Edwin, Frank and Harlan. Mr. Mattson is a republican in his political affiliations, and is one of the best-known public men in Wilkin county. He is a man of excellent business capabilities, highly esteemed by all who know him.

LOUIS STRUETT came to Perham, Otter Tail county, Minnesota, in 1872, and opened up in the clothing business, which he made a specialty until the fall of 1888, when he put in a large general stock of goods. He has one of the largest stores in the town, and is doing an extensive and profitable business.

Mr. Struett was born in Baden, Germany, August 24, 1847, and is the son of Adolph Struett, a native of Germany. His father was a stone-cutter by trade, and lived and died in the land of his nativity.

The subject of our sketch remained in his native land, receiving the advantages of a good education, until he was eighteen years of age. Then with his mother and three sisters he came to the United States and located at St. Cloud, Minnesota, where for three years he worked at his trade, that of tailoring, which he had learned in the Old Country. At the end of this period he removed to Rush Lake, Minnesota, settled on

a homestead of 160 acres, and lived thereon for three years. He then obtained a title to his land and returned to St. Cloud, where he remained during the following winter. Then, in 1872, he came to Perham, and engaged in his present business. He was one among the first settlers in this village, some of the others being Mr. Kemper, the present postmaster; Peter Schroeder and Henry Gedman, all of whom are still residents of the village.

Mr. Struett was married in January, 1876, to Miss Katie Feddema, a native of Holland. This lady came to the United States when she was six years old, and settled with her parents in Minnesota. She was educated in Stearns county. Mr. and Mrs. Struett have four children—Amy, Herman, Gracie and Louis.

Mr. Struett is a democrat in politics, and is a stanch defender of the principles promulgated by that party. He is a careful, energetic business man, and has built up an extensive and profitable trade.

REV. JENS I. LONNE, pastor of the Hillsboro Lutheran circuit, and editor of the *Apholds Basunen*, a weekly periodical of strong temperance principles, is a resident of Hillsboro, North Dakota. He is a native of the kingdom of Norway, born in Bergen Stift, on the 12th of April, 1854, and is the son of Iver and Gjerbrud (Olsen) Lonne, also natives of that kingdom.

Rev. Lonne remained on the home farm with his parents, attending school until he he was sixteen years old, when he went on the sea as a sailor, remaining in that vocation for two years. At the expiration of that time he entered the Balestrand Seminary, at Sogn, Norway, from which he graduated with high honors, and for the succeeding eighteen months engaged in the profession or school-teaching. In the spring of 1876 he emigrated to the United States and settled in Goodhue county, Minnesota, where he remained during the summer, and in the fall removed to Minneapolis, where he entered the Augsburg Seminary, remaining five years. After graduating, in June, 1881, he went to Grafton as a missionary, and had charge of the Norwegian Lutheran church for about two years. At the expiration of that time he went to Hillsboro, in November, 1883, and organized the church at that place, also taking charge of the congregations at Portland, one between Hillsboro and Maysville, another at Reynolds, and one between Hillsboro and Blanchard, and one one west of Buxton. He still has charge of the above churches, except the one at Blanchard. In 1887 he became editor of the paper mentioned, and is one of the strongest temperance advocates in the Northwest.

He is chairman of the Scandinavian Temperance Society of Dakota, and has been a powerful factor in temperance agitation in this region. The paper is devoted wholly to temperance work, and its influence for good has been very great.

Mr. Lonne was married at Neeby, Polk county, Minnesota, on the 26th of September, 1883, to Miss Ida Saugstad, and they are the parents of two children—George and Cathrina. Mrs. Lonne was born in Vernon county, Wisconsin, on the 15th of January, 1862, and is a daughter of Rev. Christian and Randine (Johnson) Saugstad, who were natives of Norway. Her father is a Lutheran minister, who is located at Crookston, where he is held in high esteem.

Mr. Lonne, whose name heads this article, is a man of excellent ability. A thorough newspaper man, and a pungent, able writer, he is recognized already as one of the leading editors of the Red River Valley. A man of high moral character, of strict integrity, he is highly esteemed, both professionally and as an exemplary citizen.

H. J. ROSS, a well-known lawyer of Pembina, North Dakota, and one of the leading members of the Red River Valley bar, will form the subject of our present article. He was born at Ottawa, Canada, on the 24th of June, 1859, and is a son of Hon. William A. and Janet (Durie) Ross. His father is judge of the county court and one of the most prominent citizens of that locality.

H. J. Ross, whose name heads this sketch, grew to manhood in his native province, receiving his earlier education in the common schools, and supplemented this with a thorough course at a collegiate institute, finishing his course when about eighteen years of age. He then devoted about three years to the study of civil engineering and followed this profession for some time, both in Canada and Dakota. In the spring of 1882 he came to Pembina in the interest of a railroad company. He followed civil engineering and also studied law in the office of Gaffney & Kneeshaw.

He was admitted to the bar November 21, 1885, at a term of court presided over by Judge W. B. McConnell. Mr. Ross at once opened an office and has since been actively engaged in practice. He has always taken an active interest in public matters and served as the first city justice after Pembina was incorporated as a city.

CLARENCE E. BULLARD, attorney-at-law, is one of the earliest settlers and most active and enterprising business men in Verndale, Wadena county, Minnesota. He came to this place in March, 1878, when the vilage consisted of but one small building on the south side of the railroad track, and one residence on the north side, built by Judge Smith some time during the previous fall. When he came there was no depot and not even a platform at which the trains might stop for passengers to get on or off. As to signs of a town there were none, although a village had been platted at that place. But, as the village of Wadena was only seven miles west, and Aldrich but four miles east, and both of these towns were started by the railroad company, there was nothing done to encourage or support Verndale. So for a time it seemed that the effort to establish a new town on the railroad was to fail utterly. A few people kept coming, however, until the little settlement began to take on the aspect of a village. Then the citizens and new-comers raised some three hundred dollars, and donated more or less work, and by this means succeeded in having the railroad company put in a side track, so the people could have their supplies delivered to them in the manner customary in a railroad town. Mr. Bullard first engaged at carpenter work, which occupation he followed for a short time. Soon he saw the necessity and advantage of handling farm machinery, so he put in a stock and carried on that kind of business in connection with his other work. The beginning was small and business was trifling, but, as the surrounding country became more thickly settled, business increased, and, in the year 1880, he sold about twelve car loads of machinery. In the spring of 1881 he gave up the farm implement trade and opened a law, loan and real estate office. In November of that year he had associated with him, as partner, James Law, with whom he continued in business for some six years.

Mr. Bullard is a native of Fort Madison, Iowa, where he was born in 1843. He is the son of Lorenzo and Sophronia Bullard. The parents drove with a team from Genesee county, New York, to Fort Madison, Iowa, in 1836, at a time when Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa were all one Territory. Mr. Bullard's oldest sister was the first child

born in the Territory of Iowa after its organization, and she was named Iowa, after the Territory.

In July, 1846, the family moved to Menomonee, Wisconsin, where the father was largely interested in the lumber business. They were miles from the outposts of civilization, in the midst of a wild country, their nearest postoffice being at Prairie du Chien, a distance of 280 miles. Mail was obtained by them about twice a year—in the spring and in the fall. Mrs. Bullard and two others were the only white women within 100 miles, and, as in the farther West, were a wonder to the natives. The Indians were almost constant visitors, and on account of their thieving and meddlesome propensities occasioned many an odd and critical experience to these whites. For some years their sole dependence for provisions was in the Government boats which brought supplies to the soldiers at Fort Snelling. Mr. Bullard and those with him would come down the Chippewa river to Reed's Landing in their canoes and wait there until some Government boat came up the river, get their supplies, then paddle their way back again to their forest home.

Clarence E., the subject of our sketch, lived with his parents until he was eighteen years of age. Schools, like railroads, were few and far between in those early days in that timbered country, and the education obtained by Mr. Bullard until he was eighteen was obtained by dint of hard study at home and in the little log school-house. July 16, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Sixth Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, which was one of the regiments of the celebrated "Iron Brigade." The regiment served under the noted Rufus King until the armies were divided into corps, when it became a part of the First Division of the First Brigade, First Army Corps, under General McDowell. Mr. Bullard participated in all the battles of the command, among them being Gainesville, August, 1863, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Fitzhugh Crossing, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, where he was severely wounded by a musket ball, which forced him off duty for four months. January 1, 1864, he veteranized, and was commissioned as second lieutenant of the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Regiment in March, 1864, being promoted to the first-lieutenancy of the same regiment in the following August. While with the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin he was in the battles of Furness Farm, North River, Cold Harbor and all through the siege at Petersburg. August 25, 1864, he was taken prisoner at Weldon Railroad and incarcerated in Libby prison. He was paroled October 27, 1864, and December 4 following resigned and was discharged on account of disability. After receiving his discharge he went to Minnesota, locating at Reed's Landing, where he lived for six years. From thence he removed to Eau Claire, Wisconsin, which place he made his home until going to Verndale, Minnesota, in the spring of 1878.

Mr. Bullard was married in Eau Claire, Wisconsin, to Miss Kate Farwell. They have an interesting family of three daughters.

Since coming to Wadena county Mr. Bullard has occupied a prominent place in the management of public matters. In 1879 he was appointed deputy clerk of court, this county being then connected with Crow Wing county for judicial purposes. In the fall of 1881 he was elected clerk of the court, holding that office for five years. When the village of Verndale was first organized, in the year 1883, Mr. Bullard was elected one of the board of trustees, which position he held for several years. This gentleman has always been one of the most active citizens in all matters of public interest, and was one of the principal factors in procuring the first educational institution in

the village. The first school meeting was held in an old blacksmith shop, and the district was organized in 1878, Mr. Bullard being elected clerk of the district, which position he has retained ever since. He has been quite prominent in educational matters throughout his entire residence here, and it was mainly through his influence that the first school-house was erected. He is one of the charter members of the Masonic lodge which was organized in Verndale in 1879, he having been a Mason for many years, and a member of the Eau Claire Lodge, No. 62, and also of the Chippewa Commandery, No. 8, of Wisconsin. He is a member of the C. C. Parker Post, G. A. R., No. 133, organized in July, 1884, in which he has been one of the most active and influential members, and of which he has held the office of first adjutant, and also of commander for two years. Politically he is one of the most active members of the republican party in northwestern Minnesota, and has been a member of every legislative and county convention during his residence in this locality. Mr. Bullard is a man of wide experience and of mature knowledge of all matters pertaining to the practical side of life. His experience and training have all been on the practical side of things, and he is, therefore, well qualified for the position which he occupies as a leader in politics and a prominent business man.

ANDREW ADAMS, a prominent and enterprising farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 10, Fisher township, Polk county, Minnesota, is one of the most intelligent representatives of the farming element in the Red River Valley and well deserves mention in a volume devoted to representative men of northern Minnesota.

Mr. Adams was born in Schoharie county, New York, on the 15th of December, 1855, and is a son of Benjamin and Harriet (Jackson) Adams. When he was a mere lad but nine or ten years old his parents died and he was thrown upon his own resources. He saw many dark and discouraging days, and hard times was by no means a stranger in his early experiences in life; but his perseverance and industry never forsook him and enabled him to overcome the obstacles and hardships which fell to his lot. After the death of his parents he worked for various farmers in his native State, and remained in that region until 1875. At that time he came West and found work among the farmers of St. Croix county, Wisconsin. In the year 1879 he came to Polk county, Minnesota, and took a homestead of 160 acres on section 22, Fanny township. There he remained until June 20, 1888, when he removed to a farm which he had purchased, comprising 160 acres on section 10, Fisher township, where he now lives. He still owns his homestead, and, notwithstanding the many disadvantages which have beset him, he is now in excellent circumstances.

Mr. Adams was married in April, 1883, to Miss Elsie Webster, a daughter of Calno U. and Mary T. (Carothers) Webster, who are noticed at length elsewhere in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Adams are the parents of the following children—Howard C., Charles W. and R. T.

Our subject has always taken an active interest in all matters of a public nature and has held various local offices. An old settler, he is well known, and is highly esteemed both as a neighbor and an exemplary citizen.

OSCAR YOUNGGREN, the present sheriff of Kittson county, Minnesota, is a son of Axel and Matilda (Mattson) Younggren, natives of Sweden. He was born May 1, 1863, in St. Croix county, Wisconsin, where he lived with his parents and

attended school until he was seventeen, when he came to Kittson county, Minnesota. He acted as foreman on his father's farm of 2,580 acres until January 1, 1889, when he moved into Hallock and assumed the duties of sheriff, having been elected in November, 1888, on the people's ticket. Mr. Younggren did not accept the office for the salary, but rather for the experience it would give him. In business connections regarding the farm Mr. Younggren was the same as a partner with his father.

His parents still live in St. Croix county, Wisconsin, and five of the sons are with them, while our subject and his brother Charles are in Kittson county. Charles is at present on the farm and will oversee the farm until the sheriff's term of office expires. Charles has been foreman on his father's farm at Red Wing, Minnesota, but severed his connection with it in the fall of 1888. Charles is married to Miss Carrie Olson, being the only one of the family that is married. Following are the names of the father's family — Charles, Palla, Oscar, France, Emma, Fredrick, Arthur, Melvin and Leonard.

J. W. McLANE, the subject of the present article, is among the most prominent and public-spirited citizens of Fergus Falls. He has extensive property interests here, and has been closely identified with the growth and development of the city, as every enterprise calculated to be beneficial to either town or county has always received his active support and co-operation.

Mr. McLane was born in Ontario, Canada, in 1839, and is a son of John McLane. The father was a native of the North of Ireland, but came to the United States when a boy and settled in Pennsylvania. There in later years he engaged in contracting and building, handling some very extensive contracts in constructing the rock roads through the mountains. He died in Canada at the age of seventy years. The mother, Reid, was a daughter of Dr. A. Reid, of Kentucky, where they were among the pioneers, and her father was prominently identified with early public matters in that State. When she was only twelve years old she, with her father and mother, made a trip from Kentucky to Kingston, Ontario, on horseback, being some four months on the road.

J. W. McLane, whose name heads this article, grew to manhood and received his education in his native province. He has led an active business life ever since attaining early manhood, and is one of the most capable, thorough and successful business men in the western part of the State. Enterprising and energetic, he has taken an active part in the development of Fergus Falls and vicinity since his settlement here, and may well be classed among the most prominent citizens of Otter Tail county.

J. P. HARREN is a manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes in Red Lake Falls, Polk county, Minnesota. He was born in Stearns county, Minnesota, near St. Cloud, August 30, 1861.

Mr. Harren's parents were Joseph and Magdalina (Bauer) Harren, the father being a native of Holland and the mother of Luxemburg. The parents came to Minnesota at an early day and settled on a farm near St. Cloud, where their son John was born. The son remained at home attending school until he was thirteen years of age. He then went to St. Cloud, where he apprenticed to learn the boot and shoe business, serving three years. He then removed to Cold Springs, same county, where he worked at his trade for eight months. At the end of this time

he went to Alexandria, Douglas county, Minnesota, where he found employment for four years, at the end of which period he removed to Clitherall, Otter Tail county, opening a business for himself and continuing therein until March, 1882; at that time he came to Red Lake Falls and opened a shop on the day after his arrival. He continued to run this shoe shop until September, 1886, when he put in a large stock of boots and shoes.

Mr. Harren was married in Red Lake Falls, November 5, 1884, to Miss Mary Peble, a daughter of Joseph and Rosa (Thuma) Peble, natives of Bohemia. This marriage has been blessed with two children—Rosa and Joseph.

Mr. Harren and wife are members of the Catholic church, and are held in high esteem in religious and social circles. Mr. Harren is a member of the brass band of Red Lake Falls, of which he holds the position of secretary.

EDWARD M. DARROW, M. D., a prominent physician and surgeon of Fargo, North Dakota, is one of the best-known members of the medical profession in the Red River Valley.

Dr. Darrow was born at Neenah, Wisconsin, on the 16th of January, 1855, and is a son of Daniel C. and Isabella (Murray) Darrow, who were both natives of New York State. Our subject spent his boyhood-days at home attending the common schools until he was ten years of age, when he went to Oshkosh, and there attended high school. He then took a thorough course at the Lawrence University, remaining three years in that institution. At the expiration of that time he entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, from which he graduated with honors in February, 1878. In the following April he came to Fargo and began practice. From the very first he has met with success, and now has one of the most extensive practices in the city. He continued alone until March, 1882, when he formed a partnership with Dr. Wear.

Dr. Darrow was married at Appleton, Wisconsin, October 21, 1879, to Miss Clara Dillon, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Barington) Dillon, who were natives of Ireland. The doctor and his wife are the parents of two children — Mary and Bessie.

Dr. Darrow is one of the most successful practitioners in the city, and he is held in high esteem, both professionally and as an exemplary citizen. He has always taken an active and prominent part in matters affecting the welfare of the city, and every laudable enterprise receives his hearty support and encouragement. He was the first superintendent of the Territorial board of health of Dakota, and is the present superintendent of the Cass county board of health.

The doctor is an honored member of the Masonic fraternity, holding membership in the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Commandery and Consistory.

THOMAS ROBB, the capable grain-buyer at the Farmers' Elevator, was one of the first settlers in that part of Wadena county, Minnesota, in the vicinity of Wadena city. He is a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, where he was born in 1854. His father was a merchant of the city in which Thomas was born, and continued there until the latter was about nine years of age, when the family removed to Perthshire. Here the family settled on a farm, and Thomas remained with them until 1873, being given the advantages of a good education and such other training as would fit him for an honorable business career.

In the fall of 1872 a Scotch and English colony was formed, known as the "Furness Colony." The subject of our sketch

joined this company, and at one of their meetings he was appointed as one of a committee of five to come to northwestern Minnesota and Dakota to choose lands for their settlement. Accordingly, in the early spring of 1873, with the other members of the committee and ten other persons, he came to this country and prospected in the region of Brainerd, thence going to Wadena, where they made their first considerable stop. The latter town then embraced but a few houses, there being the depot and section-house, one store and one dwelling. They also stopped at Frazee City, Hawley, Glyndon and Fargo, and spent a day or two in each place, looking over the lands in the vicinity of those towns. From Fargo they returned to Glyndon, and then taking a hand-car they went out that line of railroad for a distance of fifty miles, in search of lands best adapted to agricultural purposes. After considerable investigation they decided to purchase their lands from the Northern Pacific Railroad Company in two or three townships adjoining the town of Wadena. When the details of the purchase were completed, Mr. Robb took up a farm some three miles from Wadena, where he lived for about two years. He then obtained the title to the land and joined his brother in purchasing farms, outside of colony lands, in Otter Tail county. He made farming his business for a number of years, and became one of the leading men in Otter Tail county, being also one of the original settlers in the town of Campton. He took an active part in public matters and held the office of township clerk for ten successive years. In 1883 the Farmers' Elevator was built in Wadena by a stock company, in which Mr. Robb was a leading spirit. In 1887 the elevator came into his hands, and, in company with Nels Rolan, he engaged in buying wheat. In the fall of that year Mr. Robb became the sole owner of the business, and conducted the same until the fall of 1888, when he rented it to the party for whom he is now buyer. He still owns his farm of 220 acres, which is rented at present.

In the fall of 1878 Mr. Robb returned to the land of his boyhood, in Scotland, and was there married to Miss Jemina Gael. The following spring they returned to their Minnesota home. They have a family of six children, all of whom are living.

Mr. Robb is an active and public-spirited man, and is in hearty sympathy with everything that pertains to the welfare of his adopted town. He is an active member of Wadena Lodge, No. 156, A. F. & A. M., of which he is secretary. He belongs to the Congregational church. Of a family of thirteen, Mr. Robb and a brother James are the only ones in the United States, the others all living in Scotland.

HON. J. E. WOOD, of Detroit, Minnesota, is one of the leading business men of Becker county. He has been closely identified with business interests in that locality for a number of years and his strict integrity and honorable business methods have given him a high place among the most reliable and substantial business men of that portion of the State.

OLE T. LANGEN, who has a lumber yard and is also engaged in the feed business at Battle Lake, Otter Tail county, Minnesota, will form the subject of our present biography. He was born in Norway, January 30, 1844, and is a son of Tron O. and Bertha L. (Larson) Langen, who were also natives of that country. In 1852 the family came to America, landing at Quebec, proceeding from there by boat to Milwaukee

and made their way to Iowa, settling in Winneshiek county, where the parents still live. They were among the pioneers of that locality.

Our subject, Ole T. Langen, grew to manhood there, receiving his education in the district schools, helping his father to carry on the home farm in the meantime. In 1868 he came to Otter Tail county, Minnesota, and located on a farm, taking a pre-emption near St. Olaf. When the village of Battle Lake was started he engaged in business at that point, being joined by his family the next year. He has since remained in business there, and his straightforward and honorable business methods have built up for him an extensive trade. He has always handled wagons and various other implements in connection with his lumber yard, and does a business of about $10,000 a year.

Mr. Langen was married on the 3d of February, 1870, to Miss Julia Larson, and they have been the parents of six children, four of whom are now living — Bertha, Agnes M., Leonard H. and an infant. Mr. Langen and wife are exemplary members of the Lutheran church. He is a prohibitionist in political matters.

PATRICK KELLY, one of the pioneers of the Northwest, is one of the most highly respected citizens of Caledonia, Traill county, North Dakota, where he is engaged in the livery business. Having come to the Red River Valley in the days of its first settlement he has since been closely identified with its history, and has seen it in all the the various stages of its development, from pioneer times up to the present day.

Mr. Kelly was born in Waterford, Racine county, Wisconsin, March 14, 1852, and is a son of Thomas and Anna (McWilliams) Kelly, who were both natives of Belfast, Ireland. Our subject remained with his parents and attended school at Waterford until he was fourteen years of age, when he commenced work for the Northwestern Stage Company, and remained in their employ for about fourteen years. In 1871 he came to Moorhead, Minnesota, which was then composed almost wholly of tents, and for about eleven years ran a stage between Moorhead and Winnipeg. He was here at the time of the terrible Indian scare of 1874, but continued running his stage and many of the fugitives were his passengers. In 1881 he quit the stage business and engaged in farming in Traill county, North Dakota, settling upon a homestead of 160 acres on section 4, Caledonia township. He remained there for five years, when he sold out and engaged in the liquor business in Caledonia village. This he continued for a couple of years, when he engaged in the livery business, which he has since followed. He is a genial, affable gentleman, a capable business man, and a man of the strictest integrity. He has always taken an active part in public affairs, has served as town supervisor, and every enterprise affecting the welfare of village or county receives his hearty aid and encouragement.

Mr. Kelly was married in Caledonia to Miss Anna Brown, the adopted daughter of John and Catharine Brown. Their marriage has been blessed with the following children John T., Gertrude E., Robert Earl and Anna Josephine.

IGNATZ REICHERT, proprietor of the Long Prairie House, is one of the leading hotel men in the Park Regions of Minnesota. He is a native of Germany, born in Byron, on the 8th of August, 1838, and is the son of John Reichert. The mother of our subject died when he was ten years old, and the father is leading a retired life in

Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. He emigrated to the United States in 1850 and located about thirty-five miles from Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he farmed for ten years, then settling in Fond du Lac, where he has since remained. The father and mother of our subject were the parents of seven children—Catharine, Margaret, Ignatz, Mary, George, Michael and Henriette.

Mr. Reichert, of whom this memoir treats, received his education in his native land, where he remained until he was eleven years old. At that age he emigrated to the United States with his father and located near Milwaukee, Wisconsin. In 1860 he engaged in farming on his own account in Washington county, Wisconsin, and after eighteen months sold out and engaged in the retail liquor business for three months. He then purchased the Fond du Lac Hotel, and after running it two months sold out to his brother-in-law. Soon after he built the Wisconsin House, and followed that business until 1868, when he removed to Spring Hill, Stearns county, Minnesota. He bought a farm, but in a short time sold it and went to Sauk Centre, where he ran a hotel for four months, and then removed to Long Prairie, Todd county, Minnesota, and erected the hotel he now runs. He has also been engaged in the livery, meat market and harness business, but devotes the greater portion of his time to his hotel.

Mr. Reichert was married in 1861 to Miss Elizabeth Tapp, who died July 4, 1862. Our subject was married to his second wife in October, 1862, a Miss Regina Jentz, and they have been blessed with nine children—George, John, Mattie, Michael, Anna, Henry, Regina, Frankie and Minnie. Our subject and his family belong to the Catholic church. In his political belief he is an adherent to the principles of the democratic party. He is well known as a hotel man and his house is well patronized by the traveling public.

FRITZ HENNEBOHLE, one of Moorhead's most prominent German residents, and a man who does a vast amount of business in various directions, proprietor of the St. Charles Hotel, manufacturer of brick, and also a farmer, will form the subject of the following biographical sketch.

He was born in 1843, in Germany, the son of Hon. Theodore Hennebohle, also of German birth. The parents lived and died upon the farm they had worked ever since they were married. They had a family of eleven children, four of whom are now living—Adolph, Carls, Frederick and Lizzie. The father, it may be added, was a large farmer and was a representative in his country for two terms. He was also lieutenant in the German army.

Our subject was raised on the farm, living at home until he was sixteen years of age, during which years he had been sent to school, as most boys in that country are. He learned the machinist's trade and in 1866 came to America, settling in St. Paul, Minnesota, where he worked at his trade. In 1869 he had heard and read of the chances of Duluth being a great money-making place, then just springing up, so he went there, running a repair shop for the Lake Superior & Mississippi Railroad. He also ran a small wagon shop at Duluth for about a year and a half, after which he came to Moorhead, in 1871, running a hotel and store for a time, when the hotel was burned. He continued doing business in the store for about five years. He next bought a farm and commenced to operate that, also engaged in making brick. He now owns 400 acres of land. In 1879 he erected his present hotel—the "Saint Charles"—and has since operated that. He owns other buildings, including a store building adjoining his hotel, as well as a fine block built in 1888. The whole property, building and lots, is worth $17,000.

He was married in 1870 to Miss Mary Nemier, of Germany, the daughter of George and Theresa Nemier. They have seven children—Mary, Fritz, Adolph, Tresha, Lizzie, Annie, and a baby, unnamed at this writing.

Politically our subject is a liberal democrat. He has given much toward public benefit in Moorhead and was among the early settlers there.

THOMAS WALSH, of Grand Forks, North Dakota, is one of the oldest pioneers of the Red River Valley. He was born in County Louth, Ireland, November 14, 1822. He commenced life for himself when about twelve years old by learning the tailor's trade at Montreal, Canada, serving an apprenticeship of four years. He then for two years worked as a journeyman at Burlington, Vermont, from where he went to Willsborough, Essex county, New York, where he opened a tailor shop on his own account. In 1856 he removed to Henderson, Sibley county, Minnesota, where he opened a shop and clothing store and served as postmaster under President Johnson's administration. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, Tenth Minnesota Infantry, and participated in all the battles and skirmishes in which his regiment was engaged up to the battle of Nashville. He was wounded in this battle and for three months laid in the hospital at Jeffersonville, Indiana, after which he joined his regiment at New Orleans, proceeded to Mobile, and participated in the taking of Spanish Fort. He was mustered out in September, 1865, and returned to Henderson to resume his business. In April, 1871, he removed to Grand Forks, North Dakota, and engaged in the lumber, milling and mercantile business as a member of the firm of Griggs, Walsh & Co. Four years later they sold out to the Hudson Bay Company, and since that time he has been engaged in the real estate business. He has held about all the city or county offices at different times and served for six years as register of deeds. He built the first house in Grand Forks. He has taken a very prominent part in the upbuilding of the city and his name is a familiar one throughout the entire valley. No man has been more prominently identified with the history of this region.

Mr. Walsh was married at Montreal, Canada, February 2, 1846, to Miss Eleanor Ranson, and they became the parents of the following family—George H., Carrie, Charles A. and Edmund. Carrie and Charles are dead. George married Laura M., a sister of Capt. Alex. Griggs, and is living on his farm near Grand Forks. He is an attorney by profession, and is at present a member of the Territorial council. Edmund is a resident of Crookston, and is clerk of court, and one of the leading citizens of Polk county, Minnesota.

Thomas Walsh is an honored member of the Catholic church, and also of the Grand Army of the Republic.

PALMER W. NILES, one of the earliest settlers of Wilkin county, Minnesota, having located there in 1872, is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, on section 4, township 131, range 47. He is a native of New York State, born in Bombay, Franklin county, December 15, 1834, and is a son of Reed and Sarah (Babcock) Niles, natives of Vermont. They were the parents of the following-named children—Hittie, Louisa, Louisa, Alzina, Benjamin, Harry, Palmer, Alzada, Stephen Wallace, Reed, Helen Maria, Ransom, Stephen Wallace and Ransom.

Mr. Niles, of whom this article treats, remained at home with his parents until he

was nineteen years old, when he went to Manitowoc county, Wisconsin, where he followed mill work and carpentering for eleven years. At the expiration of that time he removed to Green Bay, Brown county, Wisconsin, and after working at his trade and blacksmithing for some time removed to Minnesota, locating in Stevens county. After remaining there a short time he went to Meeker county, Minnesota, and erected the first building in Litchfield. In 1872 he removed to Wilkin county, Minnesota, and after working a year at his trade in Breckenridge located on his present farm. He has improved and cultivated his farm since that time, and now has one of the most desirable farms in the county. His farm comprises 200 acres of excellent land, and has good building improvements.

In reviewing the life-work of our subject, we find that he enlisted in 1861 in an independent Wisconsin infantry, and after his discharge he again enlisted in September, 1864, in the Eighth Iowa Cavalry, receiving his discharge in 1865. He served in the battles of Nashville, Franklin and Columbia. After he was mustered out he located in Clinton, Iowa, and after a time returned to New York. From New York he went to Wisconsin, and, as narrated above, from there came to Minnesota. He is one of the leading farmers of the county, and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

Mr. Niles was married in 1871 to Miss Juliette Moore, and they have been blessed with five children—Ernest, Benjamin, Herbert, Helen and Alice. Mr. Niles is a democrat in his political affiliations. He has held the offices of justice of the peace, constable, supervisor, etc., and is actively interested in all local matters. He is a member of Sumner Post, No. 57, Grand Army of the Republic.

FERDINAND D. KEYE, one of the prominent business men of Argyle village, Marshall county, Minnesota, is engaged in the drug business in that place. He is a native of New York State, born in Niagara, New York, on the 4th of February, 1853, and is the son of Andrew and Frederica (Ouden) Keye, natives of Germany. The father helped build the suspension bridge at that place, and later removed to Minnesota, pre-empting a claim of 160 acres in Goodhue county.

Mr. Keye, the subject of this sketch, spent his boyhood-days on the farm, where he remained attending school and assisting his father until he was twenty-one. At that age he borrowed money and built a mill in Florence township on Wells creek. He remained there, meeting with the best of success, but the mill was finally destroyed by fire, and as he had a great quantity of stored wheat the payment of the losses left him without anything. He then removed to Argyle, Marshall county, Minnesota, where he erected the first building, and homesteaded land on the town site. He then put a small stock of goods in his dwelling-house, and a few months later, on the advice and with the assistance of A. J. McCay, of Goodhue county, erected a substantial store building, Mr. McCay furnishing the money. He put in a general stock of merchandise, and after following the business for six years sold out to Olson & Holen, who are now carrying on the business. After selling out our subject entered into partnership with his present brother-in-law, H. O. Gilbertson, in the drug business, which they have since continued. Mr. Keye also owns 1,000 acres of land, which he rents. He is one of the leading and successful business men of the village, and is a man of excellent business qualifications.

Mr. Keye was married in Red Wing, Minnesota, March 23, 1878, to Miss Elizabeth Terwilleger, the daughter of Gilbert and

Margaret (Sandt) Terwilleger, natives of New York and Pennsylvania, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Keye have been blessed with one child—Ralph, born June 10, 1882, and died January 1, 1889.

He has held the following offices: First president of the village council, county commissioner, town commissioner, etc. Mrs. Keye is a lady of excellent literary attainments, and previous to her marriage followed the profession of a school-teacher. She is school director and is a lady who is highly esteemed by all who know her. For an extended time she was book-keeper for her husband and is thoroughly competent in almost any branch of business.

C. H. WHIPPLE, senior member of the firm of Whipple & Spicer, proprietors of the principal livery and sale stable of Detroit, Becker county, Minnesota, is one of the well-to-do and influential citizens of this part of the county. He is a native of Bradford county, Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1845.

The parents of Mr. Whipple were George L. and Martha (Rider) Whipple, both of whom could boast of nativity in the Empire State; the father was a contractor and builder, and was a man of wealth and influence in the locality in which he lived. The parents moved to Minnesota in 1866, and settled on a farm in Foster township, Faribault county, where the father lived until his death, which occurred in 1883.

The subject of our sketch was an only child and was given excellent educational advantages in Pennsylvania, his native State. When he grew up he engaged in selling notions and jewelry, continuing in this line of business until the spring of 1862. Then, when he was about sixteen years of age, he enlisted as a fifer in the One Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. His enlistment was for the period of nine months, but he remained in the service for one year, participating in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, being slightly wounded in the hand and arm at the battle of Fredericksburg. At the end of this year's service he returned home and soon after enlisted in the Thirty-third Regiment, New York Independent Battery. At this time he veteranized, enlisting for three years, or during the war, remaining in the service until the close of hostilities between the North and South. Mr. Whipple was in the expedition against Petersburg, and was with the Union Army when that city was captured. At the close of the war the subject of our sketch went to Fall Brook, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where for eighteen months he engaged in driving a delivery wagon. He then came to Minnesota, where he lived with his parents on the home farm in Faribault county, for about two years, at the end of which time he moved into the town of Wells, where he purchased a livery stable and outfit. Nine months were sufficient to satisfy Mr. Whipple with the livery business in Wells. He then went to Duluth, where he found employment at painting for Lavaque & Foss, who had a contract for painting depots, hotels and emigrant houses along the Northern Pacific Railroad. One year was spent by him at this work and then he came to Detroit, Becker county, where he opened the first paint shop in the village. One year later he sold out his business, and then engaged in running the Wilson Hotel for one year. The following eighteen months were spent by Mr. Whipple on a claim in the township of Richwood. Thence removing to West Richwood he cleared up a farm and remained thereon two years, losing both crops by the destructive grass-

hopper raids. This was a hard loss to bear and Mr. Whipple turned his attention to other business. He purchased a dairy establishment at Lake Eunice, and carried that on for nine years with good success. At the end of this time he moved to Detroit village and leased the Northern Pacific Hotel, which he conducted fer about eight months, then, in April, 1887, in company with Mr. Spicer, he purchased his present livery outfit.

Mr. Whipple was married in 1873 to Miss Mary A. Lee, of Ohio, and a daughter of John Lee. Mrs. Whipple died March 13, 1887.

Mr. Whipple is one of the prominent business men of Detroit, being at all times ready to assist in the furthering of matters of public interest. He has been successful in business, and has gathered to him many warm personal friends. He is a stanch republican, and is an influential member of the Masonic and G. A. R. fraternities.

SWEN N. HESKIN, a resident of Caledonia, North Dakota, and the present sheriff of the county, is one of the pioneers of Traill county. He was born in Valders, Hamar Stift, Norway, on the 29th of September, 1856, and is a son of Nels N. and Anna (Hendrickson) Heskin. When our subject was about twelve years old the family emigrated to the United States and settled in Iowa county, Wisconsin, upon a farm. When Swen was about thirteen years of age he began life for himself, and commenced working out among the farmers. This he followed for several years in Minnesota, and then, in 1872, he came to Traill county, North Dakota, and took a homestead of 160 acres on section 26, Roseville township, where he lived until removing to Caledonia, after being elected sheriff in the fall of 1888. He saw very hard times during pioneer days and endured many hardships. He started out in life a poor boy, and when he settled on his homestead was so "hard up" that he had to borrow one dollar to go to Fargo in search of work. Upon arriving there he found a teamster who allowed him to sleep in his wagon, and by buying some crackers he thus saved hotel bills. A part of the summer of 1873 he worked on a steamboat for the Hudson Bay Company, and during the latter part of the summer he worked with a Government surveying party. As fast as he earned money he used it in improving his place, and soon got in such shape that he was not obliged to go out to work, but could devote his attention wholly to his farm. The first spring he came here Moorhead was a village of tents and Fargo was not started until later during that summer. For six years he hauled his wheat to Fargo for market and the trip would consume about a week, and he would camp on the way, frequently scraping the snow off the ground and wrapping himself in his blanket, and thus find a bed on the cold ground. His industry, enterprise and frugality have been rewarded, and he is now in excellent circumstances. He owns 400 acres of well-cultivated land with excellent building improvements, and is rated as one of the most solid and substantial farmers of the county. He was elected sheriff of the county on the temperance ticket in the fall of 1888 by a handsome majority. Before the convention was held he was urged to run by his friends, but refused, and they placed him on the ticket and elected him, with no effort on his part. He is a stanch prohibitionist, and he and his family are members of the Lutheran church. A man of the strictest integrity, he is highly regarded both as an exemplary citizen and an official.

Mr. Heskin was married in Traill county, North Dakota, in May, 1874, to Miss Rachel O'Hougan, a daughter of Ole K. and Mary

O'Hougan, natives of Norway. Their marriage has been blessed with the following children — Julia, Nels, Ole, Mary, John, Henry and Annie.

DANIEL W. BILLINGS, who is engaged in the general merchandise business at Aldrich, Minnesota, is the leading merchant of that place. He was born in the village of Milford, Penobscot county, Maine, June 27, 1851, and is a son of John D. and Esther Billings. His parents were both natives of Maine, and his father was engaged in milling and lumbering. Our subject spent his boyhood-days attending school and helping his father in the mill. When he was eighteen years old he went to Minneapolis, where he attended school for one year, and then for a like period drove a team for a man named John Tidd. He then opened a confectionery store, which he ran for ten months, when he sold out and went back to the home of his parents in his native State. The following spring he went to Harrison, Cumberland county, Maine, and opened a confectionery store, which he conducted for two years, and then sold out. He then went to Colorado in search of a location and spent some three months in looking over the country, after which he returned to Minneapolis. For some time he drove a team and also followed logging, and then came to Wadena county, Minnesota, and took a homestead about three and a half miles from Aldrich. For several years he only carried on his farm at odd times, being gone a part of each year working in the pineries, cooking, etc. In the winter of 1880–81 he engaged in logging on his own account, following this in the winter and working on his farm during the summer months. After three years so spent he then for two years devoted his attention principally to his farm. In 1886, in company with G. H. Billings, he opened a general merchandise store at Aldrich, and six months later our subject bought out his partner's interest, and has since carried on the business alone. He also handles lumber and wood, and his straightforward, honorable dealing has built up for him a good trade. He carries a stock of about $2,000.

Mr. Billings is a republican in political matters. He is an affable, pleasant gentleman, and a capable business man.

JABEZ MERRELL, the efficient postmaster of the village of Burnhamville, Todd county, Minnesota, is a native of the Empire State. He was born at Mt. Vision, Otsego county, New York, and is the son of Tillinghast and Laura (Gardiner) Merrell, also natives of that State. The parents were married in New York State, where they remained until 1855, when they removed to Wabasha county, Minnesota, where the father engaged in general farming and stock-raising. The mother died April 18, 1870. She was an exemplary member of the Methodist church. The father died in 1881. They were blessed with the following-named children—Jabez, Charles Dwyan, Rhodes, Mary, Alice, Marshall and Freddie, the last three being deceased.

Mr. Merrell, of whom this memoir treats, remained in Otsego county until he was thirteen years of age, attending the district schools and finishing at Chaseville. In 1855 he removed with his parents to Minnesota and remained with them until he was seventeen. He then secured work on a farm and after four years went to Michigan and engaged in farming for one year, and in the salt works for six months. In 1870 he located on section 5, Burnhamville township, Todd county, Minnesota,

where he homesteaded land, and for fifteen years followed farming. He held many of the local offices, including supervisor, district clerk, school director, etc. In 1886 he received the appointment of postmaster, and at once removed to the village and assumed the duties of that position.

Mr. Merrell was married on the 16th of June, 1866, to Miss Sarah J. Adrian, a native of Vermont and the daughter of Rev. Isaac Adrian, a Baptist minister. Mr. and Mrs. Merrell have been blessed with the following-named children—James, Ella M., Charles R., Rhodes A. and Jesse G. Mr. Merrell and his family belong to the Methodist church. In political matters he affiliates with the democratic party. He is a public-spirited citizen, actively interested in all local matters, and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

HON. KNUTE NELSON, who will form the subject of this biographical article, is the most prominent citizen of Alexandria, Douglas county, Minnesota, and one of the leading men of the State. He is a native of the kingdom of Norway, born on the 2d day of February, 1843, and remained in his native land until he was six years old. At that period in life he emigrated to the United States, settling in Wisconsin, where he was one of the leading citizens for many years. He attended school, receiving an academic education, and after completing his schooling studied law, was admitted to the bar, and since that time has more or less been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. He served in the Fourth Wisconsin Infantry as a private and non-commissioned officer during three years of the late war. During the session of 1868–69 Mr. Nelson was a member of the assembly in the Wisconsin legislature, and in about 1870 removed to Minnesota, settling in Alexandria, where he has since resided. During 1872, 1873 and 1874 he was prosecuting attorney of Douglas county, Minnesota. He was State senator in the Minnesota legislature in 1875, 1876, 1877 and 1878, and was presidential elector on the Garfield and Arthur ticket. He was elected from the Fifth Minnesota District to the Forty-eighth Congress of the United States, and being re-elected at each succeeding election, served until the 4th of March, 1889, when he was succeeded by Hon. S. G. Comstock. He is one of the leading men in the State, and has been prominently identified with all political matters. A man of the highest integrity and honor, and a man of great ability, he has attained a National reputation.

JAMES V. CAMPELL, a prominent member of the farming community of Norman county, is a resident of the village of Ada. He was born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. In 1829 he moved to New York, and lived there until 1850. During that year he emigrated to Portage county, Wisconsin, and settled in the town of Plover, where he resided continuously for twenty-eight years, following the various pursuits of farming, carpentering and logging. In 1861 he enlisted in the Tenth Illinois Cavalry, and served one year, being mustered out in 1862 with the rank of sergeant-major. In the year 1878 he made another move to the West, and settled in Ada, Minnesota, and engaged in the farm machinery business, which business he conducted successfully until the fall of 1887, when he withdrew and has since followed farming. He has always been a stanch republican.

Since the above was written we learn that Mr. Campell has been appointed postmaster at Ada.

AMOS ROSE. The subject of this biographical sketch is a resident of Breckenridge township, Wilkin county, Minnesota, where he is engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He is a native of Canada West, born on the 27th of October, 1845, and is the son of Silas and Mary Ann (Hawkins) Rose. The father died in June, 1881, and the mother in September of the same year. They were the parents of eight children—William, Rachel, Hiram, Henry, Mary, Malissa, Amos, and one who died in infancy.

Mr. Rose, of whom this article treats, remained at home, attending school and assisting his father on the home farm until he was twenty years of age. In 1866 he removed to Kansas, where he followed contracting on the Kansas Pacific Railroad for five years, also working on the Fort Scott & Baxter Springs Railroad. At the expiration of that time he removed to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he took a contract to build a grade on the Northern Pacific from Crow Wing river west to three miles east of Moorhead. He was the first person to haul goods to be lodged in Moorhead for Bruns & Finkle. After finishing the contract Mr. Rose went to St. Cloud, Minnesota, and took the contract to furnish piles for the Manitoba Railroad from St. Cloud to the Northern Pacific Railroad. He then took a contract from the same road to grade from four miles east of Sauk Centre to two miles west of Melrose. After filling the contract he engaged in various occupations until 1872, when he located in Breckenridge, and until 1884 was engaged by the Government, furnishing teams for transporting soldiers, etc., between different points. He then opened the first livery stable in the village, which business he carried on until he located on his present farm.

Mr. Rose was united in marriage April 27, 1872, to Miss Lizzie Murphy, a native of Wisconsin, and the daughter of Thomas Murphy. Her father worked in the copper mines until she was thirteen years old, when he moved to Dakota, settling near Wild Rice, where he followed farming until his death, which occurred November 20, 1884. Mr. and Mrs. Rose have been blessed with four children—Dolly, Mertle, Orville and Willie. Our subject is one of the prosperous farmers of Wilkin county, and has held the office of surveyor for three years. He devotes his time exclusively to farming and is prominently identified with all local matters. It will be of interest to state that while contracting on the Kansas Pacific road Mr. Rose served as boss over the original "Buffalo Bill" and became intimately acquainted with that notorious personage.

REV. E. S. PEAKE, pastor of the Episcopal church in Detroit, Becker county, Minnesota, is one of the leading and esteemed clergyman of the northern part of the State. He is a native of Andrias, Delaware county, New York, born January 15, 1830, and is the son of William C. and Anna (Merwin) Peake, also natives of that county. Our subject's ancestry on his father's side were of English descent, while on the mother's side were of Welsh extraction.

The Rev. Mr. Peake, spent his younger days in attending school in his native State, and after passing successfully through the common schools, entered the academy at Kingsboro, New York, and then at Delhi. From the latter place he went to Nashotah, Wisconsin, and entered the Episcopal Theological Seminary, from which he graduated in 1852. He then became a tutor of the college at Nashotah, where he remained three years. At the expiration of that time, and at the request of Jackson Kemper, Bishop of Wisconsin and Minnesota, he

removed to Shakopee, Minnesota. He established charges at Fort Ridgely, on the Little Sioux and Winnebago Indian agencies. He was then sent to take charge of an Indian village ten miles north of Brainerd, Minnesota, where he remained until 1856, when he went to Crow Wing, and had charge of the pastorate at Little Falls for three years. He was then elected chaplain of the Twenty-eighth Wisconsin Infantry, serving throughout the war, and was mustered out with his regiment. He then returned to Minnesota, and, after spending one year in Austin, accepted a call to San Jose, California, where he remained for four and one-half years. At the expiration of that time he accepted a call to San Francisco, and after remaining in that city for seven and a half years returned, in 1878, to Minnesota, and was assigned to the charge at Moorhead, Minnesota. While there he visited Wadena, Valley City, Breckenridge, Crookston, Glyndon, Ada and Pembina. After remaining two years in Moorhead he removed to Detroit, and for two years was pastor at that place. In 1882 he went to Valley City, Dakota Terrirory, and after two years again returned to Detroit, where he has since remained. He is a man of integrity and honor, a true Christian, consistent in his relations to all, and an excellent pulpit orator.

Rev. Peake was married in 1856 to Miss Mary Parker, and this union has been blessed with three children—Amasa, Fannie and Elizabeth. Our subject is chaplain of the Grand Army Post and the Park Region Association, G. A. R.

CHESTER SHOUDY, publisher and proprietor of the *Mercury*, at Breckenridge, Minnesota, is a native of Albany county, New York, born February 19, 1857, and is the son of Hiram and Catharine Shoudy, also natives of New York State.

Mr. Shoudy spent his younger days on the home farm, and attended the common school until he was fifteen years old, when he entered the State Normal School at Cedar Falls, Iowa. He then clerked in a drug store in Campbell, Minnesota, where he later purchased a small stock of drugs, and, in partnership with Dr. Heath, remained in business until March, 1888, when he removed to Breckenridge and purchased an interest in his present paper with H. H. Snell.

In 1884 Mr. Shoudy was married to Miss Hattie Jay. In political matters he affiliates with the democratic party.

THOMAS SIMPSON, the live real estate agent of Perham, Otter Tail county, Minnesota, was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, April 21, 1849.

Mr. Simpson is the son of Michael and Ann Isabella (McCoy) Simpson, the former a native of Prussia, the latter of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The parents settled in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, in an early day, where the father became a speculator of considerable note. From Pennsylvania the father went to Mexico, where he engaged in catching wild horses for some time, going thence to Pike's Peak to engage in digging for gold. He was quite successful in his various enterprises and became very wealthy. Gathering his means together he returned to the East to enjoy the comforts that his money and position would bring to him. Unfortunately, however, while riding in Fort Wayne, Indiana, he was thrown and badly disabled; he has since resided in Fort Wayne. The mother died in 1887.

The subject of our sketch was the only child in his father's family. He received his education principally in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, where he attended and gradu-

ated from a commercial college. His early life, however, was one of hard toil, and much of his early education was obtained by study on the old home farm. He remained at home with his parents until he reached the age of eighteen years, when he began to look about for some business in which he could engage. When still a mere boy, by his mother's advice he first began speculating, after which he became a kind of general speculator for some years. For sixteen years he held the position of depot agent at Susquehanna, in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. During this time he was a member of the school board for several years and was always identified with some of the public interests of the precinct in which he lived. He was also superintendent of a Sabbath-school and a leader of the choir in the Presbyterian church for several years. At the conclusion of this period of sixteen years, he made up his mind to go West, taking the advice of one of America's most eminent men. He started for Washington Territory, going by way of Chicago, where he remained three weeks and then went by way of steamer to Duluth, where he was detained a short time. He then struck out on an exploring expedition, and becoming interested in this kind of life he continued for some time in examining lands in northwestern Minnesota. In 1886 he came to Perham, Otter Tail county, Minnesota, where he has since been engaged actively in the real estate business.

In June, 1872, Mr. Simpson was married to Miss Cora Amelia Britton, a native of Lairdsville, Pennsylvania, a lady of excellent qualities and highly educated. Mr. and Mrs. Simpson have three children—Maud B., Grace E. and Guy C.

Mr. Simpson is one of the brightest and most successful business characters in this part of the county, and has become famous as one of the "hustlers" in regard to land matters. He is familiar with every section along the Northern Pacific Railroad east of the western boundary of Minnesota.

In politics Mr. Simpson is a loyal supporter of the principles of the republican party, and by virtue of his characteristics of energy and push has attained to considerable popularity in local politics. He is a leading member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity.

REV. HARLAN G. MENDENHALL, pastor of the First Presbyterian church in Grand Forks, North Dakota, is also president of the Grand Forks Plaindealer Company, that paper being owned by a stock company. He is one of the most powerful pulpit orators in the Red River Valley and a man of excellent literary attainments. He is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Chester county of that State on the 12th of April, 1851, and is the son of W. B. and S. A. (Harlan) Mendenhall, natives also of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Mendenhall, of whom this article treats, attended the common schools in Chester county until he was ten years old, when he entered the Willis Seminary, East Hampton, Massachusetts, which he attended for two years. In 1869 he was connected with the Springfield, Massachusetts, *Republican*, and later he entered LaFayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania, and after one year went to the Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, where he remained three years, graduating with high honors in 1874. From 1875 to 1878 he was pastor of the Third Presbyterian church at Fort Wayne, Indiana, and for the succeeding three years had charge of the Sixth Presbyterian church at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

From Pittsburg he was transferred to Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, where he had charge of the pastorate for two years, and in

November, 1883, was stationed at Lamoure, Dakota Territory, where he remained till the following April. In the summer of 1884 he took charge of the First Presbyterian church at Grand Forks, North Dakota, where he has since remained. He is a man of extensive and versatile knowledge, a thorough scholar and a forcible speaker. He is a powerful orator, and is popular and highly esteemed wherever he is known. In February, 1889, he bought an interest in the Grand Forks *Plaindealer*, of which he is president. The paper is owned by a stock company, and is one of the leading journals in the Red River Valley. Mr. Mendenhall is a man of the strictest honor and integrity, and is a conscientious Christian gentleman.

Our subject was united in marriage in Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, on the 12th day of October, 1882, to Miss Lucretia Brewer, who died in that place, March 18, 1883. She was an estimable lady and highly esteemed by all who knew her for her many virtues. Our subject is a member of the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and also belongs to the Sons of Veterans. In political matters he affiliates with the republican party.

JOHN P. LUNDIN is a prominent business man of the village of Stephen, Marshall county, Minnesota. He is engaged in the insurance, loan and real estate business, and also carries a large stock of general merchandise, besides having a farm of about four hundred acres which he is farming. Mr. Lundin is a native of the land of Sweden, and was born in Lönnberga, May 6, 1851. His parents were Ole and Anna C. (Johnson) Peterson, natives of Sweden, and farmers by occupation. His father is deceased and his mother is still living in the old country. He has three brothers — two in the United States and one in Sweden.

The subject of our sketch lived at home with his parents on the farm until he was twenty years of age, and then, in 1871, emigrated to the United States. The first year of his life in this country was spent in farm work near Paxton, Illinois. He then spent one year at the carpenter's trade, and then for one year engaged in farming for himself. Turning his attention to easier manual pursuits he clerked in a store for one year, after which, for two years, he became agent for the Union Pacific Railroad Company selling land. He then engaged in the insurance and fruit tree business, which he followed until 1878. He then removed to Chicago, Illinois, where he became general Scandinavian agent for the B. & M. Railroad, with his office in the Ashland block. He continued in this important position until the spring of 1881, when he made a visit to Sweden, returning to Chicago, May 15th, of the same year. He then engaged as traveling agent for the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad for one year, and in the spring of 1882 removed to Stephen, Marshall county, Minnesota, where he engaged actively in selling lands as agent for that company in the years of 1882 and 1883. In 1884 Mr. Lundin built a large store building and opened a general merchandise business, and in connection handled insurance loans and real estate. He still holds the position of land agent for the railroad company.

December 29, 1881, Mr. Lundin was married at Paxton, Illinois, to Miss Mary E. Fager, daughter of Charles Fager. Mrs. Lundin was born September 3, 1858, at Attica, Indiana. The fruits of this marriage were two children — Arthur John and Linda.

Mr. Lundin has held numerous positions of trust since coming to this county, and in

every way has proven himself a worthy and efficient officer. He has been chairman of the town board, village recorder, and is now a member of the board of school directors, and is also town treasurer. He is a leading member of the Congregational church, and in politics affiliates with the republican party. Mr. Lundin has been careful and conservative in business matters, and has been eminently successful in all lines in which he has engaged.

JOHN KABERNAGLE, county auditor of Pembina county, North Dakota, is one of the most prominent citizens as well as pioneers of the Red River Valley. He was born in Baltimore, Maryland, January 3, 1853, and is a son of Herman H. and Mary E. (Musterman) Kabernagle, who were natives of Hanover, Germany. Our subject grew to manhood in his native city, receiving his education in private schools, which he attended until about fifteen years of age. He then engaged in clerking in stores, and followed this until twenty-one years old. He then went to Washington, District of Columbia, for instructions preparatory to becoming connected with the Government's signal service. He was stationed as assistant at Philadelphia for one year; then for six months was stationed at Boston. He was then ordered back to Washington, promoted to observer and given charge of the Baltimore station. One year later he was transferred to Pittsburg. In 1876 he came to Pembina, Dakota, and assumed charge of the signal service station there, and after remaining two years was ordered to Arizona. Not liking the country nor climate of that region, he resigned his position and returned to Pembina. In company with the sheriff, Charles J. Brown, he engaged in the mercantile business, and this partnership continued until the death of Mr. Brown, in October, 1885. Since that time Mr. Kabernagle has been engaged in farming, and also owns an interest in the brewery. He owns 320 acres of land near Hamilton. Mr. Kabernagle was elected auditor of Pembina county in November, 1888, running on an independent ticket, and being endorsed by the republicans. He also served as deputy county treasurer in 1888. He has always taken an active and prominent part in everything calculated to aid in the development of this region, and every laudable enterprise has always received his earnest support. He has held various local positions, such as supervisor, city clerk, etc. He is a member of both the Masonic and Odd-Fellows fraternities.

Mr. Kabernagle was married at Pembina, September 5, 1888, to Miss Hannah Eyford.

JOHN RISTOW, one of the many gallant "boys in blue" and veterans of the Civil War who live in the Red River Valley, is engaged in farming on section 18, Fanny township, Polk county, Minnesota. Few men in the northern part of the State have a more eventful history or a more eventful army record.

Mr. Ristow was born in Prussia on the 9th of February, 1847, and is a son of Joachim and Mary (Wilk) Ristow, both of whom were natives of the same kingdom. The family came to the United States in 1860 and settled in Buffalo county, Wisconsin, where the parents died.

John Ristow remained at home aiding in carrying on the home farm until he was fourteen years of age. At that time he commenced life's labors on his own account, working for various farmers in Buffalo county, Wisconsin. On the 15th of August, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Infantry, and was sent to

Minnesota to aid in defending the settlers of the frontier in the famous Indian outbreak of 1862. Six months after his enlistment he was transferred to the regular service, and assigned to Company C, Eighth United States Infantry. For some time he was on headquarters duty for General Hooker, and later for General Mead. In July, 1863, he and his regiment were sent to New York City to quell the riot just after the battle of Gettysburg. He remained with the Eighth Regulars until a peculiar incident occurred. He went out one night in the city and was detained until morning. In returning he met a member of his company and was told that he would be "court-martialed." This made him nervous over results and he quietly joined Company E, Thirty-ninth New York Infantry, enlisting under the name of Charles Homan. He served with this regiment until the battle of Spottsylvania Court House, May 12, 1864. At this battle he lost his left arm and was wounded in the right side and right arm. He was then sent to the hospital at Washington, and two months later to the Christian street hospital in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. From there he was transferred to the Broad and Cherry streets hospital, and was finally honorably discharged.

After being mustered out of the service Mr. Ristow returned to Wisconsin and engaged in farming. He remained there until 1878, when he came to Polk county, Minnesota, and took 160 acres of land as a homestead on section 18, Fanny township, where he now lives. This place has since been his home with the exception of four years, when he was county jailer and lived in Crookston. His farm is under a high state of cultivation and is a valuable one. His building improvements are substantial and comfortable. Mr. Ristow draws a pension of $45 per month and well deserves it. He is a genial, hospitable and intelligent gentleman, well posted on all public matters, a man of the strictest integrity and is highly regarded in the locality in which he lives. He has always taken a part in all matters of a public nature and has filled many of the local offices.

Mr. Ristow was married at Alma, Buffalo county, Wisconsin, to Miss Elizabeth Buehler, a daughter of John and Mary (Veraguth) Buehler. She was born in Fountain City, Wisconsin, but her parents were natives of Switzerland. Mr. and Mrs. Ristow are the parents of the following children—Charles, Mary, Maggie, John, Theodore and Elizabeth, all of whom are living at home.

BENGT JOHNSON, of Hallock, Kittson county, Minnesota, is county treasurer of his county and is one of the most highly respected and prominent citizens of that locality. He was born in Virke, Sweden, on the 20th of November, 1854, and is a son of John and Boel (Larson) Swenson, natives also of Sweden. He grew to manhood in his native land, receiving the same training as to integrity, frugality and industry which is so characteristic of his race. He received an excellent education, attending common schools until seventeen and then for six months attended the graded school at Hvilan. He then worked in a foundry and machine shop for about two years. He then went to a private school for a year, when he entered the college at Malmö, where he took a thorough course of three years and graduated with the highest honors. He then kept books in that town for about one year, and at the expiration of that time, on the 1st of May, 1880, came to the United States. He made his way directly to Dakota, worked on a railroad for a time and followed various kinds of labor until the spring of 1881. He then went to Kittson county, Minnesota, and

took a pre-emption on section 2, Skane township. He improved this and still owns the farm. He lived upon it until the fall of 1888, when he removed to Hallock, having been elected county treasurer on the "People's ticket."

NICHOLAS NIMESYERN is a resident of Red Lake Falls, Polk county, Minnesota, where he has a well-stocked and popular confectionery and notion store. His native place is found in Ozaukee county, Wisconsin, where he was born January 29, 1857. His parents were John and Maggie (Zimmer) Nimesyern, natives of Germany.

The subject of our sketch spent his early life helping his parents with work on the farm, and also working for neighboring farmers and turning over the proceeds of his labor to his father. In those days the advantages for receiving an education were not of the highest order, but he contrived by home study and attending the district schools somewhat to obtain a fair knowledge of books. Remaining with his parents until he was twenty-one years old, he then engaged in farm work for himself. After two years spent in that kind of labor, he next turned his attention to carpentering, following that trade for some five years. Being desirous of obtaining a better education, during these five years he attended school in the winter months, making a particular study of architecture and draughting, as he then expected to follow the carpenter's trade as a life-long business. He also took a course of instruction in St. John University, in Stearns county; three years of the time, or a greater part thereof, were spent in Albany, Stearns county. Removing thence he went to Fergus Falls, Otter Tail county, where he remained for six months working at his trade. Then, in 1882, he came to Red Lake Falls, purchased four lots, and settled down to work at his trade. He made carpenter work his principal business for about two years, then, in company with his brother, Peter, he engaged in the furniture trade, continuing the partnership until 1886. In that year he bought out his brother's interest and has since continued in business alone. In 1887 to the furniture goods he added a stock of fruits and confectionery and also musical instruments. His stores are both in one building, but he occupies two rooms, one containing his fine stock of furniture and the other his notion store. Mr. Nimesyern has become one of the leading men of Red Lake Falls, and by his courteous manners and public spirit has formed many warm friendships. Leaving home when a poor boy, he had no one to look to for support or help and had to make his own way by hard work at any kind of labor he could fine to do. Starting out with nothing, by thrift and careful management he has grown into good circumstances and has built up an extensive trade. He is a leading member of the Catholic church.

FRANK J. THOMPSON, one of the leading members of the Red River Valley Bar, a well-known lawyer of Fargo, is also one of the most prominent members of the Masonic fraternity in the Northwest.

Mr. Thompson was born at Rockford, Illinois, on the 23d of August, 1854, and is a son of Jared C. and Sarah J. (Mason) Thompson, natives of the State of New York. At the time of his birth his parents were in Illinois on a visit, their home being in Augusta, Michigan. While our subject was still a small child his parents removed to Marshall, Michigan, where he spent the greater portion of his boyhood-days. He attended the common schools until twelve

years of age, when he began life on his own account. Since that time he has depended wholly upon his own exertions, and is in every sense a self-made man. Thus the work of a man devolved upon him while he was still a child; but he succeeded by hard work and indefatigable energy in educating himself, and he is to-day one of the most able and capable lawyers in the valley. When he left home he learned the machinist's trade, working for eighteen months as an office boy, and then went into the shops and followed this for four years. He then supported himself by keeping books and looking after hotel interests. He then, having a talent for music, finished a musical course, and for two years thereafter taught piano music at Centerville and Three Rivers, Michigan. At the expiration of that time he went to Jackson, Michigan, and for two years attended the college at that place; then entered the law office of Higley & Gibson, and for eighteen months diligently pursued his legal studies. He was then admitted to the bar, and opened an office in Jackson, Michigan, continuing in practice there until the spring of 1878, when he removed to Fargo, North Dakota, and has since made that his home and pursued his profession. He has built up a lucrative business, as he is a successful practitioner, a safe and cautious counsel, an able speaker and a thorough lawyer. During early days here he also found time to devote some of his energies to different lines, being at one time connected with the United States land office as clerk, and has also devoted some attention to farming interests.

As has been stated, Mr. Thompson is an honored member of the Masonic fraternity, a member of Shilo Lodge, No. 8, Fargo, of which he has served as worshipful master for five consecutive years. He is venerable master of Perfection Lodge, Scottish Rite Masons. At various times he has served as an officer in the Grand Lodge of Dakota, and is now for the second time serving as reporter on foreign correspondence for the Grand Lodge of Dakota. He is a Royal Arch Mason, Knight Templar, and has received the thirty-third and last degree in Scottish Rites of South Jurisdiction.

Our subject was married in Minneapolis, November 12, 1882, to Miss Elmadine Bissonette, a daughter of Antoine and Philamene Bissonette. They have one child named Jaredine.

A. J. UNDERWOOD, deceased, was editor and proprietor of the Fergus Falls *Journal*, established July, 1873. He was clerk of court, which position he held for many years with credit to himself and satisfaction to all concerned. He was a native of Clymer, New York, and was the son of Abisha and Mary (Alvord) Underwood, also natives of New York.

Mr. Underwood was married to Miss Nancy Folsom in 1857, and this union was blessed with five children—Annie, Benjamin, Judson, May and Elizabeth. Mrs. Underwood still has an interest in the *Journal*, and is a lady of more than ordinary attainments and ability. Mr. Underwood was a republican and an exemplary citizen, highly esteemed and respected by all who knew him. He with his family belonged to the Presbyterian church, of which organization he was deacon for many years.

ANDREW PETERSON is the present efficient cashier of the Bank of Wheaton, Traverse county, Minnesota. The bank was incorporated on the 15th day of January, 1889, with the following officers: President, David Burton; vice-president, O. R. Lifitt; and cashier, Andrew Peterson, the

subject of this article. Mr. Peterson is a native of the kingdom of Norway, born in Bergen Stift, in the northern part, on the 9th day of February, 1862, and is the son of Peder and Sigre Pederson, also natives of that kingdom. The father and mother, who are still residing in Norway, are the parents of the following-named children—Peder, David, Anna, Andrew and Aone. Of the children all are in Swift county, Minnesota, except Peder, who is still in Norway, and Andrew, our subject.

Mr. Peterson the subject of this memoir, received his education in his native land, where he remained until 1880. Then he emigrated to the United States, and located in Swift county, Minnesota, where he worked on a farm during that summer, and in the following winter attended school in Benson. In the spring of 1881 he secured a position as clerk in the general store of A. N. Johnson & Co., with whom he remained for four years. At the expiration of that time he returned to his native land, and after remaining one week, again emigrated to the United States, bringing fifty-two emigrants with him, who all settled in Minnesota. Upon his return he located in the village of Wheaton, Traverse county, Minnesota, and opened a general merchandise store, which he carried on, doing a large business until 1888. Then he engaged in the machinery and collecting business until the present Bank of Wheaton was established, when our subject assumed the duties of cashier.

Mr. Peterson was united in marriage, in 1885, in Benson, to Miss Randi Belgum, and this union has been blessed with one boy—Albert S. Our subject and his family belong to the Lutheran church. In political matters he is an adherent to the principles which govern the republican party. He is one of the representative citizens of Wheaton and is prominently identified with all local matters.

JAMES FOREMAN. The subject of this article is a resident of the village of Argyle, Marshall county, Minnesota, where he is engaged in blacksmithing. He is a native of Scotland, born in Forfarshire, and is the son of David and Jane (Clyne) Foreman, also natives of that kingdom.

Mr. Foreman remained at home attending school until he was sixteen years old, when he commenced in life for himself by entering an apprenticeship to the blacksmith's trade. After learning his trade he worked out for one year and again returned to the old shop. After remaining six weeks he again worked for six months in a country shop, then went to a new employer, with whom he remained one year. He then went to Montrose and after working six months again returned to a country shop, where he remained one year. At the expiration of that time he went to Brechin and worked six months at his trade. In 1882 he removed to Crookston, Minnesota, and after working one year for McKinin Brothers, removed to Argyle, Marshall county, Minnesota, and purchased his present blacksmith shop. He also runs a wagon shop in connection and is doing a good business.

Mr. Foreman was married in Crookston, Minnesota, on the 19th of November, 1884, to Miss Josie Johnson. They are devoted members of the Presbyterian church. Our subject is a member of the village council. He is a hard worker and is an exemplary citizen, highly esteemed by all who know him.

PIERRE BOTTINEAU, well known as a guide in Sibley's expedition across the plains, and as Government scout, is a resident of the village of Red Lake Falls, where he owns considerable land near the village. He is a native of Dakota, born about twelve miles west of Grand Forks, and is the son of

Charles and Margaret (Clear Sky) Bottineau. About the time our subject was born Lord Selkirk formed a colony of Swedes and Scotchmen near Fort Gary, and after the death of Lord Selkirk they commenced an exodus. Although our subject was a boy, he was well skilled as a guide, and he acted as such to a great many families. In a great many early expeditions he was employed as a scout and guide by the Government, and was such in the noted Sibley expedition. He is well acquainted with all Dakota, Minnesota, Montana, etc., and his services as such were invaluable. In 1841 he took a claim where St. Paul now stands, but later sold it for a horse and cow. He then bought a claim where St. Anthony Falls is located, and by the dishonesty of purchasers lost thousands of dollars. He now owns 200 acres of fine land adjoining the village of Red Lake Falls.

Mr. Bottineau was married in Winnipeg to Miss Jennie Larence, and they were blessed with the following-named children—Pierre (dead), John, Pierre (dead), Mary, Danie (dead), Rosalie (deceased), Margarette, Leon and Elsie (twins, deceased). After Mrs. Bottineau's death, our subject married Miss Martha Garvis, and they have been blessed with the following-named children—Martha, Charles, Leon, Henry, William, Emilie, George (deceased), George, Norman, Laura, Jennie (dead), Jenny, Agnes and Noah.

WILLIAM H. PATTEE, M. D. a prominent and leading physician and surgeon, residing in the village of Pelican Rapids, Otter Tail county, Minnesota, is also engaged in the drug business in connection with his professional work.

From the records of a meeting held in May, 1788, the orthography of the name Pattee has undergone various changes, such as Petty, Pettee, Patty, Pattee, etc., yet all derived from the same original word. The following is a brief ancestral record of our subject's ancestry. Sir William Pattee was a physician to Cromwell and King Charles of England. He was one of the founders of the Royal Society and was knighted in 1660. He was a copious and exhaustive writer on political economy, and Macaulay in his history of England mentions this fact. Peter Pattee, a son of Sir William was born in Lansdowne, England, in 1648. In 1669 on account of certain political ideas he entertained, he found it necessary to take a hasty departure from his native country. He emigrated to the United States, and settled in Virginia, and after remaining a few years went to Haverhill, Massachusetts, where, in November, 1677, he took the oath of allegiance. He was married at Haverhill, and became the father of a large family. He founded the corporation at that place and established a ferry and mill, which retains his name to this day. Peter Pattee was the grandfather of Captain Asa Pattee, who was born at Haverhill in 1732, and removed to Warner county, Massachusetts, at about the close of the Revolutionary War. He was a captain in the French and Indian Wars, and was present at the taking of Quebec. On coming to Warner he located where the village now stands and erected the first frame house, now known as the Dr. Eaton House, in which he ran a hotel for a number of years. He was the father of John Pattee, who was the father of Asa, Jesse and Cyrus Pattee, also of Daniel, who settled in Canaan and whose descendants are prominent citizens of Grafton county, Massachusetts. Asa Pattee, the son of John Pattee, the grandson of Capt. Asa Pattee, and the great-great-great-grandson of Sir William, was born in Warner county, Massachusetts, on the 14th day of October, 1800, and was educated in the

district school on Tory Hill. In 1827 he was married to Miss Sallie Colby, the daughter of Stephen Colby, one of the Revolutionary soldiers and a prominent man of a century ago. Mr. Pattee was a practical and successful farmer through life, and served repeatedly as a selectman and representative. He was the father of the following-named children—John (deceased), Dr. Luther, Stephen C., Dr. Asa; and daughters, Mrs. Palmer and Mrs. E. C. Cole.

William H. Pattee, M. D., the subject of this sketch, is a native of Warner county, New Hampshire, born September 7, 1856, and is the son of Stephen and Sally Pattee, also natives of that county. The father was the son of Peter Pattee, who has been mentioned above. Our subject remained at home attending school until he was twenty-one years old. In June, 1877, he graduated with high honors at Burlington, Vermont, and then for a few months attended medical lectures at Boston. He then went to Belmont, where he engaged in his professional work until the spring of 1878. He then went to London Ridge, and until 1881 followed the practice of medicine. In February, 1881, he removed to Minnesota and located at Pelican Rapids, Otter Tail county, Minnesota, where he engaged in his profession, and in 1886, in partnership with Dr. Rea, established his present drug store. Since that time he has been actively engaged in his profession and the drug business, and is one of the most prominent and successful practitioners in the county.

Dr. Pattee was married on the 24th day of September, 1883, to Miss Antoinetta Scott, and this union has been blessed with the following-named children—Stephen and Herbert. Our subject is a democrat in his political affiliations and is actively interested in all local matters. He is a man of the strictest integrity, and is highly esteemed both professionally and as an exemplary citizen.

F. M. HIGLEY, a prominent merchant of Lake Park, Becker county, Minnesota, is engaged in the hardware business, handling a full line of heavy and shelf hardware, stoves, tinware, cutlery, household furnishing goods, etc. He is a native of Potter county, Pennsylvania, born on the 17th day of December, 1843, and is the son of Isaac M. and Polly (Felt) Higley, natives of New York State. The father removed to Pennsylvania in about 1840 and in 1852 to Jo Daviess county, Illinois, where he followed farming for three years. Then in 1856 he settled in Dover township, Olmsted county, Minnesota, where he pre-empted 160 acres, where he is now living, engaged in farming. Mrs. Higley died in 1857. They were the parents of three children, two of whom are now living—our subject and Susan.

Mr. Higley, of whom this article treats, remained at home, attending school until he was seventeen years old, when he enlisted in Brackett's Cavalry. They at once went to Benton Barracks, and formed in the Fifth Iowa Cavalry. Our subject was on the skirmish line in Kentucky and Alabama, and in 1864 re-enlisted and was with General Sully's expedition across the plains. In 1866, after receiving his discharge, he returned home and purchased a farm, on which he remained, engaged in farming until 1870. He then removed to Becker county, Minnesota, and took a soldier's homestead five miles south of Lake Park, which he cultivated and improved, remaining there until 1883. He then traded his farm for his present property in Lake Park, on the corner of block 10, where he has since carried on the hardware business. He has been prominently identified with the progress of the village, and has held the following offices: member of the school board, village recorder, constable, school treasurer, etc.

Mr. Higley was married in 1867 to Mrs. E. M. Bogue, of St. Charles, Minnesota, and

the daughter of Morril and Maria Chamberlin. By her first husband Mrs. Higley was the mother of two children—William H. and Harriet A. Mr. and Mrs. Higley are the parents of four children, named as follows—Miles M., Ella E., Frank B. and Mary E. Our subject is a republican in his political affiliations. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and Sons of Temperance. He is one of the solid business men of the place.

ALBERT P. McINTYRE, proprietor of the Windsor House, and also postmaster of Warren, Marshall county, Minnesota, is a native of Wisconsin. He was born in Kenosha county on the 25th of August, 1845, and is the son of John P. and Margery McIntyre, natives of New York. In 1857 his parents removed to Dodge county, Minnesota, and located on Government land there.

Mr. McIntyre, the subject of this sketch, remained at home until August 21, 1862, when he enlisted in Company B, Tenth Minnesota Infantry. He expected to receive a twenty-days' furlough to go home and harvest, but owing to the Indian trouble coming on the company were ordered to the Winnebago Agency, where they remained nine months and then joined Sibley's expedition. After this was finished they returned to Fort Snelling, Minnesota, and were ordered to St. Louis, Missouri, where they were stationed for two or three days in Benton Barracks, when their colonel, J. H. Baker, was appointed provost marshal, and for nine months our subject's company served on provost duty in the city. They were then ordered to Columbus, Kentucky, and after remaining in camp there for two months went to Memphis, where they were for three months. Their brigade, under Colonel Mower, then went up White river to Duvall's Bluff and into Missouri to Cape Girardeau, and then to St. Louis. From St. Louis they went to Jefferson City, and then to the west side of the State in pursuit of General Price. Their brigade numbered 3,000, and they suddenly came upon Price with troops numbering about fifteen thousand, which caused a hasty but orderly retreat in our subject's brigade. They then went to Jefferson City by boat, and from there to the western part of the State to intercept Price, but before they got there he had left. They then went to St. Louis, and then to Nashville, Tennessee, where they were in battle with Hood. They carried the pursuit to Eastport, where they camped three or four weeks, and then took passage to New Orleans. They arrived there in February, 1865, and in a short time took passage to Mobile Bay, and after remaining two weeks took transport to the east side of Spanish Fort, where they were under fire for several days. On the 19th of April the fort was evacuated, and while on their way to Montgomery they received word of Lee's surrender. From Montgomery they went to Meridian, Mississippi, where they remained nearly four months, and then returned to Minnesota and were mustered out August 21, 1865. After his discharge our subject returned home and engaged in farming until 1878, when he located in Marshall county, Minnesota, where he took a homestead and three and one-quarter sections of school land and one-half section of railroad land. In 1881 he built his home in Warren, where he has since lived. He opened a real estate office, and was appointed agent for railroad lands, and served an unexpired term as sheriff, also county treasurer. He has been county commissioner and chairman of that body for three years, also chairman of the school board. In 1885 he opened the Windsor House, which he still runs. In May, 1886, he was appointed postmaster, which position he still fills. He is one of the solid business men of the place,

and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

Mr. McIntyre was united in marriage December 26, 1869, to Miss Margaret Hunter, the daughter of William and Margaret (Furgerson) Hunter, natives of Scotland.

In political matters he affiliates with the democratic party.

J. E. REYNOLDS is the editor and manager of the Wadena *Pioneer*. Mr. Reynolds came to Wadena, Wadena county, Minnesota, in June, 1888, to take charge of the above-named paper, which office he had purchased in company with his father, Prof. B. M. Reynolds, a short time previous. This paper is the oldest and most influential republican journal in Wadena county, and when first established by S. S. Gardner, in 1878, it bore the name of *Northern Pacific Farmer*. There have been numerous changes in the ownership and editorial management of the paper, but through all the changes it has adhered to the principles of the republican party. In 1885 the paper was under the management of Messrs. Beerman & Willson, and in that year its name was changed to the *Pioneer*. In 1886 Mr. Beerman became the sole proprietor of the paper and continued in charge until June 1, 1888, when it was purchased by the present owners, B. M. & J. E. Reynolds. Since Mr. Reynolds took charge of the paper it has improved very materially, and it is now one of the brightest and newsiest journals in the Northwest. Mr. Reynolds also has a large department in his office where he prints blanks of all kinds. He carries a large amount of advertising and has made his paper an eminent success in all of its departments.

The subject of our sketch is a native of Lockport, New York, where he was born November, 1, 1863. His parents were Prof. Benjamin M. and Mary A. Reynolds. When Joseph E. was but three years of age his parents removed to Madison, Wisconsin, where the father was superintendent of the city schools for four years. For two years he was superintendent of the schools of Monroe county. In 1873 the family removed to La Crosse, Wisconsin, where the father was principal of the high school for four years. He is now residing in Fergus Falls, Minnesota, where he is superintendent of the city schools. Joseph E., the subject of our sketch, while the family was in La Crosse apprenticed to learn the printing business in the office of the *Liberal Democrat*, a daily paper issued by Symes & Usher. This paper is now known as the *Morning Chronicle*. After continuing some time in the office of the *Democrat* he entered the office of the *Republican* and *Leader*, remaining in these offices two or three years, being for one year foreman in the latter office. At the end of this period he accepted a position in the office of the *Morning Chronicle*, with which he continued some six or seven years, for four years of that time being assistant foreman. Leaving La Crosse he spent two years in Oshkosh, Wisconsin. October 1, 1887, he went to Ashland, same State, where he accepted a position as foreman of the composing room of the *Morning News*, a leading daily paper. Remaining eight months with this paper, he then removed to Wadena, Wadena county, Minnesota, where he has since resided. Mr. Reynolds is thoroughly qualified both by natural endowments and education, experimentally and otherwise, to occupy his present position at the head of the leading paper of Wadena county. He has had fourteen years' experience in the newspaper business, and, therefore, understands it in all its details. In politics Mr. Reynolds is a loyal republican, believes in the principles of that party and always votes a "straight ticket."

R. H. NOLEM, who is engaged in the general merchandising business in partnership with Mr. Thompson, has been a resident of Barnesville, Minnesota, since 1882. When he first settled there he was employed by the railroad company as baggage man, and later had charge of the transfer. In the spring of 1883 he was employed as clerk, from which he gradually worked up, and from September, 1887, to September, 1888, was agent at Glyndon. Then he returned to Barnesville, where he has since been engaged in his present business. He is a native of Kings county, New Brunswick, where he remained until coming to Barnesville in 1882. He is a leading merchant of that place and is doing a good business.

JARVIS A. GRANT is engaged in the lumber business and handles farm machinery at Detroit, Becker county, Minnesota. He is also engaged in the manufacturing of all kinds of furniture, and is conducting some of the largest business enterprises in this part of the county. The place of his nativity is in the sea-bound Province of New Brunswick, where he was born in 1831.

Mr. Grant is the son of William and Hannah (White) Grant, the former being a native of New Brunswick, the latter born in Maine. The father was engaged for many years in farming on an extensive scale, and also in conducting a large lumber business in New Brunswick. At the time of his death, in 1884, he was a resident of the State of Maine. The mother died in 1854. In the farmer's family were fourteen children, four of whom are now living—William, Margaret, (now Mrs. Hovey, of Maine); Jarvis A. (the subject of our sketch), and George F. William Grant's father was also named William, and was a native of Ireland. He came to America early in the eighteenth century, settled in the United States, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Hannah (White) Grant, the mother of the subject of our sketch, was the daughter of William White, a native of Connecticut. In early life he settled in the State of Maine, where he lived until his death.

Jarvis A. Grant, of whom this sketch treats, remained with his parents, receiving a good common school education in New Brunswick and in the State of Maine. When the gold excitement broke out and the stories came to his ears of the wonderful discoveries and large fortunes found in California, he, too, was taken with the fever, and, going by way of the Isthmus, went to the gold fields on the Pacific slope. This was in 1851, and so successful was he that he remained until 1853, at which time he returned to the State of Maine and engaged in hotel keeping. He was also interested largely in the lumber business, remaining in the Old Bay State for some fifteen years. At this time he removed to New Brunswick, where he was born, and engaged in lumbering and farming, following these occupations for about ten years. He then concluded to remove to the far West and seek a new location where he might "grow up with the country." So in 1877 he came to Minnesota, locating in Clay county, and engaging in the same lines of business that he had pursued in his native province. He was engaged largely in the lumbering business, and his farming operations were carried on on an immense scale in the township of Riverton, where he owned 1,500 acres of land and actively cultivated 1,000 acres. He engaged largely, also, in raising stock, both horses and cattle, and employed nearly two hundred men. Continuing the personal management of these large interests until 1884, he then removed to Detroit, Becker county, where he has since lived. He had, however, made this

city his headquarters for shipping supplies to his lumber camp in Beltrami county since 1879.

Mr. Grant was married in 1854 to Miss Elizabeth Pennington, of Holton, Maine. She was a daughter of James and Mary A. (Gallop) Pennington, her father being one of the wealthy and prominent farmers of that country. Mr. and Mrs. Grant have a family of five children—J. Byron, Alva A., Ratchford, Ella and Hudson.

Mr. Grant is a director of the First National Bank of Detroit, of which he was one of the organizers. He has the only furniture factory in the town and the only one on the Northern Pacific Railroad west of St. Paul. He owns considerable village property, and resides in an elegant five-thousand-dollar residence located on Minnesota avenue. Wherever he has lived he has taken an earnest and active interest in all public matters, and besides holding many minor offices was justice of the peace while in Maine and also while in Clay county, Minnesota. In politics Mr. Grant affiliates with the republican party. He is a man of sound principles, and when necessary can defend his principles by strong and persuasive argument. Looking at his career from a business standpoint, it can well be said that he has reached the height of merited success. In all respects Mr. Grant is a man who will command the confidence and esteem of all those with whom he comes in contact, by virtue of his excellent business qualities and integrity of character.

PETER HERBRANDSON, the present deputy postmaster in the village of Caledonia, Traill county, North Dakota, is a native of Norway. He was born near Drammen, on the 9th of August, 1847, and is the son of Herbran and Bergret (Narvesen) Peterson, also natives of that kingdom.

Mr. Herbrandson, of whom this article treats, remained at home attending school until he was about fifteen years old. At that age he learned the baker's trade, which he followed for about three years. In 1864 he emigrated to the United States, and after landing, located in Clayton county, Iowa, where he worked for farmers for about four years. At the expiration of that time he bought a team and threshing machine, rented a farm and worked at farming and threshing. About that time he bought a piece of timber land, and in the winters put in choppers and got out wood and posts. He was thus employed until 1874, when he moved to Otter Tail county, Minnesota, with the intention of taking land, but as the country did not suit him and it was just at the time when the grasshoppers were a great pest in that region, he did not settle. In his travels he went up into the Red River Valley, but soon returned to Otter Tail county, where he had left his family. They removed to the unsettled portion of that county, where he put up hay and built a house and stable. While there he was troubled with the Indians, who camped near there every winter. They would beg or steal, and although there never was an outbreak, they were a constant worry to the settlers, who did not know what moment there would be an uprising. In the spring of 1875 he removed to Caledonia, Traill county, North Dakota, where he took a pre-emption claim, which he afterward proved upon as a homestead. He engaged in shipping and buying cattle, which he followed for two years. He proved up on his claim in August, 1878, and after living upon it for nine months removed to the village, where he has since lived. In January, 1882, he was appointed postmaster of the village, which position he filled until April, 1886, when he was appointed deputy postmaster. In the fall of 1878 he was elected county commissioner, and since that

time has held that office. He was formerly interested in the real estate business,and now owns something over one-half section in Dakota and 200 acres in Minnesota. He owns a fine dwelling house, and is among the prominent business men of Caledonia.

Mr. Herbrandson was married in Clayton county, Iowa, in June, 1873, to Miss Carrie Nelson, and they have been blessed with the following-named children — Emma, Anna, Nina and Harry. Our subject and his family belong to the Norwegian Lutheran church. He is a substantial and careful business man, and since his residence in Caledonia has been prominently identified with the local prosperity of the place. He is a man of excellent business qualifications, and his uniform straightforward and honorable course in all business transactions has caused him to be rated as one of the most honorable men in the county.

GUSTAF A. HOKENSON, the proprietor of the Battle Lake House, at Battle Lake, Otter Tail county, Minnesota, will form the subject of our present sketch. He was born September 21, 1847, and is the son of Hoken and Johannah (Anderson) Hokenson, both of whom were natives of Sweden. They were well-to-do farmers in that country, and lived there until their death.

The subject of this sketch remained with his parents in the old country until 1868, when he came to the United States, landing in New York City and going to St. Paul, Minnesota. He obtained work on the Manitoba Railroad during the summer, and that fall returned to St. Paul, remaining there for about one year tending bar. He next removed to Conner, Minnesota, where he engaged in teaming for two years. Then some six months were spent in tending bar in St. Paul, after which time he went to Otter Tail City, Minnesota, where he engaged in the saloon business. From there he went to Monitor Falls, where he built a dam and commenced the erection of a large mill. After he had got the work on the mill under good headway, a freshet swept the dam away and destroyed all that had been done on the mill, and by this disastrous stroke he lost all he had. Remaining there about one year he then removed to Balmoral,where he started a hotel and opened a saloon, and continued in these lines for two years. At the end of this time he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits and rented a farm near the town. Two years of farm life found him ready for better times. He purchased a farm and conducted that for two years, when, in 1882, he came to Battle Lake and built the hotel which he now runs. He still retains his farm.

Mr. Hokenson was married December 18, 1874, to Miss Lucia Larson and they are the parents of two children—Augustine E. and Alma L.

In politics Mr. Hokenson affiliates with the republican party. He is a capable business man, with that perseverance and energy that knows no such thing as fail in what he undertakes. Although beaten back by ill-fortune several times in his life, and at those times having lost nearly everything he had, he has pursued a steady course and has regained all and more than he lost in those disastrous days. He runs a first class hotel and he has an excellent class of trade.

GEORGE W. BARRY. The subject of this biographical sketch is one of the leading and representative business men of the village of Grey Eagle, Todd county, Minnesota, where he is engaged in a successful drug business. He is a native of New York, born in Jefferson county, on the 14th

of June, 1851, and is the son of James and Sarah (Woodman) Barry, both of whom are natives of New York. They are now prosperous farmers of Wisconsin, where they settled in 1864. They are the parents of the following-named children—Albert, James, Cynthia, Sarah, George, William, Samuel, Mary and Robert.

George W. Barry received his education in Canada, where he had removed with his parents at the age of three years. There they remained eleven years, then removed to Richland county, Wisconsin, and he remained at home, assisting his father operate the home farm until he was twenty-one years old. At that age he engaged in farming on his own account, and remained in that locality, engaged in general farming and stock-raising, for eighteen years. He then went to Todd county, Minnesota, and located in the village of Grey Eagle, where he has since remained.

Mr. Barry was united in marriage to Miss Maggie M. Karnes, a native of Wisconsin, and the daughter of Adam Karnes. In this union our subject and wife have been blessed with the following-named children — Lillian, Burton, Allen, Clark, Jennie, Willie and Nellie. Our subject is a republican in his political affiliations, and is actively interested in the campaigns of that party. He is well and favorably known throughout the county, and is a man of the strictest integrity and honor.

HON. J. H. VAN DYKE, the present incumbent of the office of city justice of Alexandria, Minnesota, is a native of Albany county, New York. He was born April, 20, 1836, and is the son of Aaron and Polly (Hughs) Van Dyke, also natives of New York.

Mr. Van Dyke received his education in Pennsylvania, and in the summers assisted his father operate the home farm. In 1857 he located in St. Cloud, Minnesota, and engaged in farming for a number of years. He then settled in Alexandria, Minnesota, where has since remained, prominently identified with the local history and prosperity of that locality. In 1883 he was elected to the State legislature, and has been closely connected with the political history of the north central part of Minnesota. He is a stanch republican in his political affiliations, and is actively interested in the campaigns of that party.

GEORGE FRITZ, of the firm of Fritz & Falley, publishers and proprietors of the *Dakota Globe*, of Wahpeton, Dakota, is one of the leading editors and newspaper men in the Red River Valley. He is a native of Dane county, Wisconsin, born in Bellville April 30, 1855, and is the son of John Fritz, a native of Germany, and who emigrated to the United States and located in Wisconsin.

Our subject was raised on the home farm, with the usual educational advantages of the common schools, until he was eighteen years of age. He then entered a printing office in Cresco, Iowa, and after remaining a short time went on the Mississippi river, where he remained one season. He then went to Lancaster, Wisconsin, where he completed his trade in two years. After learning his trade he went to Aurora, Nebraska, and bought a half interest in the *Telegraph*, remaining there until 1879. In March of that year he removed to Keokuk, Iowa, and took a course in the mercantile college, when he again returned to Lancaster, Wisconsin, and after working at his trade one year went to Dubuque, Iowa. He then visited the Southern States, and on his return settled in Postville, Iowa, and after remaining one year again went to Wisconsin. After one year's sojourn in Wisconsin he went to Wahpeton, and after

working on the *Times* one year went into business with Fred Falley, with whom he has since remained. In the spring of 1883 he went to Milnor, Dakota Territory, where he remained three years, holding a half interest in the *Sargent County Teller*. He then sold out and returned to Wahpeton, where he has since remained. He owns considerable property in Sargent and Marshall counties, comprising 480 acres of fine farming land.

Mr. Fritz was married in 1883 to Miss Lucy Clubb, the daughter of John Clubb, of Lancaster, Wisconsin. Our subject is a stanch adherent to the principles of the republican party, and is a member of the Odd-Fellows fraternity.

TORGER F. HOV, sassistant editor of *Afholds Basunen*, of Hillsboro, Dakota, is a son of Frants E. Hovsveen and Mari Torgersdatter, natives of Norway, and was born in Oier, Gulbrandsdalen, Norway, December 11, 1861.

Up to the age of sixteen he worked on the farm of his parents and attended a common school; he was then employed in a judge's office for nearly six years, during which time he became well informed as to the practice of law. Besides his office work he studied English, German, mathematics and other branches belonging to a higher education; got his "Middle-school" graduation, and for some time continued his study at higher schools in Christiania. Sickness obliged him to give up his studies, and he went home. He stayed there six months, then clerked about two years in a general store, after which he returned home, and on June 6, 1887, he arrived at Hillsboro, Dakota. He worked a short time at the carpenter's trade, and stopped with friends until he was employed by Goodman & Shields in their loan and insurance office. After three months with them he accepted the position of assistant editor, which he now holds.

Mr. Hov is a member of the Scandinavian Baptist church at Fargo, Dakota. He believes prohibition the one thing needful to this country, and is one of the stanch and faithful members of the prohibition party. He is an intelligent, well educated gentleman, posted on the different public questions, and is an able writer.

G. L. THORPE, one of Ada's most active and enterprising business men, engaged in the mercantile business, is a native of New Jersey. He was born in Bergen county, New Jersey, in 1842, and in 1855 located in Delphi, Iowa. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Second Iowa Cavalry, and participated in a great many engagements in the late war. After receiving his discharge in October, 1864, he located in Earlville, Iowa, and until 1867 was engaged in business there. He then went to Manchester, Iowa, where he has since held business interests. In 1882 he settled in Ada, where he has since remained, actively engaged in business. He also owns interests in various elevators along different lines of railroads, and has small branch stores established in various towns in the Red River Valley. He is a prominent citizen and well known in the northern part of the State, and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

DAVID B. TODD, a prominent and successful agriculturist of Wilkin county, Minnesota, is engaged in general farming and stock-raising on section 24, Breckenridge township. He is a native of Indiana, born

in Jennings county on the 17th of November, 1835, and is a son of Levi W. and Demia (Butler) Todd, natives of Ohio. The father settled in Jennings county, Indiana, after his marriage, and served as county treasurer, also paying some attention to real estate matters. Later in life he was a physician, and died in 1887. The mother died in 1876. They were devoted members of the Christian church. They were blessed with the following-named children — John, Jane, Eliza, Ovid, Irby, Jerome, William, Levi and Alice.

Mr. Todd, of whom this article treats, received his education in Vernon, Jennings county, Wisconsin, and at the age of sixteen years entered an apprenticeship to the tinner's trade. After serving three years he followed the trade one year and then secured a position as clerk in a dry goods store for his brother-in-law, at Franklin, Johnson county, Indiana. In 1858 he returned to his farm, and in the spring of 1859 removed to Meeker county, Minnesota, where he remained one summer. He then returned to Indiana, and after remaining a short time again located in Meeker county. He followed farming until 1861, when he went to Forest City, and September 2, 1861, was sent out with a company of forty men to rescue some families on the frontier. Our subject's party were surprised by the Indians and driven back to Forest City. Our subject was wounded and his father, on learning of his trouble, took him by boat from Clearwater to Minneapolis, as he was not able to stand the jar of a journey overland. In 1878 our subject located in Breckenridge, Minnesota, where he opened a hardware store, which business he carried on until he was burned out in 1884. He then removed to his farm, which he had purchased previous to this, and where he has since remained. He was town treasurer from 1879 to 1887, and has been prominently identified with all local matters, since his residence in the county.

Mr. Todd was united in marriage in September, 1870, to Miss Emma Kelly, a native of New York State. She was born in Ontario county on the 7th of December, 1854, and located in Forest City with her parents in 1867. She is a daughter of William and Rachael (Haubert) Kelly, also natives of New York. They were the parents of the following-named children — Nilson, Emma, Elva, Ella, Eugene, Allen, Minnie, Jennie and Dolly. Mr. and Mrs. Todd are the parents of three children — Ovid, Walter and Erma. Our subject is a republican in his political affiliations and is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

DENNIS HANNA is one of the leading citizens of the town of Stephen, Marshall county, Minnesota, and is engaged extensively in the general merchandise business. He has built up a large trade and carries a large stock of goods. Mr. Hanna was born May 2, 1847, in New Berlin, Waukesha county, Wisconsin, his parents being Dennis and Elizabeth J.(Dugdale) Hanna. The father was a native of Ireland, and the mother of the Isle of Man.

The subject of our sketch remained on the home farm, working at farm work and attending district school until he was twenty-two years of age. He then went to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he worked on a railroad for seven weeks, this being his first experience in shoveling dirt. From St. Paul he went to the vicinity of Hastings, where he turned his attention to farm work during harvest, and then went to Mankato, Blue Earth county, Minnesota, to attend the normal school at that place. He was determined to obtain an education, and, through the kindness of Professor Gage, found a place where

he worked to pay for a part of his board, and, between terms, also worked in the harvest field to obtain money to carry him through his course. He finally accomplished his cherished ends and completed his course of training at the normal school, after which, for eight years, he taught school in the vicinity of New Ulm and Mankato. In 1879 he removed to Marshall county, Minnesota, settling in the village of Stephen with about $400 in his pocket. As soon as he arrived he commenced his business operations and put up a store building and opened the pioneer store. In selecting this location Mr. Hanna was fortunate as to a place for business, but, unfortunately, he chose the wrong side of the river for the depot, so in the course of two years, after the depot had been located on the other side, he built the store he now occupies. By careful attention to business Hr. Hanna has built up a large and profitable trade. His $400 continually grew and became several thousands in goods and property.

In the fall of 1876 Mr. Hanna was married to Miss Mary Agnes Lynch, of Mankato, Minnesota, the amiable and Christian daughter of Edward and Mary Lynch. Mrs. Hanna died in the summer of 1878, leaving one child—Julia Agnes. After two years of lonesome wandering, in June, 1880, Mr. Hanna was married to the estimable and accomplished Miss Annie T. Russell, at Mankato, Minnesota, daughter of Francis and Nancy (Bohan) Russell, natives of Ireland. By this union there are five children—Francis D., Edmund C., James T., Patrick Leonard and Eleanor Mary.

Mr. Hanna is a man of extensive travel, and is possessed of a mind of broad ideas and well stored with practical truth. His principles are of the purest kind, and his character has been fashioned on these decided lines. He is a warm friend and supporter of temperance and is a devoted follower of the teachings of Father Ireland, the great apostle of the temperance movement in Minnesota. Mr. Hanna has observed the success and failure of the men with whom he has come in contact, and the ideas he has gathered therefrom, together with his own practical experience, lead him to think that success and prosperity are largely the results of the belief and practice of temperance principles. Seeing things in this light he has come to be an ardent supporter in every movement that tends toward sobriety and total abstinence, but he is not a prohibitionist. In politics he believes in the principles of the democratic party, and with Webster believes that we should have "freer trade." In various ways Mr. Hanna has been honored by his fellow-townsmen, having held the offices of postmaster, supervisor, township treasurer, and has been clerk of the school board ever since he came to the village. Mr. Hanna is a consistent and prominent member of the Catholic church, and is an honorary member of Bishop Ireland's Crusaders. He has had experience, also, in the editorial chair, being editor of the *Marshall County Leader* for one and a half years, being also one of the owners of the same.

Mr. Hanna came to Marshall county among its earliest settlers, and he has had excellent opportunity to watch the ups and downs of his fellows. The most of them were poor when they made their settlement, but they have been fairly successful, and are most of them better off, as far as this world's goods are concerned, than when they came. Some have done poorly because of a too avaricious nature and because of trying to do more than was possible for them to do. On the whole, viewing the success of most of his neighbors, and having himself made profitable use of his time and advantages, he firmly believes that the West is the place for

the industrious poor man, principally because it offers the opportunity of a home of one's own. He believes the young men who drift from the legitimate society of women, neglecting the duty to build homes, almost necessarily become the loafers, tramps, drunkards, thieves, debauchers and murderers of society He believes that the chastity of the man should be held as sacred as that of woman. He believes with Dr. Brownson that the constitution of the Catholic church and that of the United States are so identical that we must eventuate in a great catholic people, the freest in the world. He believes that the teachings of the Catholic church on marriage, which it has held in past ages even at the risk of losing whole nations from its fold, to be the only safeguard of the home and of society. He believes the education of the family to belong primarily to the parents, and that the State should not interfere, except when the duty is neglected by the parents. He believes in the temporal freedom of the Pope, for similar reasons to those which prompted our forefathers to procure the District of Columbia for the seat of the general government of the United States.

Mr. Hanna does not feel that what little success in life he has had is entirely due to his own wisdom or exertion, but ascribes it rather to the encouragment and faithful co-operation of the two truly Christian women who have been his wives.

HON. JUDSON LA MOURE, the subject of this sketch, is one of Pembina's oldest settlers, and he has built up one of the best records for usefulness of any man in North Dakota. He is a merchant and vice-president of the First National Bank of Pembina.

Mr. La Moure's arrival in Pembina, North Dakota, dates back to October, 1870, and, with the establishment of a United States district court there, we find him the first deputy United States marshal and also an attaché of the United States Survey Department there. He was among the first to extensively engage in farming, and for three years he was deputy collector of customs, and later was returned for three years as member of the Territorial legislature from Pembina county. In 1878 he laid out a part of the town plat and has been actively interested in the prosperity of that place. About that time he established a general store, and as a member of the firm of La Moure, Webb, Traill & Company, he has assisted in building up the city's leading manufacturing institution.

Such is in brief the outline of a career of local usefulness which finds no superior, if an equal, in North Dakota. A man of prominence and influence, he has the will and power to advance the prosperity and progress of any locality in which he may reside.

GEORGE BRUNELLE is the present chief of police of Red Lake Falls, Polk county, Minnesota. He was born in Upper Canada, February 2, 1855. He is the son of Joseph Casamire and Calice (Marshalden) Brunelle, natives of Lower Canada.

The subject of our sketch spent his early days on the home farm, and was given the advantages for receiving an education such as is furnished by the district schools. At eighteen years of age he took charge of the farm and continued its management until 1878, when he came to Red Lake Falls. He purchased a farm and followed the business of an agriculturist for five years. He then sold his land and moved into the city, built a large barn and engaged in the livery

business for three years. He then sold out and opened a meat market, which he conducted for ten months, then sold and kept a saloon for nine months. In the spring of 1888 he was elected city marshal and chief of police, which position he still holds.

Mr. Brunelle was married to Miss Eugenie Marshal, daughter of Louie and Margaret (St. Arnault) Marshal. The fruits of this union are five children—Rebecca, Casamire, Albert, Clements and Paul. Mr. and Mrs. Brunelle are members of the Catholic church.

He is a man of strong convictions, fearless and progressive in his opinions, and as an officer of the law he has proven himself efficient and capable, and has given entire satisfaction to his constituents.

HON. MOSES E. CLAPP, attorney-general of Minnesota, has been prominently identified with the interests of Fergus Falls, Otter Tail county, Minnesota, since 1881. He is a native of Indiana, born in Delphi, Indiana, May 21, 1857, and is the son of Henry and Jane (Vandercoot) Clapp, natives of Ohio and Vermont. They are now residents of Wisconsin.

Mr. Clapp spent his younger days in school attendance in Wisconsin, where he had removed with his parents in 1863. After completing his education he studied law at Hudson, Wisconsin, graduating from a law school in 1873. He then removed to New Richmond, where he engaged in his profession for one year, and at the expiration of that time removed to Hudson, Wisconsin, and until 1881 was engaged in law practice at that place. While there was elected county attorney in 1878, and was one of the leading lawyers in that locality. In 1881 he removed to Minnesota, locating in Fergus Falls, where he has since resided. During the years 1883, 1884 and 1885 he held the office of city attorney, and in 1886 was elected attorney-general of Minnesota, which position he has since held.

Mr. Clapp was married in 1875 to Miss Hattie Allen, a native of Indiana, and they have been blessed with two children—Catharine and Harry. Mr. Clapp is one of the leading citizens of the Northwest, and his name is indissolubly associated with the prosperity and progress of Fergus Falls.

FRANK WEIGEL, one of the proprietors of the Wadena Roller Flouring Mills, has been identified with the business interests of Wadena, Wadena county, Minnesota, since March, 1884, when, in company with his brother, he purchased his present plant. On becoming owners of this property they at once commenced improving it, and expended some $3,000 in putting in the new roller system and other modern improvements, bringing the capacity of the mill up to 110 barrels per day. This firm has a large and increasing business and manufactures several fine grades of flour, among them being the "Home Comfort" and the "Pride of Wadena," the latter being the finest quality of patent make. The firm has a fifty-six horse-power engine and employs five men.

Mr. Weigel is a native of Germany, where he was born in 1831. When he was about eight months old his parents came to this country and settled first in New York, where they lived some years. They then removed to Ohio and made that State their home for five or six years, when they started by team to drive to Chicago, Illinois. This was in 1844, before the days of railroads, and in this way they removed all their effects to Chicago, being five or six weeks on the journey. Chicago at that time was a town of about one thousand inhabitants, and prophesied but little of the grand future

that was before it. The father still lives in that city, his residence being on the corner of State and Polk streets.

Mr. Weigel was quite a lad when his parents moved to Chicago, and as soon as he reached the age of eighteen he embarked in life for himself. He engaged at carpenter work, building up a large patronage in contracting, and continuing successfully at that business until 1855. He then went to St. Paul, Minnesota, then a city of 4,000 people, and started a planing mill and sash and door factory. This business he kept up for five years, and then went up the Minnesota river to Louisville, Scott county, where he bought and ran a flour mill for one year. He then went to Dayton, Wright county, where he built a mill and continued in business in the original building until 1876. He then built a new merchant mill and carried that on until 1880, when, on account of ill-health, he sold out and engaged in farming. In 1881 he removed to Anoka, where he purchased a large mill and refitted it by putting in the patent roller system. He continued in Anoka for about two years, when by wheat speculation he lost $10,000, about all he had. He then sold his property in Anoka, and in 1884 came to Wadena.

In 1854, in Chicago, Illinois, Mr. Weigel was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Greibler. They have no children.

While in Wright county, this State, Mr. Weigel was one of the most active men in public matters, and was one of the county commissioners for some years. He held that office when the court house was built in that county, and was one of the parties who selected and staked out the ground on which the structure was built. He is an active member of the Catholic church and, since coming to Wadena, has taken a deep interest in the welfare and progress of that society. Through his instrumentality this society has been enabled to build the finest church edifice in the city. Mr. Weigel has been very successful in the management of his milling interests, and has built up a large and profitable business. He is a man of high character and, by fair dealing and honest practices, has won the confidence and respect of all who have had business relations with him.

WILLIAM G. DEACON, editor and proprietor of the *New Era*, St. Vincent, Kittson county, Minnesota, is one of the leading editors of the northern part of the State. He is a native of England, and, after coming to the United States, located in St. Vincent, Minnesota, where he was engaged in various occupations for about six years. He then purchased the paper which he now runs, and, by untiring energy, has placed it among the best local journals in the county. He has held the office of justice of the peace, village trustee, county commissioner, and is the present efficient postmaster of the village. He is actively interested in all home enterprises, and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

J BARRETT, an old settler of Polk county, Minnesota, is engaged in farming near the city of Crookston. He is a native of Canada, and emigrated to the United States, settling near St. Paul, Minnesota, when that city was composed of a few rude shanties. He located in Polk county and settled on his farm, which is now in the city limits of Crookston, where he has since lived, engaged in farming and stock-raising. His farm comprises forty acres of fine farming land. He is an exemplary citizen, and is actively interested in all local matters.

JOSEPH P. CLARK. The subject of this biography is a resident of the village of Caledonia, Traill county, North Dakota, where he is engaged in the hardware business. He is a native of Vermont, born in Peacham, on the 26th day of May, 1850, and is the son of J. A. and Sarah L. (Prime) Clark, natives of Vermont and New Hampshire, respectively.

Mr. Clark, of whom this article treats, remained at home, attending school and working on the farm summers, until he was twenty-two years old. During three or four years of this time he had worked for neighboring farmers, but had spent a great deal of time at home, receiving his education. At the age of twenty-two he went to Concord, New Hampshire, where he learned the stone-mason's trade, at which he worked four years and a half, in Concord, New Hampshire, and St. Johnsbury, Vermont. In October, 1877, he removed to North Dakota and located in Caledonia, Traill county, where he engaged in the farm machinery business. He followed that business until the fall of 1881, when he engaged in the hardware business, in which he has since been engaged. He has a fine building and carries a full line of heavy and shelf hardware. In addition to his store he owns 480 acres of good farming land, and has a comfortable residence in the village. Since his settlement in the village he has been actively interested in all local matters, and has held the offices of town treasurer for three years, and town supervisor for three years.

Mr. Clark was married in Caledonia, on the 6th of September, 1881, to Miss Edie Houghton, the daughter of L. E. and Louise (White) Houghton, natives of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Clark in this union have been blessed with one child—Emma June. Mr. Clark is a man of sterling business qualifications, and any local enterprise receives his hearty support and encouragement. Although not in the best of circumstances when he commenced in life for himself, by perseverance and strict attention to business he has placed himself on a good footing, financially.

ISRAEL LEMIEUX, M. D., is one of the most popular and influential physicians in Polk county, Minnesota. He resides in Red Lake Falls, where his office is located. He was born in St. Urban, Chateauguay county, Province of Quebec, in 1852.

The subject of our sketch resided with his parents until he grew to manhood, being given the very best advantages for receiving a thorough classical education. At the age of ten years he was sent to college, where he took a complete course, after which he attended Bishop's Medical College, in Montreal, Canada. He graduated from the medical institution in 1874, and for six years thereafter practiced his profession in Canada. He then went to Red Lake Falls, Minnesota, where he has been engaged in active practice ever since.

Dr. Lemieux was married in Montreal, February 2, 1874, to Miss Ezilda Laforce, daughter of Solime and Eleanore (Rousse) Laforce, natives of Canada. This marriage has been blessed with the following children—Archibald, Willferd, Joseph, Fleurdina, Rosalba, Alberta, Adelard, Albina, Ida, Arthur and Amelia. Archibald, Fleurdina, Rosalba, Alberta and Arthur are now dead.

The doctor occupies a prominent position in social and religious circles in the city, and, besides being a physician of wide repute, is an acknowledged authority on musical matters, being the present organist of the Catholic church, of which society he is a member. He is president of the St. John the Baptist

society, president of the village council, and is also county physician. The doctor has an extensive and profitable practice, and has performed many difficult operations and brought about many remarkable cures, for which he has gained an enviable reputation.

JUSTUS K. HINMAN, a highly respected farmer of Todd county, is a resident of the village of Grey Eagle. He is a native of New York, born in Cattaraugus county, on the 19th of September, 1835, and is the son of Justus and Rebecca (Ellis) Hinman, natives of the Empire State. The father and mother of our subject were married in 1833 and the mother died in 1844. The father removed to Minnesota in 1884. He has always followed the machinery business. The father and mother were the parents of three children—Harrietta, Justus and Ellis.

Mr. Hinman, of whom this article treats, remained at home, receiving the usual educational advantages of the common schools until he was fifteen years old. When he had attained the age of seventeen years he went to Pennsylvania and worked in a mill for two years. In the fall of 1854 he removed to Minnesota, locating in Hennepin county, and the succeeding summer worked in the Minneapolis mills, then engaging in farming near Lake Minnetonka. He then sold out and went to Rockford, Minnesota, and pre-empted land, where he remained engaged in farming for one year. At the expiration of that time he went to Missouri, and after remaining one year was employed as salesman for Washburn & McFarland, hardware merchants of Ottumwa, Iowa. After some time he removed to Rochester, Minnesota, and during the summer was engaged in hauling goods from that place to Lake City. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the Ninth Minnesota Infantry and served until August, 1865, when he was honorably discharged at Fort Snelling. He participated in the battles of Brice's Cross Roads, Tupello and Spanish Fort, besides many skirmishes. After his discharge he followed trapping for a few months and then worked in the mills at Minneapolis. From Minneapolis he went to Mankato, Minnesota, and after remaining there for four years settled in Todd county, Minnesota. He located in Grey Eagle township, on section 4, and after remaining for over three years returned to Blue Earth county. At the expiration of another four years he returned to Todd county and located in the village of Grey Eagle, where he engaged in the saw-mill business in partnership with Jacob Callahan for six years.

Mr. Hinman was married July 4, 1866, to Miss Cornelia Matterson, and this union has been blessed with three children, named as follows—Albert, Alfred and Cora. Mr. Hinman is a republican in his political affiliations, and has been prominently identified with the local prosperity of the village since his residence there. He is commander of Post No. 129, Grand Army of the Republic.

FRED FALLEY, the subject of this biographical review, is in partnership with George Fritz, under the firm name of Fritz & Falley, proprietors and publishers of the *Dakota Globe*. Our subject is a native of Illinois, born in York, Clark county, Illinois, July 1, 1859, and is the son of Hon. Richard and Fannie (Scranton) Falley. During life the father of Mr. Falley was engaged in the mercantile business in Clark county, and died in 1877. The father was a representative citizen for many years, and was a member of the Illinois State legislature.

Mr. Falley spent his younger days in school, and received a good academic education. At the age of eighteen years he commenced to learn the printer's trade at Lancaster, Wisconsin, where he remained two years and at the expiration of that time removed to Breckenridge, Minnesota, and worked in the *Free Press* office until 1883. He then established the *Sargent County Teller*, with which he continued until 1887, when he sold out, removed to Wahpeton, Dakota Territory, and purchased the *Dakota Globe*, and went into partnership with Mr. Fritz. The paper is the official paper of the county, and strongly republican in its political proclivities.

Mr. Falley was married in 1885 to Miss Clara Mitchell, of Lancaster, Wisconsin, and the daughter of S. Mitchell. This union has been blessed with one child — Richard. Our subject is a republican in his political belief and is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

NELS E. ACKER, the popular proprietor of the billiard hall at Hillsboro, Dakota, is a son of Eener A. and Anna I. (Aaker) Tofty. He was born February 24, 1850, at Sundalen Normore, Norway, where he lived on a farm, going to school until he was fourteen years old, when he commenced for himself by becoming a sailor, which he followed until the spring of 1869, when he came to the United States. He first stopped in Lanesboro, Fillmore county, Minnesota, where he worked on dams for the railroad company until fall, when he commenced work for the Southern Minnesota Railroad Company, continuing until the spring of 1872. He then went to Glyndon, worked in a railroad yard until the fall of that year, when he went to Brainerd, where he cut cordwood all winter receiving no pay, however. He then went to Aitkin. In the spring of 1873 our subject went to work on a steamboat called Dakota for the Hudson Bay Company, running between Fargo and Winnipeg, where he was employed until the freeze-up in the fall of 1873, but still remained in their employ. He was sent to Georgetown, then to Grand Forks, where he worked in the lumber yard for them until the fall of 1875. In January, 1876, he, with fifteen others, went to the Black Hills, where they engaged in mining that summer, and in the fall came back to Bismarck, then went to Fort Rice on the Missouri river and hauled hay for the Government until the spring of 1877, when he worked on a steam ferry boat part of the summer between Bismarck and Fort Lincoln; then went to freighting between Bismarck and the Black Hills, following this until June, 1880, when he went to Caledonia, Dakota, where he remained some two months. He then came to Hillsboro, which was then called Hill City, and in company with Albert Pattrud completed the first business building and engaged in the saloon business, which he followed until the fall of 1887, since which time he has run a billiard hall.

Mr. Acker was married to Miss Lena L. Thorstead, a daughter of Lars. O. Thorstead of Hillsboro. They are parents of the following children—Enhart Lewis, Bertha Amelia and Norris Oliver. Our subject is member of the I. O. O. F., Hillsboro Lodge, No. 32.

W. W. CALKINS, of the firm of Phelps & Calkins, attorneys-at-law, Ada, Minnesota, has been identified with Ada's business interests and prosperity since 1885. When he first settled there he was agent for the St. Paul Harvester Works until 1887, when he formed a partnership with Mr. Phelps, and since that time they have been actively engaged in the practice of law. Mr. Calkins is a native of Oswego

county, New York, born December 6, 1859, and when seven years of age removed to Randolph, Wisconsin, where he attended school until he was seventeen years old. Then after teaching school for six or seven years he studied law for three years, and after being admitted removed to Minnesota.

Mr. Calkins was married in 1883 to Miss Anna Rasmusson. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows and is an exemplary citizen.

HON. NELSON E. NELSON, deputy collector of United States customs, at Pembina, North Dakota, deserves especial mention in a volume devoted to the pioneers and prominent men of the Red River Valley, as he is a thorough representative of both these classes. He has been a resident of Pembina since 1869, having come here when there were only two settlers, Charles Cavileer and collector Le May, and has been prominently identified with the history of that locality ever since.

Mr. Nelson was born about thirteen miles from Christiania, Norway, on the 25th of December, 1831, and is a son of John and Anna Knudson, who were also both natives of Norway. Before the birth of our subject his father died, and his mother died when he was about seven years of age. He was then sent to his mother's parents, Ole and Martha Knuteson. He attended the common schools until he was ten years old, and was then admitted to Lier's Seminary, from which he graduated when fourteen years of age. After teaching school in his parish for about one year he came to the United States, stopping for a short time in New York City, and then went to Milwaukee, Wisconsin. There he remained for a time doing chores and attending school to learn the English language. He then spent a short time in Prairie du Chien, and in the fall of 1849 went to Black River Falls and was engaged at lumbering during the ensuing winter. In the following spring he went down the river on a raft to St. Louis, and then returned to La Crosse, Wisconsin. For nearly a year he did but little aside from traveling around, and in the fall commenced clerking in a store for Hon. Samuel D. Hastings, in La Crosse, and remained with him about one year. He then spent a year clerking in another store, and in 1853 began clerking in the United States land office at La Crosse, under Judge C. K. Lord as register, and at about this time was married. In 1855 he went to Winona, Minnesota, and helped to open the United States land office at that place and remained as a clerk for about one year. In 1856 he went as clerk in the United States land office at Red Wing, and when, in 1857, that office was removed to Henderson he went with it and continued acting as clerk until the spring of 1861. He then enlisted in Company A, of that famous and gallant body of men, the First Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and served with that regiment through all the battles and conflicts in which it won immortal fame, being discharged for disability in November, 1863. He enlisted as private and was discharged as second sergeant. He participated with the Army of the Potomac in all its battles from the first Bull Run to Gettysburg. Shortly after the last named he was taken sick and honorably discharged. He returned to his home at Henderson, Minnesota, and took a prominent part in public affairs there. He served as deputy county auditor of Sibley county, judge of probate two years, and register of deeds four years. In 1869 he was appointed special deputy collector of customs for the district of Minnesota, and was stationed at Pembina, Dakota, then the chief port of the district. He has held this important office ever since, with the exception of one short

interval, when he represented his district in the Territorial legislature at Yankton, during the famous capital-removal times of 1882–83. He also held the position of United States commissioner for about twelve years. In 1884 he was one of the two delegates from Dakota to the national republican convention at Chicago, and supported James G. Blaine for president. In many ways he has been a leader in public affairs, and his name is indissolubly associated with the growth and development of this region. Enterprising, liberal and energetic, every move calculated to benefit this locality has received his aid and support, and no man has done more to advance the public welfare. A history of his life demonstrates the possibilities afforded by our free institutions. He came to this country a poor boy, unused to hard labor of any kind and unable to speak a word of English. Shortly after landing he was taken sick and soon spent what little means he had. He soon recovered, however, and the native energy, industry and frugality so characteristic of his race soon gave him a start, and his life, to say the least, has been much more than ordinarily successful. On the first day that the land office was opened at Pembina he entered a homestead adjoining what is now the city plat, and his entry was the first made (No. 1), and his homestead patent the first issued (No. 1) in the land district, which then included all of North Dakota. He now owns, besides other property, about 720 acres of land.

Mr. Nelson is an honored member of the Grand Army of the Republic and also of the Masonic fraternity. He established the latter lodge (No. 10) at Pembina, and was its first W. M. He also is a member of the Royal Arch Masons.

Mr. Nelson was married at La Crosse, Wisconsin, to Miss Martha Hansen, and they became the parents of the following children—Minnie E., now wife of Hon. Judson La Moure, who is mentioned elsewhere in this volume; Charles B., who died April 3, 1888; Helen V., Annie, Martha, Mary, George W., who died March 30, 1880; Cora I. and Lulu M.

JOHN WEEKS, of the hardware firm of Green & Weeks, has been identified with the interests of Wadena, Minnesota, since the spring of 1883, when he settled in that place and engaged in the hardware business with Miller & Foss, as clerk, for three years. At the expiration of that time, in June, 1886, he formed a partnership with George H. Green, in the hardware business, which they have since followed. Our subject is a native of Cumberland county, Nova Scotia, born in 1859. He remained on the home farm until he was fifteen years old. He then went to Bathurst, New Brunswick, and after remaining one year entered the tinner's trade, at which he worked for two years. In 1880 he went to Boston, then to Minneapolis, Minnesota, and from there to Wadena.

Mr. Weeks was married October 14, 1886, to Miss Nettie Dean. He is a member of the Odd-Fellows fraternity, and is actively interested in all local matters.

FREDERICK ROSENTHAL is the proprietor of the most popular billiard hall in Red Lake Falls, Polk county, Minnesota. He was born in Sheboygan county, Wisconsin, October 28, 1860.

The parents of the subject of our sketch were Frederick and Ernestina (Kuck) Rosenthal, both of whom were natives of Germany, where the father was engaged in the grocery business.

Frederick Rosenthal dutifully remained at home with his parents throughout his minority, and assisted his father with the business in the store. He was given a good education in the schools of his native county. When he was twenty-one years of age he commenced buying hogs and cattle and shipped them to Chicago. In 1883 he came to Red Lake Falls, bringing a heavy team with him, intending to work in the mill yard. Getting a chance to trade his team for a saloon he accepted the trade, and embarked in the retail liquor business for two years. Then in company with O. M. Champlin he ran the Nicollet House for one and a half years. The partnership was then dissolved, and Mr. Rosenthal again returned to the retail liquor business, in which he is still engaged. He has the finest place of the kind in the village, and keeps a neat, orderly resort, where everyone is given courteous treatment.

Mr. Rosenthal was united in marriage May 24, 1883, to Miss Anna Werthman, daughter of Frederick Werthman, and a native of Germany. This marriage has been blessed with two children—Hattie and Frederick.

JUDGE L. S. BAYRELL. Prominent among the leading and influential men of the village of Argyle, Minnesota, is the gentleman whose name heads this article, who is actively engaged in the practice of law. He removed to the Red River Valley and located in Ada on the 28th day of September, 1882, and since that time has been prominently identified with the local and political history of Marshall county. He was appointed judge of probate of Marshall county by Governor Hubbard, and was elected to that office in 1886. In his political affiliations he is an adherent to the principles of the republican party. He is an exemplary citizen, and any laudable home enterprise whereby the prosperity of either town or county is enhanced receives his hearty support.

OLIVER M. HOLMES is the postmaster of Red Lake Falls, Polk county, Minnesota, and also ably edits and is the proprietor of the Red Lake Falls *Gazette*. He was born in St. Paul, April 16, 1861.

The parents of the subject of our sketch were J. B. and Caroline F. (Friend) Holmes, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Pennsylvania. They came to Minnesota among the early settlers, and underwent the trials and hardships usually met with by the pioneers of every new country. The father had a sutler's store at one of the trading posts, but after the Indian troubles were over among others the post where he was stationed was abandoned, and he concluded to remove to Winnipeg. So, packing his goods, he removed with a military escort to what is now the important capital of Manitoba, then but a small trading post with but few houses and a mere handful of people.

The subject of our sketch remained with his parents until he had secured a thorough education and had been prepared to grapple with the problem of life alone and single-handed. He was educated at St. John College, Winnipeg, and his success as an editor and publisher has proven the value of the excellent training he received at that institution. After leaving home in 1877 he went to Detroit, Minnesota, where he learned the printer's trade, which he has followed ever since. In September, 1883, he removed to Red Lake Falls and started the *Gazette*, meeting with merited success from the very start. On his subscription list he has now over a thousand names, and these are being added to every week.

December 27, 1883, in Detroit, Minnesota, Mr. Holmes was married to Miss Virginia Johnson, daughter of Col. George H. and Amanda (Jenkins) Johnson. Three children have blessed this union—George B., Oliver M. and Mary A. Oliver M. died July 9, 1887.

DR. D. C. DARROW, who is engaged in the practice of medicine in Moorhead, Clay county, Minnesota, is a native of Winnebago county, Wisconsin, born in 1850, and is the son of Daniel C. and Isabella (Murray) Darrow. The doctor passed his younger days at home on the farm, and until he was twenty-one received the usual common school educational advantages. He graduated from Rush Medical College in 1884 and at once located in Moorhead, where he has since remained, engaged in clinical work.

EDWARD J. SUTTON, a prosperous and very successful farmer of Todd county, Minnesota, is a resident of section 33, Ward township, where he is engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He is a native of Indiana, born in Randolph county, on the 24th of January, 1845, and is the son of Thomas and Martha (Johnson) Sutton, natives of Virginia and Ohio, respectively. The parents of our subject were married in Randolph county, Indiana, where they remained forty-seven years. The father died in Todd county in 1885, at the age of seventy-two years. The mother is still living at the age of sixty-nine years. They were devoted members of the Christian church, and were blessed with a family of the following-named children — John A. (deceased), John A., Joseph, Caroline (deceased), Edward J., Jacob, Thomas, Noah, William, Martha, Elizabeth and George.

Mr. Sutton received his education in Randolph county, Indiana, and Jacksonville, where he remained until seventeen years of age. At the age of twenty he engaged in farming in Randolph county, and in 1871 removed to Todd county, Minnesota. Upon locating there he took a homestead of 160 acres on section 28, Hartford township, which has since been named Ward. He remained there eight years, and then removed to section 33, where he has since been actively engaged in tilling the soil. He assisted in the organization of the township, and has always been prominent in local matters, holding the office of chairman of the town board for many years. He has a fine farm of 305 acres, well under cultivation. In 1885 he bought the saw-mill at Browersville, in partnership with Jacob Goodwin, and since that time they have carried on that industry.

Mr. Sutton was married in 1871 to Miss Sarah Smith, and this union has been blessed with the following-named children — Thomas, Francis, Minerva, Daniel, Rosetta, Henry, Henrietta, Noah and George. In political matters our subject is a "free-trader." Mrs. Sutton died in 1887, and was an exemplary lady, highly respected and beloved by all who knew her, and a devoted member of the Christian church.

GEORGE P. GARRED, publisher and proprietor of the Wahpeton *Times*, Wahpeton, Dakota Territory, formerly the *Red River Press*, established 1879, is one of the prominent and successful members of the newspaper fraternity in the Northwest. He is a native of Lawrence county, Kentucky, born December 22, 1852, and is the son of Anderson and Elizabeth (Dyer) Garred, also natives of Kentucky. They left their native State in 1862, removing to

Minnesota, and locating in Winona, where they remained a short time, and then went to Austin, Minnesota, where the father is now extensively interested in real estate transactions.

Mr. Garred remained at home, attending the district schools, until he was ten years old, when he removed to Minnesota, and completed his education in Winona and Austin. He then entered the *Register* office in Austin, and remained three years, learning the printer's trade. At the expiration of that time he went to Minneapolis, Minnesota, and after a two-years' sojourn there removed to St. Paul, and worked one year on the *Pioneer Press*. At the expiration of one year he removed to Winnipeg, Manitoba, and had charge of the *Standard* from April, 1877, to April, 1880. He then removed to Wahpeton, Dakota Territory, and purchased his present paper, which he has since operated with marked success.

Mr. Garred was married January 2, 1882, to Miss Lena Trost, the daughter of John and Lena (Casperry) Trost. Our subject is a democrat in politics, and for the past two years has been a member of the city council. He was one of the first aldermen of the city.

CHARLES R. ANDREWS, of the firm of Andrews & Co., is one of the leading business men of the village of Ada, Minnesota. He is a native of Ohio, born in Cleveland in November, 1852, and at the age of two years removed with his parents to Oberlin, Ohio, where Charles attended the Oberlin College, receiving a good academic education. In 1875 he removed to Glyndon, Minnesota, where he spent a year for his health with his brother. He then went to Minneapolis, and, in partnership with Major Tenny, engaged in the safe and scale business, following that for three years. At the expiration of that time he returned to Glyndon, and with his brother opened a lumber yard and also engaged in the machinery business. In 1882 they opened a branch office in Ada, which was under the control of F. L. Hampson for a year or more, when he was taken in as a partner of the firm. In 1883 a branch office was established at Halstad, and in 1884 our subject's brother removed to Fargo, Dakota Territory, and our subject and Mr. Hampson took charge of the business at the different places. In 1886 they met with considerable loss by fire, and in the fall of that year bought out a general store in Ada, under the firm name of Andrews & Hampson. Our subject then removed to Ada, where he has since had charge; Mr. Hampson looking after the business in Halstad and Glyndon. They are doing a good business, and are the leading merchants of the place.

Mr. Andrews was married in 1879 to Miss Mary Farmer, of Glyndon. They are devoted members of the Congregational church. Our subject evinces a deep and active interest in temperance and local matters, and is a man of the utmost integrity and honor, highly esteemed by all who know him.

P. BODINE is the able editor and publisher of the *News*, at Red Lake Falls, Polk county, Minnesota. Mr. Bodine has attained merited success in the profession of journalism, in which he has received a thorough practical training. An orphan, and being thrown upon the mercies of the world at an early age, he had to battle his way alone and single-handed. For years friends were few and far between, and whatever of success has been attained by the subject of our sketch has come to him by virtue of his "grit" and energy. He is of French

descent, his parents being Paul and Bridget Bodine, natives of France.

Mr. Bodine was born in Waupaca county, Wisconsin, June 24, 1854. When he was quite a small child his parents both died and left him to be cared for by strangers until he was fifteen years of age. He was then placed in school and continued his studies until he was eighteen years of age, when he went to Stillwater, Minnesota, and learned the printing trade in the *Messenger* office. Concluding that he must be better educated in order to be prepared for the duties he had mapped out for himself, he determined to enter the State University of Minnesota, and if necessary do any kind of labor to furnish the means to pursue a course of study. He succeeded well in his plans, working at different kinds of labor until he completed his course at the university. Leaving that institution he went to Morris, Stevens county, and shortly after arriving in that city purchased an interest in the Morris *Tribune*. The year 1885 found him on his way to Red Lake Falls, and arriving in that place he at once started the *News*, which he still successfully runs.

Mr. Bodine was united in marriage February 14, 1878, in Minneapolis, to Emily Dies. Two children have blessed this union — Elnora and Ray.

The subject of our sketch is a member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity, with which he became associated in Stillwater, Minnesota. He has a well-fitted newspaper office, and is prepared to fill all orders for advertising or job work in neat, tasty styles. His machinery is all run by horse-power, and all work can be done expeditiously.

GEORGE EDWARD WESTON, the popular and esteemed proprietor of the Merchants' Hotel in Hillsboro, North Dakota, has been identified with the hotel interests of that place since 1886, when he located there and rented the Plummer House, and, after operating it for one year, purchased the building, remodeled it, built an addition, and opened the Merchants', which he has since run. He has a first-class house, and is highly esteemed by the traveling public. He is a native of England, born in London on the 20th day of November, 1832, and is the son of Thomas and Eliza (Gray) Weston, also natives of England.

Mr. Weston commenced in life for himself, when he was ten years old, by clerking in a grocery store in London for two or three years. He then emigrated to the United States, and after landing in New York City, where he remained a few days, hired out to a merchant in Albany, New York, with whom he remained three years. At the expiration of that time he went to the city of Buffalo, New York, and remained during the summer, engaged in a warehouse as copying clerk. He next removed to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and secured work in a hotel for a few months, then moved to Chicago, Illinois. After remaining there for a few days he went to Kentucky, settling in Paducah, where he served as overseer on a plantation until 1856, when he went to Minneapolis, Minnesota, and took a homestead near Lake Calhoun, and which he mortgaged. After losing his farm he secured work with a lumber company in Minneapolis, Minnesota, and after working three years went to Sioux City, Iowa, where he had headquarters until the winter of 1866. During that time he made several trips to Fort Pierre and Fort Abercrombie, where he remained until the spring of 1866. He then went to Devil's Lake in charge of supplies for a company who were cutting up hay. Our subject had thirty-six wagons of provisions, and did an extensive trading with the Indians. In the fall of that year he went to Fort Ransom, and clerked in a sutler's store

during the winter, and in March returned to Fort Abercrombie, where he built a boat and, after putting in a stock of provisions, ran down the Red river to the mouth of Goose river, where he took a claim and remained until the fall of 1886. He was the first settler in the county, and his nearest neighbors were at a distance of thirty-five miles. Twenty-five miles to the south there was an Indian mission, but the country did not begin to settle up until 1875. When the county was organized he was the first county clerk and register of deeds, which position he held for five years. During the first summer of his settlement he got out logs, and was then employed by the Hudson Bay Company to take charge of a store in Georgetown, where he remained from June until the next October. In July, 1873, he joined a surveying party going to Yellowstone Park. This party had an escort of 800 soldiers and a battery, and had a number of sharp engagements with the Indians in Sitting Bull's country, through which they passed. At one time our subject went up the Missouri and purchased 800 buffalo hides, and on his return they were attacked by the Indians. They were closely pursued, but were rescued by a party of cavalry. In 1886 he removed to Hillsboro, as before stated, and since that time has been connected with the hotel interests of that place.

Mr. Weston was married in 1858 to Miss Hannah Hawkes, the daughter of James and Mary Hawkes. James Hawkes was a veteran of the noted First Minnesota Infantry. This union has been blessed with three children—Frederick, Edward and William. Mrs. Weston passed away in Minneapolis in September, 1864. On the 3d day of January, 1883, our subject was married, the second time, to Miss Elizabeth McDonald, the daughter of Peter and Catharine (McMullen) McDonald, natives of Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Weston have been blessed with the following-named children—Walter, Oscar, Thomas and Elizabeth, who died in the summer of 1888. Frederick, who now lives in California, married Rhoda Smith. Mr. Weston takes an active interest in all local matters. He is an exemplary citizen, and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

FREDERICK JAMES TRIPP, the subject of this biographical memoir, is a resident of the town of Warren, Marshall county, Minnesota, where he is engaged in the livery business. He is a native of Canada, born in Prescott, Ontario, Canada, on the 13th of August, 1849, and is the son of Frederick and Margaret (McGrall) Tripp, natives of England and Ireland, respectively. When our subject was quite young his father died, and he remained with his mother on the old homestead until October, 1860, when they removed to the United States and located in Hastings, Minnesota. From there they removed to Dundas, in Rice county, Minnesota, where they remained about twenty years.

Mr. Tripp, the subject of this article, secured work in the Dundas Flour Mills when he was fifteen years old. After serving five years as an apprentice he worked six months as a journeyman. At the expiration of that time he learned the cooper's trade, and after working for five years at the trade went into the livery business. After four years he sold out and one year later, in 1881, removed to Marshall county, Minnesota, where he homesteaded 160 acres and took a tree claim of a like number of acres. He proved up on the homestead and remained five years, engaged in successful farming and stock-raising During this time he had resided in the village of Warren in the winters, and in 1886 settled there permanently, and in the fall

of 1887 opened a livery stable in partnership with J. W. Harris. They remained together until March, 1888, when Mr. Tripp bought out his partner's interest, and also bought the business of Mr. Bolton, who was also engaged in the livery business in the village. Since March, 1888, our subject has been running one of the best livery stables in the county keeping twelve excellent roadsters.

Mr. Tripp was married in Dundas, December 26, 1870, to Miss Almeda Empey, and this union has been blessed with the following-named children—Robert, Nellie and Phillip. Our subject and his family belong to the Episcopal church. He is one of the solid and prominent business men of the place, and any laudable home enterprise receives his hearty support. He is the village constable, and has held other offices in the township, town clerk, etc. He is a man of the strictest integrity.

HON. LARS. K. AAKER, ceiver of the United States land office at Crookston, Minnesota, is a native of Norway, born September 19, 1825, and remained in his native land until he was twenty years old. In 1845 he emigrated to the United States and located in Dane county, Wisconsin, and for the succeeding few years worked for his father. In 1850 he engaged in farming and for seven years was a prominent and representative citizen of Dane county, Wisconsin. In 1857 he removed to Goodhue county, Minnesota, where he pre-empted a farm in Holden township, and in 1859 was elected to the State legislature, and was re-elected in 1861. Before the legislature convened, however, he enlisted in defense of his country in Company D, Third Minnesota Infantry, serving until the spring of 1862, when, on account of disability, he resigned. He then returned to his claim and met with the extra session of the legislature. In 1867 he was again elected to the legislature, and re-elected in 1869. In the spring of 1869 he was appointed receiver of the land office at Alexandria, in which office he remained until 1875, when he was suspended for political reasons by W. S. King. In 1874, in partnership with M. L. Johnson, he established a general store in Alexandria, and soon after purchased Mr. Johnson's interest, and in 1879 took in another partner. Our subject still retains his business interests in that place. In 1880 he was elected to the State senate from the Thirty-ninth Senatorial District, and served a term of four years. In August, 1884, he was appointed receiver of the land office in Crookston, which position he still holds. Mr. Aaker has always been an active and prominent adherent to the republican party, and in 1856 was a delegate to the first republican convention held in Wisconsin. He is one of the first and leading citizens in the Northwest, and his name is indissolubly connected with the political and official history of the State.

BARTHELMY SIVIGNY is a carpenter and a leading citizen of Red Lake Falls, Polk county, Minnesota. He was born in Quebec, July 28, 1859, and is a son of Oliva Sivigny, also a native of Quebec. Barthelmy's mother died when he was quite a small child, and he lived with his grandfather until he was nine years old. He then came to Minnesota with Francis Bedard, who settled near Benson, Swift county, on a large farm. Here he remained until he was twenty-one years of age, when Mr. Bedard gave him a farm of 160 acres. He worked the farm during one season, then rented it and went to Benson to learn the carpenter's trade. He continued at work in Benson

until the spring of 1888, when he sold his farm and removed to Red Lake Falls. He bought twelve lots, upon one of which is a two-story building 20x30 feet and well built.

October 22, 1888, at Benson, Mr. Sivigny was married to Miss Carrie Cota, a daughter of Francis Cota, who now lives with her. Her mother died some years since.

Mr. Sivigny is one of the most competent mechanics in his line in the city. In all his building work he has proven himself a man of practical ideas and possessed of a thorough knowledge of the details of his trade. Himself and wife are members of the Catholic church.

ANDREW WALKER, who is engaged in the loan and real estate business in Grafton, North Dakota, is a native of Canada. He was born near Lindsay, Ontario, Canada, January 12, 1832, and is the son of John and Catharine (McDonagh) Walker, natives of Ireland.

Mr. Walker remained at home, attending the district schools and assisting his father on the home farm until he was sixteen years old, when he commenced in life for himself. At the age of twenty-three, after assisting his father from the age of sixteen, he took an adjoining farm, and for the next twenty-three years was engaged in general farming operations. He then removed to Essex county, Ontario, where he farmed for four years, when he emigrated to the United States, and in May, 1882, located in Grafton and made arrangements for locating and building. He then returned and brought his family in August, 1882. In the fall of 1882 he engaged in the brick-yard business, and in 1885 embarked in the loan business, in which he has since been engaged. In 1886 he took his nephew into partnership and they have since remained together. In addition to this business he is actively engaged in the real estate business, owning considerable land and building property in the neighborhood and village. He is highly esteemed by all who know him.

JOHN GIERIET, proprietor of the Tremont House at Grand Forks, North Dakota, is one of the most popular and best-known hotel men in the Red River Valley. He was born in Tavetsch, Switzerland, February 6, 1829, and is a son of Jacob and Barbara Catherina (Berter) Gieriet. His father was a hotel keeper, mayor of the city and senator from the district in which he lived—and in fact he held some city office during most of his life. Our subject remained at home and attended the common schools until nine years of age, when he took a three years' course at Dasatas College. He then for four years was at Chur, State of Graubünden, Switzerland; then returned home. At this time the rebellion was in progress in Switzerland, and his father, who was a member of the legislature and a very prominent man, of course made many political enemies. Some of these circulated the report that he (our subject's father) was a traitor, and he was tried and fully vindicated and further honored before the legislature. During this rebellion our subject carried dispatches between the armies. It was dangerous and perilous work, as he was required to cross the mountains through a hostile country in the night. He went as often as four times a week for three weeks, and received $25 per trip. After remaining at home about two months he went to Lyons, France, by coach. He could not speak French and hired out in a hotel to wash dishes. He soon learned to speak the language and was promoted to waiter, then head waiter, and held this position for nine months in Café La

Perle. He then went into the Hotel Imperial as head waiter, and a short time later became head clerk and steward. He served in this responsible position for seven years, attending to all the buying, and during the last three years he had entire charge of the whole house during the summers, the proprietor being away. In 1854 he came to the United States, and first stopped in New York City, where, on the second day after his arrival, he secured a position as waiter in the Germania Club, in the Bowery, an organization composed of importing merchants. Nine months later, through the kindness of the president of this club, he was introduced to General Thomas, and was engaged by him to go to Washington, District of Columbia, as his steward, remaining with him for thirteen months. The general wanted him to accompany him to France, but he declined and General Thomas secured him the position of steward in the White House for President Franklin Pierce. He remained in the White House until one year after the beginning of Buchanan's administration. Mr. Gieriet then went to Stillwater, Minnesota, and a short time later bought the Minnesota House, which he ran for about three years. He then sold out and went to Hastings and bought the Minnesota House there, which he ran nearly four years, when he sold and returned to Stillwater, re-purchased his old house and ran it for two years. At the expiration of that time he started the Star Billiard Hall, which he ran for some time. About four years later he went to Minneapolis and for two years was engaged in the grocery business, losing some $7,000 by this transaction. Selling out he went to St .Paul and started a saloon, which he ran for eight months, then sold and returned to Stillwater, where he opened a saloon and restaurant, which he ran for seven or eight months. He then sold out and went to the Black Hills, prospecting, and opened a saloon at Miles City. After five months he was taken sick and went to Bismarck, where he started a restaurant and remained for seven or eight months. He then sold out and went to Fargo, where he opened the first fruit stand in the city, it being called "The California John." He also built the first ice house in Fargo, and remained in business there for about four years. He then took his sick son to the mountains of Colorado prospecting, and while there took several claims and still owns several of them. After remaining there one summer he returned to Fargo and started a saloon and restaurant in the Union block. After two years he sold out and went to Red Lake Falls, Minnesota, where he bought property and erected, furnished and opened a hotel at a cost of $14,000. As the business did not pay, eighteen months later he closed his hotel, shipped his furniture to Duluth, and opened what was known as the Hotel La Perle, which he conducted for about two years. At the expiration of this time he returned to his hotel at Red Lake Falls and eighteen months later, in December, 1887, shipped his furniture to Grand Forks, Dakota. A few months later he leased the Tremont House, and furnished and opened it. He still runs this hotel, which is one of the best in this region, and has an excellent trade. He still owns the hotel at Red Lake Falls.

Mr. Gieriet was married January 27, 1859, to Miss Mary Genelin, who died in Stillwater, October 31, 1876, leaving the following children—Andrew, Katy and Nellie. Andrew and Katy are deceased.

Mr. Gieriet was married a second time in Fargo, June 28, 1881, to Miss Mascalin Burnham, a daughter of Gilbert and Melvina (Rubert) Burnham. Her father was a soldier for three years in the Union army during the Rebellion. After he was honorably discharged he was poisoned and robbed, but reached home before he died.

HENRY T. WALKER is a resident of the village of Buffalo, Wright county, Minnesota, where he is engaged in the miling business. He is a native of Canada, born in Hawksburg, Ontario, on the 14th day of September, 1832, and is the son of William and Agnes (Cunningham) Walker.

Mr. Walker, the subject of this biographical article, received his education in the excellent schools of his native land. After leaving the school-room he learned the miller's and carpenter's trade. In 1856 he removed to the United States and located in St. Paul, Minnesota, on the 14th day of October, 1856. He removed to Hastings, Minnesota, where he remained until March, 1857, then starting for Forest City, stopping two weeks at Monticello. On the 8th of March he arrived in Forest City, where he took charge of the steam saw-mill for J. H. Robinsan, and also worked at the carpenter's trade. On the 28th of July he went to St. Paul, where he paid a visit and again returned to Forest City, where he remained in charge of the mill until the winter. Early in 1858 he returned to Canada, where he remained five years. At the expiration of that time he returned to Minnesota and located at Monticello, where he worked three years on the construction of the Sioux City Railroad, and then proved up on his homestead in Meeker county.

In 1877 he took a saw-mill outfit and crew and went to the Black Hills, and after running it one season returned across the plains, sold out, and removed to Buffalo, Wright county, Minnesota, where he purchased an interest in a saw-mill. He also operated a saw-mill for three years and then moved to Minneapolis, where he lived until the fall of 1888, then returning to Buffalo, where he has since remained.

Mr. Walker was married January 1, 1858, to Miss Ann B. Byrant, and this union has been blessed with eight children—Agness, Melissa, Charity and Narcissa (twins), Adelaide, Ambrose, William and Stewart.

Our subject and wife are members of the Universalist and Methodist church, respectively. Politically he affiliates with the democratic party. He is actively interested in local enterprises, and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

HON. C. L. BROWN, of Morris, Minnesota, is judge of the district court of the Sixteenth Judicial District, and is one of the most prominent citizens of northern Minnesota. He was born in Goshen, New Hampshire, and is a son of Hon. John H. Brown, of Willmar, now judge of the Twelfth Judicial District and one of the most able jurists in the West. Our subject entered his father's office in boyhood, and it may be said has spent his life in legal study and association. He was admitted to the bar in 1876 and opened an office in Willmar, Minnesota, removing in July, 1878, to Morris. In March, 1887, he was appointed judge of the district. He is a genial, warm-hearted gentleman, one of the best read lawyers in the State, a hard student, and his record on the bench has been highly creditable to himself and satisfactory to all concerned.

DR. EVERETT W. FISH, of Glenwood, editor and proprietor of the *Central Minnesotian*, is one of the most highly educated, intelligent and able men in that part of the State. He is a native of Livingston county, New York, born December 2, 1845, and is a son of David B. and Prudentia (Pattison) Fish, who were natives, respectively, of New York and Vermont. The father was engaged in the mercantile business for years in New York, and later in

the wholesale tea trade in Detroit, and died in Michigan in 1886. The mother died in Canada in 1847. They were the parents of two sons—Everett W. and Charles P. The latter died in New York City.

Everett W. lived with his grandparents, Dr. and Mrs. Pattison, from the time he was four years of age, attending school and receiving an excellent education. He was graduated from the Union Seminary at Ypsilanti in 1863, and prepared for the university at the State Normal. Before finishing his university course, however, he took a scientific course in the medical and laboratory department, spending six years of faithful work and study in this institution. In his youth he learned the printing business, and when eighteen years old became an editor on the staff of the Detroit *Daily Free Press*. Subsequently he published the Cincinnati *Medical Advance* and became the professor of chemistry in the Pulte Medical College of Cincinnati. He also published his text book on qualitative analysis. After practicing medicine for five or six years he was called to Chicago to publish the scientific monthly, the *Illustrated Cosmos*. Within this time he had brought out the first two editions of his work on the Great Pyramid of Egypt, and translated what is known as the Taurian Myth. For some fifteen years he was an invalid from a surgical disease, and devoted his time to scientific study and to the translation of antiquarian work and inscriptions, often taking the lecture field for scientific societies. In 1881 he was subjected to a surgical operation at the hands of the celebrated Dr. Gunn, of Chicago, which was successful, and he was restored to active life again. Upon his recovery he went West to engage in out-door pursuits and invested in a stock ranch on the Missouri bottoms, in western Iowa. This he followed for three years, but did not meet with financial success. In the winter of 1886–87 he was invited to visit Glenwood, Pope county, Minnesota, to publish a paper, and seeing a fine opening he established the *Central Minnesotian* in the following May. He is an energetic, enterprising man, a forcible writer and thoroughly conversant with all the details of the newspaper business. He has met with merited success.

Dr. Fish was married in 1871 to Miss Elizabeth A. Patterson, a daughter of Hon. J. C. Patterson, a prominent politician and canal shipper of Brockport, New York, and later of Michigan. Both Mr. and Mrs. Fish are people of high literary attainments, education and refinement, and are held in high esteem. Dr. Fish is one of the most able and forcible writers in the State, and his paper is as widely known and quoted as any journal in the Northwest.

THOMAS HAWLEY CANFIELD. No man is more worthy of an extended and creditable notice in a volume devoted to the eminent men of northern Minnesota than Thomas H. Canfield, who will form the subject of our present article. He is a resident of Lake Park, Minnesota, although on account of extensive interests in Burlington, Vermont, much of his time is spent in the East. A history of his life is, to a great extent, a history of the inception and inauguration of that great enterprise, the Northern Pacific Railroad, as he was one of the founders, and to him, more than to any other one man, was due its organization and getting it into some practical form and system in its early days. He has, therefore, been closely identified with the growth and development of the Northwest, and his name is indissolubly associated with the history of both State and Nation. A man of broad ideas, wonderful vitality and energy, inconquerable will and indefatigable perseverance,

the history of the gigantic enterprises which he has inaugurated and placed in shape for successful consummation demonstrate the characteristics of the man. A man of the strictest integrity, kind and courteous, of extensive reading and observation, together with his keen foresight and executive abilities, he has indelibly impressed his individuality upon the history of the great undertakings with which he has been connected. The generation in which we live has scarcely furnished a more worthy subject for the pen of the biographer.

GENEALOGY.

James De Philo, a French Huguenot and citizen of Normandy, France, in the sixteenth century, in reward for meritorious services to the crown of England, received honorable mention, a new cognomen and a grant of land on the river "Cam," county of Yorkshire, England, to which he removed and afterward occupied as a loyal subject of the crown. He received the cognomen of "Cam," in distinction of the land grant. Subsequently from "Cam De Philo" the name was changed in England in the sixteenth century to "Cam-philo," then to "Camphilo," and by his descendants in 1639, in New Haven, Connecticut, to "Camphield." Later in Milford, Connecticut, in 1680, to "Camfield," and still later in Milford, in 1720, to "Canfield," which has since been retained by the descendants in the United States.

One of his descendants, Thomas Canfield, and Phebe Crane, his wife, came to Milford, Connecticut, in 1646, and he died there August 22, 1689. His son Jeremiah, who was born in 1660, resided in Milford until 1727, when he removed to New Milford and died in 1739. He had ten children. The ninth son, Zerubtahel, in 1733 married Mary Bostwick, and they became the parents of eight children. Their third child, Mathew, was born July 28, 1739, in New Milford, Connecticut, and removed to Arlington, Bennington county, Vermont, in 1768. For his first wife he married, November 14, 1765, Lois Hard, a daughter of James Hard, by whom he had four children. After her death he married Betsy Burton, by whom he had seven sons and one daughter. Samuel, the sixth son, was born in Arlington, July 2, 1792, and died September 28, 1840. He was the father of the subject of this sketch.

Now to trace the genealogy on the mother's side: Joseph Hanley, who was born in Derbyshire, England, in 1603, came to Stratford, Connecticut, and died in 1690. He had eight children, five sons and three daughters. His oldest child, Samuel, was born in Stratford, Connecticut, in 1647, and married for his first wife, May 20, 1673, Mary Thompson, grand-daughter of Governor Welles of Farmington, Connecticut. They had six sons and one daughter. After her death he married a second time, and had four sons and one daughter. He died August 24, 1734. Ephraim, the oldest child by the second marriage, was born in New Milford, Connecticut, in 1690, and married, October 5, 1711, Sarah Curtiss, of Stratford, Connecticut, and removed to Arlington, Vermont, where he died in 1771, and was buried in the churchyard adjoining the church. They had eight sons and two daughters. Their oldest child, Jehiel, was born in New Milford, Connecticut, February 14, 1712, and married Sarah Dunning, March 30, 1731, and removed to Arlington, Vermont, about 1764. They had five sons and five daughters. Andrew, their oldest child, was born June 22, 1732, at Newtown, now Bridgeport, Connecticut, and married, January 2, 1757, Ann, a daughter of James Hard. He died June 24, 1801. They had ten children—seven sons and three daughters. Eli, their oldest child, was born in New Medford, Connecticut, November 20,

1757; removed to Arlington, Vermont, and married, November 4, 1787, Mary Jeffers of Chaleur, Lower Canada, and died at Alton, Illinois, January 19, 1850. They had four sons and one daughter, Mary Ann, who was born November 6, 1795, in New Carlisle, on bay of Chaleur, Province of Lower Canada, and was married to Samuel Canfield, in Arlington, by the Rev. Abraham Bronson, October 29, 1820, and died July 22, 1825. They had two children, one a daughter, Marion, born January 2, 1824, in Arlington, and married to the Rev. Fletcher J. Hawley, D. D., by the Right Rev. Bishop Hopkins, in Burlington, Vermont, November 2, 1853, and now residing at Lake Park, Minnesota; the other a son, Thomas Hawley Canfield, the subject of this sketch, who was born at Arlington, Bennington county, Vermont, March 29, 1822.

Vermont, especially that part west of the Green mountains, was mostly settled by people from Connecticut, commencing about 1760, who received the titles to their lands by charter from Benning Wentworth, the colonial governor of New Hampshire. Several families had come to Arlington to make it their home, among them the Canfields, Hawleys, Hards, Allens and Bakers, the most prominent. The new settlers went on to improve their lands and fix up their new homes, when they were startled, July 20, 1764, by a decision of the crown that the territory was adjudged to be under the jurisdiction of New York, supposing that the great seal of a royal governor was a sufficient guarantee that their titles were valid. Hence there arose at once the great question of the conflicting claims of New York and New Hampshire, and the territory known as Vermont, in which each State attempted either to control the whole or at least to divide the territory between them, and thus obliterate Vermont completely as a separate Territory and from ever becoming an independent State in the future. This involved a long and bitter controversy between New Hampshire and New York, which, together with the increasing feeling among the colonies of hostility to England, placed the settlers in a very unpleasant, not to say dangerous, situation. Bordering, as Vermont did, upon Canada, subject upon the slightest provocation to attacks from the British, and with Lake Champlain upon her western border, which was the great route of the English between New York and Montreal, her territory became the battle-ground between the three contending parties, with England upon the one hand endeavoring to prevent her from joining the other colonies in their movement for independence, while New York and New Hampshire desired to blot her out entirely. Under such circumstances the situation of a mere handful of settlers was very trying as well as dangerous, and required not only great bravery, patriotism and courage but great wisdom, forethought and prudent action in the management of their affairs, bringing to the front men of the most varied ability and different views. Some turbulent spirits like Gen. Ethan Allen, Remember Baker and Col. Seth Warner were ready to declare open hostility against all the claimants, while others like Chittenden, Hawley and Canfield, of a more mild, conservative and prudent character, were disposed to move more cautiously, awaiting the development of events. Arlington was the great central point of all operations. Here was the headquarters of the "Council of Safety," which had unlimited powers for government of the State; here resided Thomas Chittenden, its president, the George Washington of Vermont, who was afterward elected governor of the State for twenty years. Here lived Gen. Ethan Allen, the hero of Ticonderoga, who, with a handful of Green Mountain boys, demanded its surrender in the name of the

"Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress." Here assembled his companions and associates, Remember Baker, Col. Seth Warner and others, to concoct their plans to resist the New Yorkers and to teach them that the "gods of the valleys were not the gods of the hills."

Capt. Jehiel Hawley and Nathan Canfield, from their well-known sound judgment and common sense, as well as irreproachable private characters and high moral worth, became the leaders, and for some time managed and controlled the chaotic people. After all other attempts had failed to satisfy New York of the justice of the title to their possessions from New Hampshire, at a meeting held October 21, 1772, Capt. Jehiel Hawley and James Breckenridge were sent to England to lay before King George III. the state of affairs, and succeeded in getting an order from the king forbidding the governor of New York from interfering with the titles and lands granted by the governor of New Hampshire. With this decision of the crown in their favor, Hawley and Breckenridge returned, expecting that it would settle all disputes, and the settlers naturally expected to go on in peace and clear up the wilderness. But the order of the king was but little regarded by the general assembly of New York, which offered a bounty of £50 for the apprehension of either of the leaders. Up to this time the people of this section were substantially one, a common danger compelling all to unite. But this act of the general assembly of New York aroused to action all classes, and was answered by a series of resolutions of a general meeting "of the committees of the several townships on the west side of the Green mountains," held at the house of Jehiel Hawley on the third Wednesday of March, 1774, counseling resistance to all encroachments of New York. To show how determined these people were to maintain their rights against great superiority of numbers, in 1774 Dr. Samuel Adams, holding lands under title from New Hampshire, exasperated his neighbors by advising them to re-purchase their lands from New York. He was arrested and carried to the Green Mountain Tavern at Bennington, where the committee heard his defense and then ordered him to be tied to an arm chair and hoisted up to the sign (a catamount skin, stuffed, sitting upon the sign-post, twenty-five feet from the ground, with large teeth grinning toward New York), and there hung two hours in sight of the people, as a punishment merited by his enmity to the rights and liberties of the people. January 26, 1775, Benjamin Hough, of Clarenden, a Baptist minister who had just obtained a commission from New York as justice of the peace, was arrested by General Ethan Allen and tied to an apple tree in front of his house at Sunderland and whipped, in pursuance of a sentence of the committee of safety.

During all this time from 1764, amid all the accessions to this colony from Connecticut and elsewhere, there was no minister of any denomination. Captain Jehiel Hawley was the acknowledged leader, to whom all, even the most turbulent spirits, yielded. He built the first frame house in Arlington, and, being a man of high moral character and a devoted and exemplary communicant of the Church of England, to his house, Sunday after Sunday, the people from all parts of the surrounding country came for public worship. Captain Hawley read the service of the Church of England and a sermon, the "Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States" at this early day not having been regularly organized in America. The difficulties of the times delayed the building of a church, although the services were kept up regularly by Captain Hawley, which formed the nucleus of a congregation, and in 1784 a parish was organized. Two shillings on a

pound were levied on the inhabitants to build the church, now St. James church, Arlington—that building now being replaced by a stone one on the same site — which was the first Episcopal church organized in Vermont. In 1787 this parish was represented in the convention of the Protestant Episcopal church, at Stratford, Connecticut, by Nathan Canfield, the first delegate.

Notwithstanding the continued aggressions of New York the inhabitants, under the leadership of Captain Hawley, were making rapid improvements, when a new trouble was approaching in 1775. The trouble between the colonies and England had culminated and the battle of Lexington opened the War of the Revolution. A convention of the people of Vermont was called in 1776 to draft a constitution, which was done, declaring Vermont an independent State; but before the constitution could be ratified by the people General Burgoyne, with his splendid army of 10,000 men, had entered Lake Champlain and anchored in Vermont waters. It became necessary, to meet the emergency, to form a provisional government without an hour's delay, and a "Council of Safety" was appointed, invested with all the powers of government, both civil and military. Its power was unlimited and absolute, and, in fact, the urgency was so great that it was necessary to place in the hands of the fourteen men composing the "Council of Safety" the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the State, and intrust them with the life, liberty and property of every individual. It was a dark hour—no money in the treasury, no time for taxation, no credit to borrow; desperate measures were necessary. A commission of sequestration was appointed, "invested with full authority to seize the goods and chattels of all persons who had or should join the common enemy, sell them at public vendue and the proceeds to be paid over to the treasurer to be appointed by the council."

The council of safety as well as commissioners of sequestration made their headquarters at Arlington. Thomas Chittenden, afterward governor of the State for twenty years, was its president, and Ira Allen, brother of Gen. Ethan Allen, its secretary. This sudden change of affairs compelled the people at once to decide what course to pursue, whether to join the revolutionists or remain loyal to the crown, whence they had received by gift all their lands and possessions. It was a very trying time, especially with the commissioners of sequestration encamped among them, urged on by such tumultuous spirits as Ethan Allen, Seth Warner and Remember Baker, to seize, upon the slightest shadow of loyalty to England, the property of any one and confiscate it. The town was in a critical position. Most of its inhabitants, while feeling grateful for all that had been done for them by the crown, felt that it would be better for the colonies to be an independent nation; but whether the time had come to throw off the yoke of the mother country was the question; and whether, if overthrowing a good government then existing, they would be assured that the Revolution would succeed and a better one arise out of the wreck, or whether anarchy and chaos would be the result for a long time to come. It was a difficult question to determine, especially after having been several years in conflict with New York, and now, by the order of King George III., sustained in the position they had taken. It was a trying time—there was no time for delay. Families were divided among themselves; neighbors arrayed against each other, some joined the revolutionists, others remained loyal to the king and left for Canada, while others, "who did not think it right to rebel against a king who had done them no harm," remained at

their homes, submitting to the powers of the government *de facto*, believing that colonies so far from the mother country ought at some time to be independent, but was this the time? This was sufficient cause in the eyes of the commissioners of sequestration, backed up by restless spirits, to seize their property and confiscate it. Captain Jehiel Hawley may be said to have belonged to this last class. His high moral worth, peaceful manners and kind consideration and friendship for all the settlers for so many years long secured him from molestation. His age was such that there was little danger of his going to the enemy and he could not well be a fighting man. But the extensive property which he and his family possessed was a strong temptation to the sequestrators. Anonymous letters were sent to him threatening midnight assassination, and there were circumstances that satisfied him that the writers would not shrink from making their words good. Yielding to an emergency, which he regarded necessary to save his life, he abandoned his entire worldly wealth and started for Canada, and died on his way on Lake Champlain, November 2, 1777, and was buried on the shores of the lake in Shelburne, Vermont. It was a sad day to Arlington when Jehiel Hawley left the settlement, mainly of his own planting, to seek safety in Canada. Thus ended the life of this truly great and good man, of whom it may be said his enemies could find no fault.

Nathan Canfield remained at Arlington during the war. He was the leading business spirit of the town, merchant, landlord, justice of the peace and town representative after Vermont became a State. He built a large saw mill and furnace for smelting iron ore, the first in the State, organized the first church, and at his house the preliminary arrangements for the first convention of the Protestant Episcopal church in Vermont were made 100 years ago. The house he built is still standing, and in it Samuel Canfield and his son, Thomas Hawley Canfield, were born.

At this distant day it is very difficult to understand the difficulties and dangers of those troublesome times, and the fact that two such men as Jehiel Hawley and Nathan Canfield could have passed through them all, retaining the confidence of the whole community, managing the public business to the satisfaction of all factions, demonstrates that they were men of uncommon judgment and common sense, as well as extraordinary character for integrity and ability.

Samuel Canfield inherited many of the prominent traits of his father, Nathan Canfield, and from 1820 to 1840, the time of his death, was the leading man of Arlington, and during the most of that time was sheriff or deputy sheriff of the county of Bennington, an office of prominence and distinction in those days. He became one of the most popular men in that portion of the State, practically controlling the politics of the county. He was a man of fine presence, cheerful and persuasive manners, a good judge of men, upright, reliable, energetic, the soul of honor, and true as steel to his friends. He died September 29, 1840, being at that time representative-elect to the legislature of Vermont from Arlington. His wife, Mary Ann Hawley, great-granddaughter of Capt. Jehiel Hawley, above mentioned, possessed many of the traits of her ancestors. A lady of commanding presence, attractive features, charming manners and bright intellect, of rare executive ability, universally respected and the acknowledged leader of every society where she was known. She died July 22, 1825, leaving her only son, at three years of age, Thomas Hawley Canfield.

Such were his ancestors and such the trying times in which they lived.

THOMAS HAWLEY CANFIELD,

whose name heads our present article, was brought up on a farm, rising early and working from morning to night with the men, taking his share in every kind of work until he became familiar with all the details of farm work, which, with the habits of order, economy and management then formed, have been of great service to him in after years. His early education was obtained mostly in the common schools of his native town, although he soon evinced a strong desire for something more advanced than they afforded. Accordingly, he was placed by his father at Burr Seminary, in Manchester, Vermont, at its opening in May, 1833, under those able professors, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Coleman, the Rev. Dr. John H. Worcester, John Aiken, Esq., and Wm. A. Burnham, where he remained until he was fitted for college at the age of fourteen. Notwithstanding the standard of this seminary was very high, and he the youngest pupil among 150, all much older than himself, yet he acquitted himself very creditably, taking the highest rank in all his classes. Having a decided taste for practical matters, and not desiring to enter college at this early age, he returned home to the work of the farm for two years, when he was transferred to the Troy Episcopal Institute with reference to a scientific course of study, which had a very efficient corps of instructors, among them the present bishop of Vermont.

He was particularly fond of mathematics, and it was while demonstrating a difficult problem at a public examination in the city of Troy, New York, that he, although an entire stranger, arrested the attention of the late Bishop Alonzo Potter, of Pennsylvania, who was one of the examiners, and then the acting president of Union College, Schenectady, New York. The principal of the Troy Episcopal Institute subsequently published an arithmetic for schools, based mostly upon problems and examples which he had prepared and which were worked out and solved for him by young Canfield. President Potter became so interested in the promptness and accuracy with which he disposed of all examples presented to him that he determined to insist upon the young man having a higher and broader education, and finally prevailed upon him to abandon his idea of becoming a civil engineer and to enter the junior class in Union College in the fall of 1839. It was a very trying ordeal for him to pass through, being by far the youngest in a class of over eighty, who had had all the advantages of the freshman and sophomore years, but yet, through the same indefatigable energy and perseverance which had characterized his conduct thus far in life in everything which he had undertaken, he was one of the "*maximum ten*" who came out at the head of the class. Soon after the beginning of the senior year he was summoned to Vermont by the sudden death of his father, and although strongly urged by President Potter, who, during the junior year, had taken great interest in him and offered to assist him to any position he should want after graduation, as well as by his own relatives, to return and complete his college course, he considered the duty he owed to his mother and only sister paramount to everything else, and again took up the burden of the farm, and thus, at the early age of eighteen, his business life began, which has continued constant and uninterrupted to the present day.

In addition to the cares and duties of the farm, he was active in all public matters having for their object the improvement and well-being of society. He organized a lyceum, established debating societies, and procured prominent lecturers upon various subjects (among them Colonel Crockett), which, during the winter months, called out crowded houses. About this time a new

element appeared in the temperance movement, the coming out on the stage of "six reformed drunkards from Baltimore," who took the platform throughout the country, and were enabled by their own experience to portray more vividly than had ever been done before the terrible consequences which followed in the trail of intemperance. Mr. Canfield organized a series of meetings in Arlington and adjoining towns, and secured one of these men to address them as well as himself, and soon had enrolled upon the total abstinence pledge large numbers, the result of which was a great improvement in the morals of the community.

Finding the labor of the farm too severe for his slender constitution, he removed, in 1844, to Williston, Vermont, where he became a merchant, having in the meantime married Elizabeth A., only daughter of Eli Chittenden, a grandson of Thomas Chittenden, the first governor of Vermont. She died in 1848, and he subsequently married Caroline A., the youngest daughter of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, a charming and accomplished lady, who is still living, and by whom he has two sons and three daughters—Emily, John Henry Hopkins, Marion, Flora and Thomas H., Jr., all now engaged in completing their education in Burlington, Vermont, at the Diocesan Church Schools and the University of Vermont.

In addition to the ordinary business of merchandise, Mr. Canfield added to it the purchase of the products of the country, butter, cheese, wool, starch, cattle, sheep, horses and everything which the farm raised, thereby carrying out the idea of home protection and creating a home market for their produce. Here he built up and carried on an extensive business under very pleasant circumstances until April, 1847, when he removed to Burlington, Vermont, where he still resides, to take the place in the firm of Follett & Bradley, the leading wholesale merchants and forwarders in northern Vermont, made vacant by the withdrawal of Judge Follett, who had taken the presidency of the Rutland & Burlington Railroad, then in course of construction. Mr. Canfield for some time resisted this arrangement, believing himself too young and inexperienced for the important position tendered him, but finally was induced to yield to the persistent entreaties of Follett & Bradley, who had recognized in his short business career at Williston the peculiar traits in his character which fitted him particularly for the responsible position which they desired him to occupy. Their office and headquarters were at the stone store on Water street, Burlington, near the steamer wharf and railroad depot. As there were no railroads in Vermont in those days, all of the produce of every kind of the farm, mine or manufactory came to Burlington for shipment to market, and the goods for the merchants in the country, from Boston and New York, came here in return. To accommodate and facilitate this business, Bradley & Canfield had extensive wharves and warehouses, as well as a line of boats to New York and Boston for the transportation of this property both ways, their wharves also being the regular landing place of the passenger steamers and other vessels, resulting in an extensive business, requiring not only much capital, but also great care and ability to manage this part of it, which devolved principally upon Mr. Canfield. About this time, Professor Morse having brought his telegraph into practical operation between the principal cities, Mr. Canfield, in connection with Professor Benedict, the Hon. Ezra Cornell, founder of Cornell University, and Colonel John H. Peck, got up a line between Montreal and Troy, New York. Mr. Canfield visited Vergennes, Orwell, Middlebury, Rutland and many other towns along the line, getting stock-

holders and organizing the company, and on the 2d day of February, 1848, the first message passed:

From the City of Troy to the City of Burlington:

We do sincerely congratulate you as having become, at this early day, one of those favored communities, united by the life blood of speedy communication, and as sincerely congratulate ourselves on being able to salute, face to face the queen city of Lake Champlain.

But the time had come for Vermont to be invaded by railroads from Boston; one via Concord and Montpelier, and the other via Fitchburg, Bellows Falls and Rutland, were being extended across the Green mountains by two different routes to Burlington. His firm, Bradley & Canfield, with two or three other gentlemen, were engaged in building the one from Bellows Falls by the way of Rutland, which was completed in December, 1849. At the same time, in connection with George W. Strong, of Rutland, and Merritt Clark, of Poultney, they built the Rutland & Washington Railroad from Rutland to Eagle Bridge, New York, connecting at that point with a railroad to Troy and another to Albany, thus opening the first line of railroad to New York as well as to Boston from northwestern Vermont. While these were in progress Messrs. Bradley & Canfield, in connection with T. F. Strong and Joseph and Selah Chamberlin, built the Ogdensburgh Railroad from Rouse's Point to Ogdensburgh, as well as other railroads in New York and Pennsylvania. Mr. Canfield was now fairly enlisted with a fleet of boats in the transportation business between Montreal, Vermont and New York, as well as in mercantile pursuits and in the building of railroads, which at that time but few contractors undertook. In the management of these great interests Mr. Canfield formed an extensive acquaintance and gained a knowledge of the resources of the country on both sides of Lake Champlain, which gave him an experience in handling and transporting the products of the country that attracted the attention of the directors of the Rutland & Washington Railroad, and commended him as a fit man to manage its affairs, and to open and organize it for business. As soon as completed they selected him for superintendent, which he declined. But so many of his friends were interested in it, and it being a new departure in the transportation of western Vermont, he yielded to their appeals and accepted the situation, retaining at the same time the management of his former business at Burlington. Mr. Canfield afterward became president of the Rutland & Washington Railroad, and subsequently took a lease of it and operated it on his own account, being probably the first railroad in the country ever leased by a private individual. It was while Mr. Canfield had this lease that Jay Gould appeared upon the stage, and endeavored at an annual meeting of the stockholders by a *coup d'etat* to get control of the road, but he found his match in Mr. Canfield, who had anticipated his plans and completely defeated them. Subsequently, after the termination of the lease and surrender by Mr. Canfield of the road to the trustees, Mr. Gould acquired an interest and afterward controled which laid the foundation of his subsequent notable and prosperous career.

The operating of railroads was then comparatively in its infancy, and there were few experienced men to be employed. He at once instituted a rigid system of discipline and accountability, in which at first he met with opposition; but after a time all became impressed with the justice and importance of it, and he received the hearty co-operation of the employés and directors, and thus established an *esprit de corps* among all connected with it which made the "Eagle Bridge Route" celebrated for its promptness, speed and regularity, its accomodation to the traveling and business public, and its em-

ployés as among the best railroad men in the country.

Heretofore it required two days for the mails as well as passengers to go between Burlington or Montreal and New York. Mr. Canfield first proposed to make a day line between the cities. He went to New York to enlist Governor Morgan, then president of the Hudson River Railroad, in the plan, but he was coldly received by him, for the reason that the governor believed it was simply impossible. But after several interviews the governor consented to make the trial for three months, on condition that Mr. Canfield would guarantee his company from any loss. It is 300 miles from New York to Burlington, and about four hundred to Montreal, which involved an average speed of about forty miles an hour. Accordingly, on the 15th day of May, 1852, at 6 o'clock, A. M., a train left the Chambers' street depot in New York, Mr. French, superintendent of the Hudson River Railroad, Mr. Johnson, superintendent of the Troy & Boston Railroad, with two or three reporters, being all that would risk their lives upon such a crazy experiment. The train arrived at Rutland on time at 1:25 P. M., having made the run from Eagle Bridge, sixty-two miles, in eighty-five minutes, making five stops, with Nat. Gooken, engineer, and Amos Story, conductor. Burlington was reached at 3:20 P. M., and Montreal at 7 P. M. But for the fact that it had on board the New York papers of that morning it would have been impossible to have made the public believe that it came from beyond Troy. Thus was settled a question of great importance, the establishing of a daily intercourse between Montreal and New York, since which time two daily trains have been kept up most of the time.

Burlington, previous to the advent of railroads, had been the commercial center of northern Vermont, and had been built up from the trade arising from its being the point of shipment to the New York and Boston markets of the produce of the country, and the receipt and distribution of merchandise in return. Large numbers of eight and ten-horse teams from Woodstock, Northfield, Bradford, St. Johnsbury, Hyde Park, Derby Line, Montpelier and other places, with their loads of starch, butter, cheese, wool, scales and manufactured goods, kept up a lively business with the interior, bringing to Burlington much money to be exchanged for flour, salt, iron, steel, nails and other merchandise. In addition to this the lines of boats running to Troy, Albany, New York, Montreal, and all points on the lake, created an active and prosperous business for Burlington, and it became a very thriving and beautiful town.

When the question came up of connecting by railroad Boston and Burlington, two routes were proposed, one via Montpelier and Concord, and the other via Rutland and Fitchburg. There was much difference of opinion among the citizens which would be most for the interest of Burlington, or in other words, which would injure it the least, or least interfere with its already prosperous business. Public meetings were held, much excitement and feeling prevailed; one party, headed by the old established house of J. & J. H. Peck & Co., advocating the Vermont Central route via Montpelier, of which Governor Charles Paine became president, and the other party, represented by Bradley & Canfield, urging the Rutland line, of which Judge Follett became president, who maintained that as Burlington had always derived its business more or less from eastern and northeastern Vermont, and parts of New Hampshire adjacent, that a railroad from Boston, penetrating these sections, would divert the trade direct to Boston, and thereby injure Burlington correspondingly; while from the south Burlington had never

had any trade, the connection with market from that portion of Vermont being made directly with the different shipping ports on the lake, and hence it was evident that while Burlington had nothing to lose, but every thing to gain by opening a trade with the towns of western and southern Vermont, at the same time the line to Boston would be shorter than by Montpelier, and, besides, a connection could be made at Rutland with railroads to Troy and Albany, and thus have a direct rail communication with New York and the West in the winter as well as in the summer. The result of this controversy was the building of both lines, which was greatly accelerated by the powerful aid and influence contributed by the two contending parties, and on the 18th of December, 1849, the first train from Boston via Rutland came into Burlington, and on the 25th day of the same month the first train via Montpelier arrived at Winooski, the bridge over the river at that place not being finished to admit it to Burlington. With the advent of the Vermont Central train the fine ten-horse teams of Governor Paine and others ceased their trips forever to Burlington, and the elegant and celebrated six-horse teams and coaches of Mahlon Cottrell, of Montpelier, took their departure for the last time, as had before much of the business from that part of the State; and the prostration and decline of Burlington began, and stagnation in business reigned supreme, as Bradley & Canfield had maintained would be the case if the Vermont Central line was built.

Originally, to counteract the injury to a certain extent which might arise to Burlington from a diversion of its business by the Central line, it was contended by its friends that, its terminus being in Burlington with its shops, offices, etc., new business would be created to offset in part the loss of the old. It was also understood that an independent railroad should be built from Burlington north to Canada to accommodate both the Boston lines, which were to make their termini in Burlington. But the excitement ran so high during the building that Governor Paine, after becoming sure that his line would be built, gave up coming to Burlington, and arranged, with the aid of John Smith and Lawrence Brainerd, of St. Albans, and Joseph Clark, of Milton, three of the shrewdest and most capable business men ever raised in Vermont, to make a line north from Essex Junction, thus practically extending the main line of the Central to Rouse's Point, leaving Burlington at one side to be reached by a branch of six miles. This move gave the final blow to Burlington, and left the Rutland Railroad without any rail connection north, and forced it to make its connections with the Ogdensburgh and Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroads to Montreal, at Rouse's Point by boat. To meet this emergency, as the Rutland Railroad Company had not the right by its charter to build boats, Bradley & Canfield came to the rescue, and within ninety days, early in the spring of 1850, constructed four barges of the capacity of 3,000 barrels of flour each, and the steamer "Boston" to tow them between Burlington and Rouse's Point; and this enabled the Rutland line to compete successfully for the western business with the Vermont Central.

Previous to this, as early as 1847, Mr. Canfield felt that a change in the character of the business at Burlington was inevitable so soon as the railroads should be completed, and to supply what would be destroyed new branches would have to be built up. All the flour and salt heretofore, for northern Vermont and New York, came from Troy and Albany by canal via Whitehall, while that for the rest of New England, after passing through the Erie canal, found its way to Boston and other ports either by water, by way of New York, or by the Boston &

Albany Railroad to the inland towns. He thus early took the ground that, with the new proposed lines of railroads completed between the Atlantic and River St. Lawrence, a new route would have to be opened by that way and the upper lakes to the wheat regions of the West. Upon consultation with leading forwarders at Troy and Albany, a movement of this kind, he found, would incur the hostility of New York and all parties interested in the navigation of the Erie canal, which at that time was the main channel of transportation between the lakes and Hudson river. But Mr. Canfield, nothing daunted by such intimations, went in the spring of 1848 to Montreal, and laid his views and plans for a northern route before Messrs. Holmes, Young & Knapp, the most prominent merchants in Canada, and who carried on an extensive business with Cleveland, Detroit and Chicago in wheat, flour and pork. They concurred with him in the desirability, but not the practicability of the scheme. From thence he went up the St. Lawrence river, stopping at Ogdensburgh, Kingston, Sackett's Harbor, Oswego, Rochester and Buffalo, to Cleveland. Here he met Messrs. A. H. & D. N. Barney, who were engaged in boating on the western lakes, and who have since become so prominent in the railroad and express business in New York City, and engaged them to send a vessel with a load of flour to Montreal, which he purchased on his own account. This vessel, although passing the locks in the Welland and St. Lawrence canals to Montreal, was too large to pass those of the Chambly into Lake Champlain, and hence Mr. Canfield had to unload the flour at Montreal, and after much trouble with the custom-house officers transferred it by ferry-boat to La Prairie, nine miles above Montreal, on the opposite side of the St. Lawrence, thence by rail to St. Johns, at the foot of Lake Champlain, and then by steamer to Burlington. This was the first cargo of flour ever sent from Lake Erie to Lake Champlain via Welland canal and St. Lawrence river, and the entering-wedge which Mr. Canfield then believed, and still believes, to a great water communication from the west end of Lake Superior to Lake Champlain, by which steam vessels of much larger size than any now on the lakes, will make the whole passage without breaking bulk, and ultimately going through to New York by the conversion of the Champlain canal between Whitehall and Troy into a ship canal. Although it was an expensive experiment, yet it showed that there was another route than that by the Erie canal, which was sooner or later to be developed into an important one. The next season Bradley & Canfield, in order to more fully demonstrate the practicability of their new route, chartered the steam propeller "Earl of Cathcart" to run between Detroit and Montreal, agreeing to furnish at Detroit 1,500 barrels of flour every two weeks, at a fixed rate of freight, to be paid whether the flour was shipped or not; and to enable them to comply with this contract they purchased a large flouring mill at Battle Creek, Michigan, to manufacture the flour, and stationed Eli Chittenden at Detroit to attend to the shipments, and thus opened a regular trade via Montreal to Burlington the whole season. Meanwhile the Ogdensburgh Railroad was completed, and Mr. Canfield, still determined to carry out his original plan of opening a more practicable northern route for much of the business between New England and the West, went to Oswego and Buffalo, and after investigating more fully the operations of steam propellers on the lakes and Welland Canal, made a contract with E. C. Bancroft, of Oswego, to build two propellers of full size for the Welland Canal locks, costing $20,000 each, and arranged with Chamberlin

& Crawford, at Cleveland, to supply two more, with which to make a regular line from Detroit to Ogdensburgh. The Erie Canal forwarders, becoming alarmed at this new departure, procured from the legislature of New York a reduction of tolls on wheat and flour, which interfered seriously with the new route, compelling a reduction of price of freight to about actual cost. This reduction was unnecessary, as it did not alter the production, and Mr. Canfield contended that the increased production of grain in the new-developed Western States would keep pace with all the increased facilities of transportation, which has since proved to be true, notwithstanding there are now eight through lines of railroad, as well as the Erie Canal and various water lines on the St. Lawrence river. Very few people at that day could be induced to concur in Mr. Canfield's views of the future development of the great Northwest, and in looking back now it is as difficult to realize why they could not. But for the broad views and almost prophetic ideas of a few such men, backed up by tremendous energy and perseverance, the great internal improvements of this country might yet be comparatively in their infancy.

The next season, 1850, opened with the line of propellers between Ogdensburgh and Detroit. But the fates were against them. One of the new ones with a large cargo ran onto a rock in the upper St. Lawrence and sank on the first trip, and another was wrecked on her second voyage, entailing a very heavy loss upon Bradley & Canfield. Others were immediately procured to take their places, and the line was kept up, so that it was demonstrated at the end of the season that with proper vessels a regular line could be supported, the result of which was the establishment of the Northern Transportation Line from Ogdensburgh to Detroit and Chicago, consisting of a fleet of ten or fifteen propellers, which forever settled the practicability of the Northern route, so that at the present day nearly all the business between northern New England and the West is done that way, either by rail or water. During the four or five years of its inauguration Mr. Canfield was the main advocate and promoter of it, and it was through his persistent efforts and repeated journeys between Burlington and the various ports on the St. Lawrence and upper lakes, and after various trials and experiments and great loss of time and money, that he saw his plans succeed and the route thoroughly opened and maintained. But there were some obstacles which he still encountered, and especially the delay and damage incident to transshipment at different points, which led him to consider the plan of a continuous water route without transshipment from the upper lakes, involving the construction of a ship canal from Caughnawaga, above the Lachine Rapids, in the St. Lawrence river, to Lake Champlain. He had frequent interviews in Montreal with the Hon. John Young, Benjamin Holmes, Harrison Stephens, Peter McGill, Messrs. Holton & McPherson, forwarders, all of whom were men of broad views and extended knowledge of the resources of the vast West on both sides of the line. Mr. Young had already agitated the subject in Canada, and there was no man in the States or Dominion who was better informed upon the subject, or who could present it in a more convincing and magnetic manner. Mr. Canfield arranged a series of meetings to bring the scheme before the public. One was held in Burlington, August 14, 1849, which was addressed by Mr. Young, Judge Follett and Charles Adams, Esq., of Burlington, the later gentleman entering into it very enthusiastically as well as intelligently. Another was held at Saratoga, August 21, over which General John E. Wool presided, which was also addressed by

Mr. Young, Mr. Adams, Chancellor Walworth and many other prominent men from Montreal, Troy, Albany, Whitehall and other cities. A committee was appointed, consisting of prominent citizens in the States and Canada, to devise measures to carry on the enterprise. A survey was made, and it looked as though the project might be accomplished. But when the matter came up in the Parliament of Canada for a charter an unexpected resistance arose from Montreal, and although the charter was finally granted, there were so many impracticable conditions attached to it that Mr. Young and his friends did not deem it wise to proceed under its provisions.

The fact that the large lumber trade with Canada and Michigan has grown up since at Burlington, even with the much inferior and more distant connection by the way of the Chambly Canal, demonstrates the necessity of a canal of much larger dimensions, and had the original plan of Mr. Canfield and Mr. Young been carried out, Burlington would long since have become the distributing point for the flour and grain of the West as well as lumber for nearly all of New England; the large steamers leaving Duluth and Chicago would have discharged their cargoes on the docks at Burlington without breaking bulk, thereby creating a business which would have added greatly to its population and prosperity, and made it one of the most important cities of New England. Mr. Canfield still believes that this canal will, sooner or later, be built; that the necessities of trade and commerce will demand it, and that nothing would conduce so much to the growth and advancement of Burlington as the construction of the Caughnawaga Ship Canal.

While Mr. Canfield was thus engaged in these various enterprises he formed the acquaintance of Mr. Edwin F. Johnson, then perhaps the most experienced railroad engineer in America, who spent most of his time at Burlington in the stone store of Bradley & Canfield. Mr. Johnson, having been projector of the Erie Railroad in 1836 from New York to the lakes, as well as having been engaged in the construction of the Erie Canal, had given much thought, and collected from army officers, trappers and traders much information relative to the belt of country between the great lakes and the Pacific ocean, and had become so thoroughly impressed with the importance of a railroad to the Pacific coast that he was constantly talking with Mr. Canfield upon the project to induce him to take hold of it. Mr. Canfield, who was then about thirty years old, became so much convinced by Mr. Johnson's arguments, as well as by his own study of the country, of the practicability of a railroad across the continent, that he resolved to make it the business of his life and devote his energies and talents to the accomplishment of it, believing he could in no way be so instrumental in promoting the happiness and welfare of his fellow-men as in opening to settlement that immense tract of fertile land in the Northwest, and which would furnish homes for millions of the poor and down-trodden of all nations.

The first active step toward it was the taking of a contract in 1852, by himself and partners, to build the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac Railroad, now known as the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, from Chicago to St. Paul, Minnesota, and Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. Mr. Edwin F. Johnson was made chief engineer. At this time there was no railroad into Chicago from the East, and the materials and supplies were transported from Buffalo by boat through the lakes and straits of Mackinac to Chicago. Robert J. Walker, secretary of the treasury of the United States, N. P. Tallmadge, ex-United States senator from New York, and other prominent men were the

directors of the company. It was while Mr. Johnson was thus engaged on this road that he used to have long talks with Mr. Canfield about a line of railroad to the Pacific ocean from St. Paul, and wrote an exhaustive treatise upon Pacific railroads, showing that the northern via the Missouri, Yellowstone and Columbia rivers was the most feasible route, as well as passing through the most productive country. This made a volume of 150 pages, with an extended map, which Mr. Canfield and his partner published at their own expense, upon which was traced the isothermal line, showing that the climate became milder from Minnesota to Puget Sound, until a mean temperature there was warmer than Chesapeake Bay.

The Hon. Jefferson Davis at this time was secretary of war, and with the prominent leaders of the South was very desirous to extend Southern territory, and doubtless had in mind at some future time the acquisition of Mexico. Hearing from his associate in the cabinet, the Hon. Robert J. Walker, that Mr. Johnson had in manuscript the above-mentioned volume, he came to New York and sought an introduction to him, whom he knew to be an engineer of extensive knowledge and that whatever he had written was reliable and important. At his request Mr. Johnson loaned him the manuscript for a few days, and after reading it, and seeing the conclusion to which Mr. Johnson had come, that the northern route was the most feasible, not only with respect to its topographical features, soil, climate and mineral resources, but also of great importance, being so near to the British line in the military and commercial point of view, he came on to New York to return the manuscript and see Mr. Johnson again. Inasmuch as this came in conflict with Mr. Davis' cherished plans, he endeavored to convince Mr. Johnson that he must have greatly underrated the difficulties of the northern route, the obstruction by snow, the elevation of the main summit of the Rocky mountains, which was really 3,000 feet lower than those by the Union Pacific, and that he did not realize how rapidly the ground rises near the source of streams; while to any pratical engineer the most feasible point for crossing the Rocky mountains which would naturally strike him, would be at the divide, where the waters of the two rivers to the Pacific ocean and the Gulf of Mexico take their rise—the Mississippi and Columbia. Mr. Johnson listened attentively to what Mr. Davis had to say and replied: "that he had given the subject much thought and patient investigation, but his conclusions were strictly logical from the facts, and that he had no doubt of the full verification of his estimates by actual measurement hereafter to be made," which the actual surveys for the Northern Pacific Railroad have since confirmed; and if the profile of the Northern Pacific of to-day be compared with the profile accompanying the above manuscript of Mr. Johnson, the coincidence would be found wonderful.

Mr. Davis, finding he could not change Mr. Johnson's views and that Mr. Johnson was going to publish his manuscript, returned to Washington and on the 3d of March, 1853, procured the passage of a resolution by congress, authorizing him, the secretary of war, to make such explorations as he might deem advisable, to ascertain the most practicable route for a railroad from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean. He at once organized three expeditions, one by the way of the Southern route, one by the middle or Central route, and the other by the Northern route. He placed in charge of the expedition at the eastern end of the Northern route, Major Isaac I. Stevens, then the secretary of the national democratic committee, and Lieut. George B.

McClellan in charge of the Western end, both of whom were particular friends of his and whom he had expected would probably report unfavorably to the Northern route. In Lieut. McClellan he realized his expectations, but Major Stevens, although entering upon the work with strong predjudices against it, become a convert as he progressed to the Northern route, and fully confirmed all Mr. Johnson had predicted. Major Stevens became so convinced of the superiority of this route that he got the appointment from President Pierce of the governorship of Washington Territory, and removed there and devoted most of his life in presenting to the public the great importance of this route, and enlightening public opinion with respect to its wonderful resources. To Edwin F. Johnson, more than any other man, at that early day, is due the true presentation to the public of the merits of the Northern Pacific, based upon reliable facts, when there were but very few people in this country who knew anything of its real merits and the resources of the country through which it was to pass; and fewer still who believed it was possible ever to build it. Then and there was inaugurated the first practical steps toward the construction of a railroad by the Northern route in 1852 from Chicago.

In those days railroad building was slow compared with what it is now, materials difficult to get, capital timid, contractors inexperienced, and, before the railroad was finished to Fond du Lac, the panic of 1857 overtook it and stopped all work, embarrassing the company and contractors. Before the company could be reorganized the War of the Rebellion came on, when the urgent necessity of a railroad to the Pacific became apparent, and the Government selected the middle route, or Union Pacific, as the first line to be built, granting it lands and a money subsidy, it being understood at the time that the same money subsidy should at some future time be given to each the Northern and Southern routes. But this was never carried out by congress, and the railroads by both these routes had to be built by private enterprise, with only the land grant, but without any money subsidy from the United States Government.

Soon after the war broke out and the Government assumed control of the railroads of the country, Col. Thomas A. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was made assistant secretary of war, having for his special duties the collecting of the armies of the United States. He sent for Mr. Canfield and placed him in charge of all the railroads about Washington as assistant manager. At this time Washington was surrounded by the rebels, and all communication was cut off, both by land and water, except by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, with a single track—all the materials and supplies for the daily support of all the citizens, the army and everything, as well as all passengers and troops, had to be taken over this line. It required from thirty to forty trains a day each way, of about thirty-five cars each, and the fear that the enemy might intercept them at any time caused no little uneasiness to the president and his cabinet. Even the western end of this road was in the hands of the enemy, its officers and managers, with one honorable exception, the superintendent, William Prescott Smith, were in sympathy and co-operating with the rebels. That portion between Baltimore and Washington was guarded, especially at the culverts, embankments and bridges, by a regiment under the command of Col. John H. Robinson, of Binghamton, New York.

It was a very responsible and trying position. The flower of the Confederate army, under their experienced and popular leader, General Lee, was encamped upon the "sacred soil" in sight of the capitol; rebel spies and allies were everywhere present in

disguise, occupying positions of trust in the different departments of the Government, keeping up a constant secret communication with the rebel leaders; the whole North in a state of anxiety and excitement lest the capital of the Union, with its treasures and archives, should fall into the hands of the enemy, while the South was hourly expecting to hear of its surrender to General Lee, and its occupation by their troops.

Every avenue of communication by land and water with the District of Columbia was in the hands of the rebels, except the single iron track to Baltimore, over which the 300,000 soldiers for the Army of the Potomac were to be transported for the defense of Washington, as well as everything for the support of man and beast in and about Washington. It was only after frequent interviews and repeated assurances that Mr. Canfield could satisfy President Lincoln that he could, on the single track, keep open a communication with Washington until the Army of the Potomac should be collected, provided the Government would furnish troops enough to protect the line from destruction.

But the rigid system instituted by Mr. Canfield of guarding the track the whole distance by day and night, the employment of experienced, loyal railroad officers and men whom he knew, and in whom he had confidence; an implicit obedience of all employes to the rules and regulations, enabled him to transport the immense amount of freight, passengers and troops during the whole blockade without an accident of any kind. Never, perhaps, has there been, before or since in this country, so much business done in the same length of time, with so much promptness and safety, upon a single-track railroad. Upon its successful operation the fate of the nation may then have been said to depend. Even after the Army of the Potomac had been collected, had the operation of this railroad been cut off by the rebels, Washington with all its treasures and archives, and even the Army of the Potomac itself, would probably have fallen into the hands of the enemy, the effect of which at that time upon the future of this nation no one can imagine. The recognition of the Southern Confederacy by foreign governments would have been assured, which, together with the small Northern army then in the field and the sympathy of the copperhead element in the North with secession, the preservation of the Union and the suppression of the Rebellion would, to say the least, have been much more difficult. The prevention of such a calamity was due to a great extent to the great experience, untiring watchfulness, cool judgment and careful management of Mr. Canfield, who was master of the situation, keeping his own council as well as the secrets of the Government entrusted to him, so very necessary in those critical times.

Soon after reaching Washington, Mr. Canfield, with the assistance of the Hon. Solomon Foote, senator from Vermont, got permission from Mr. Cameron, secretary of war, to raise a cavalry regiment in Vermont, and within twenty-four hours from the time it was suggested he received a commission for Col. L. B. Platt, of Colchester, with instructions to purchase the horses and raise the regiment at once. As Mr. Canfield could not be spared from Washington, he wrote to leading men in different parts of Vermont, appealing to them to assist, among them Z. H. Canfield, of Arlington, and J. D. Hatch, of Windsor, the result of which was, within sixty days, Col. Platt reported with his regiment at Washington, which rendered service during the war second to no other in the army. The general movement of the army the next season into Virginia and the South raised the blockade and removed the necessity of further vigilance at Washington;

and the death of Mr. Doolittle, the superintendent of the steamers on Lake Champlain, created a vacancy which the directors of the company desired Mr. Canfield to fill, which he accepted, returned to Burlington, Vermont, and for several years was the general superintendent and treasurer of the company.

During his superintendency the business of the company increased rapidly, and the few years during his administration were the most prosperous the company ever saw.

In 1865 the Clyde Coal and Mining Company, of Nova Scotia, owned mostly in New York and Pennsylvania, secured his services to go to Cape Breton to open some mines of gas coal, from which place the gas companies of New England, New York and even Washington were supplied. While there Mr. Canfield, in the winter of 1865–66, made an examination of Louisburg Harbor, the best harbor on the Atlantic coast, from Cape North to Cape Sable, thinking it would ultimately become the terminus of the transcontinental railroads, from which point a steamer can make Liverpool in four days. Since that time railroads have been built from the Pacific Ocean to within 100 miles of this place, thus practically confirming his views on the matter.

During the war Josiah Perham, of Maine, had procured a charter from the State of Maine for a railroad from Maine to the Pacific coast, which he called the Peoples' Railroad. His plan was that no person should have more than one share of stock, and that it should never be mortgaged, a purely visionary scheme. Subsequently his friends induced him to abandon it, or in other words, apply to Congress for a new charter with more practical provisions, which, by the assistance of Maj. Isaac I. Stevens, Colonel Aldrich, of Minnesota, and others, he procured under the name of the Northern Pacific. After the war was over he made an attempt to organize it and carry it forward, but his plans were too impracticable, and after spending much time and all his means, as well as some of that of his friends, having issued $600,000 of preferred stock, also, he became discouraged and proposed to transfer the charter and franchise to a foreign party. One of his neighbors, the Hon. R. D. Rice, of Maine, hearing of this, called upon the Hon. J. Gregory Smith, of Vermont, and Benjamin P. Cheney, of Boston, who knew of the value of the franchise, and they arranged with Mr. Perham, the ostensible proprietor, to transfer the whole enterprise to them to save it to this country and from going into the hands of the Grand Trunk Railroad of Canada, which was endeavoring to get control of it. An active man was wanted to take charge of the business, to attend to all the details, to bring the merits of the enterprise before Congress and the country. Mr. Canfield, who was well known to all these gentlemen as having given much attention to the matter in former years, with Mr. Johnson, was appointed a director and general agent of the company, with power to take such measures as he thought necessary to get the company into operation, and to carry out the provisions of the charter in the work of construction, under the advice of the directors from time to time. After the failure of Congress in 1866 and 1867 to grant aid, it was evident that the temper of that body was hostile to further government aid to railroads, which was encouraged by those interested in the Union and Central Pacific Railroads, to prevent, if possible, the building of the northern and southern lines. The directors of the Northern Pacific were much discouraged, and at times were about ready to abandon the enterprise and lose what money they had already put in. But the charter would expire in two years. Mr. Canfield, who had been so many years working for the enterprise, would not consent to

give it up without one more effort to save it, knowing full well that with the state of public sentiment then existing, if this charter expired, another would never be granted.

To secure an extension of the charter and give it a more national character than it seemed to have had before, in consequence of most of those identified with it being from New England, Mr. Canfield conceived the idea of a syndicate of gentlemen, to be made up from those occupying prominent positions in the leading railroads of the country. He went to St. Albans and laid the matter before Governor Smith, who was then president of the Northern Pacific Railroad, who concurred in it; but, being too busy with the affairs of the Vermont Central Railroad to give much personal attention to the plan, he told Mr. Canfield to go ahead and he would endorse anything he might do. Mr. Canfield left Burlington for New York on the 26th day of December, 1866, with a heavy heart, but resolved to make a last desperate effort to save the magnificent enterprise about which he had already spent so many years of his life. Mr. William B. Ogden, of Chicago, with whom Mr. Canfield had long been acquainted, was the president of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, was better informed upon the resources of the great Northwest, and had spent more time in investigating them than any other man of his time, and could better appreciate the magnitude of the Northern Pacific and the development of an empire which must follow its construction. Mr. Canfield felt that his first point was to secure the active co-operation of Mr. Ogden and induce him to take hold of it, notwithstanding he was overwhelmed with business.

It was some days before he could get Mr. Ogden to give any attention to it; but finally secured an appointment with him to spend a day at his home at Boscobel, near High Bridge, twelve miles from New York, and take up the subject.

Mr. Canfield, early on the day appointed, went to Boscobel with his maps, plans and printed copies of the charter, and commencing with its provisions and discussing them, he soon enlisted the interest of Mr. Ogden to such an extent that they continued their discussion from 9 o'clock in the morning until midnight. Mr. Canfield's plan was to form a syndicate of twelve men, representing the leading railway, express and transportation interests of the country, and to give to each one-twelfth of the enterprise, they paying therefor their proportion of the original cost. Thus the twelve would own the enterprise, each subscriber coming in on the "ground floor." The twelve names presented by Mr. Canfield were acceptable to Mr. Ogden.

During this interview at Boscobel, in considering the various questions and emergencies which might arise in the unknown future before the road should be "put upon its feet," and the work of construction commenced, Mr. Ogden said to Mr. Canfield, "How much money will it require to bring this about? how much money will each one have to pay, and how long will it take?"

Mr. Canfield frankly replied, "that it was a long road to travel, that it had bitter and strong enemies in and out of congress to contend with, and that you, Mr. Ogden, with your experience, know that it would take considerable money to make surveys and do preliminary work upon so long a route across the Rocky mountains, of which each one is expected to furnish his proportion from time to time."

"What then," said Mr. Ogden, "will be the chance of our getting our money back?"

"About one in fifty," said Mr. Canfield.

"A fine chance," said Mr. Ogden; "and upon what ground then, Mr. Canfield, do

you ask us to put up our money, with so little prospect of return?"

"Upon this ground, Mr. Ogden, which I have no doubt will commend itself to your good judgment: This enterprise is one of the greatest ever undertaken in the world — it is equal to that of the East India Company — it is the only continuous charter ever granted across this continent, from water to water, and with the prevailing sentiment, which is increasing in this country, of hostility to railroad grants, assisted by Government aid of subsidy, or even wild lands, if this is allowed to lapse, another will never be granted; it will open up an empire, now occupied by the savages, which will furnish happy homes for millions of the poor of this and other countries, and the resources and wealth which it will develop will simply be incalculable; and withal it will be the great highway for the trade of China, Japan and the East Indies, across the continent. It is due to the people of this country and to this nation, that you, gentlemen, whom Providence has placed at the head of the great transportation interests of the country, should step in at this crisis and use your influence and advance your money to save this magnificent enterprise from destruction."

"And suppose I put my money in for such a laudable purpose, what have you got to give me or others who may be associated with us to show for it?"

"I have nothing to give. I have suggested the names of twelve men, including ourselves," said Mr. Canfield, "whom I believe to be honorable men, and whose word, once given, will serve every purpose."

"I suppose it is, then," said Mr. Ogden, "simply a matter of honor between gentlemen."

"Exactly."

"Well, Mr. Canfield, that is high and noble ground. The charter must be saved and I will take hold with you. Meet me at my office, 57 Broadway, to-morrow morning, and we will lay siege to the directors of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, whose influence we must enlist." So saying, Mr. Ogden rang his bell for his coachman and directed him to drive Mr. Canfield to the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

It was past midnight, and Mr. Canfield retired much lighter-hearted than when he left Vermont, and feeling that a good day's work had been done, and that daylight was about to dawn upon his favorite project.

In order that there should be no cause for disagreement in the future and that the objects for which the syndicate was formed should be distinctly understood, as up to this time Mr. Canfield had made only a rough sketch of them, he telegraphed to Vermont to Governor Smith to come to New York, and with him spent most of the 10th day of January, 1867, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in putting on to paper in a condensed form the agreement for the twelve parties to sign, which was really the constitution upon which was based the future proceedings and which was afterwards known in the affairs of the company as the "Original Interests Agreement." It was late in the afternoon when they took this document to 57 Broadway to submit to Mr. Ogden, which, after discussion and explanation, received his hearty approval without a single alteration. It was getting dark, and as Mr. Ogden had to drive to his home at Boscobel, twelve miles, he said:

"Well, gentlemen, is there anything else to do?"

"Yes, there is one thing more," said Mr. Canfield, "that is, for you to take the pen and put your name to this paper for one of the one-twelfth interests."

"But it is so dark," said Mr. Ogden, "I do not know as I can see to write, and if I do, as you can read it."

"Well," said Mr. Canfield, "try it and we will accept the signature for better or worse." Mr. Ogden then signed his name and they separated. As Governor Smith and Mr. Canfield walked up Broadway, passing Trinity church, Governor Smith said he felt that a critical turning-point in the Northern Pacific enterprise had been passed and that that signature fixed the star of the Northern Pacific.

Mr. Canfield and the Governor soon after procured the remaining signatures to the agreement, which composed the syndicate, as follows: J. Gregory Smith, of St. Albans, Vermont, president of the Central Vermont Railroad; Richard D. Rice, of Augusta, Maine, president of the Maine Central Railroad; Thomas H. Canfield, of Burlington, Vermont; William B. Ogden, of Chicago, Illinois, president of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad; Robert H. Bardell, of New York, president of the Erie Railroad; Danforth N. Barry, of New York, president of Wells, Fargo & Co., Express Company; Ashbel H. Barney, New York, president of United States Express Company; Benjamin P. Cheney, of Boston, president of United States & Canada Express Company; William G. Fargo, of Buffalo, New York, vice-president of New York Central Railroad and president of the American Express Company; George W. Cass, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, president Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad; J. Edgar Thompson, of Philadelphia, Pa., president of the Pennsylvania Railroad; and Edward Reilley, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. At a later day a division of some of these interests was made by which Jay Cooke & Co., Charles B. Wright, Thomas A. Scott, of Philadelphia; Frederick Billings, of Woodstock, Vermont, and William Windom and William S. King, of Minnesota, became actively interested, the two latter gentlemen being the only men from Minnesota, except Governor Ramsey and Mr. Donnelly, who manifested at that day any great interest in the undertaking, and the only men from that State who advanced any money to help along the enterprise. Strange does it seem that the citizens of a State which it was evident then must receive, and since has received, so much benefit from this railroad, should not have taken more interest in promoting it, when it needed the most assistance in its dark days, and when men from the East who had not a dollar of property in Minnesota were devoting their time and money to organize and put into operation this magnificent undertaking.

And at this day it seems hardly possible to believe that all the delegation in congress from Illinois except General Logan and Norman B. Judd; from Indiana except Governor Morton, Daniel Voorhees and M. C. Morton; from Ohio except Senator Sherman and two or three others, should have opposed it in congress, and that such men as E. B. Washburn, John Wentworth and Columbus Delano should fight it bitterly on the floor for many days, and finally defeated any aid of any kind, either in subsidy of bonds or guarantee of interest.

Six of the former directors resigned, and Messrs. Ogden, Cass, Thomson, Berdell, Fargo and Canfield were elected in their places.

The new board found it necessary, in order to satisfy the numerous inquiries made in congress as to the practicability of the route, and in order to fix a definite location, to institute surveys from Lake Superior going west and from Puget Sound coming east. In order to do this Edwin F. Johnson was chosen chief engineer, and Thomas H. Canfield general manager to collect funds, make disbursements and attend generally to the business of the company. Thus the two men who, in 1852, so often laid plans for a Pacific railroad in the "stone store" at Bur-

lington, Vermont, were, after fifteen years, brought together again as the active men in starting forward and taking charge of this great enterprise.

Gen. Ira Spaulding was detailed as assistant engineer of the Minnesota division, with instructions to run a line from Bayfield, Wisconsin, to St. Cloud, Minnesota, thence via Sauk Centre and Alexandria, keeping south of the Leaf Hills, to some point on the Red River near Georgetown; and another line from Superior, Wisconsin, in charge of M. C. Kimberly (now assistant manager of the road), via French Rapids (now near Brainerd), Leaf River and Detroit Lake, to intercept the other line, which was done, making the point of intersection on the south branch of the Buffalo river, about two miles west of Glyndon. At that time it was the expectation that the road would run north of the Missouri river, via Devil's Lake, Fort Benton and Cadott's Pass, to Missoula, although the route via the Yellowstone was under consideration, and which was finally adopted, crossing the Rocky mountains at Mullan Pass to Missoula. The point of divergence of the Yellowstone route from the upper Missouri route was at the west end of the cut, two miles east of Audubon. Gen. James Tilton, of Delaware, who was the Government engineer appointed by President Pierce to establish the Willamette meridian and to survey the original townships in Oregon and Washington Territory, was employed on account of his familiarity with that country to examine the Cascade mountains, which presented the most formidable barrier to the passage of a railroad. His examination determined the existence of at least three or four practicable passes in the Cascade range, viz: Peckwoods or the Cawlitz, south of Mount Tacoma, leading from the Cawlitz river on the west to the Atahnam branch of the Yakima river on the east; another, the Snoqualmie pass, north of Mount Tacoma to Lake Kitchelas, a tributary of the Yakima; and Cady's pass, still farther north, between the waters of the We-nach-ee and Skykomish. Since that time a fourth one has been discovered between the Snoqualmie and Mount Tacoma, the Stampede pass, through which the railroad now runs.

As there were hardly any settlements or roads then through the country where these lines passed, and the only way to reach the Pacific coast being by Panama and the Isthmus, consequently, so soon after the war closed, when gold was 175 to 200, the expenses of all preliminary surveys or work over a country of thousands of miles, so inaccessible for ordinary transportation, many of the supplies having to be carried in upon the backs of horses and in some cases by Indians, became very great, and at times it seemed almost impossible to carry on the work at all. At the same time, while these surveys and other explorations were being made, its enemies were at work with congress to prevent an extension of its charter, destroy its land grant, and defeat a money subsidy, such as had been given to the Union Pacific. To accomplish this, strong inducements were offered by powerful parties for a surrender of the west end of the line from Montana to Puget Sound to competing routes, coupled with the assurance that with such surrender their assistance would be given to secure a subsidy for the whole line, but without such surrender they would defeat it. Tempting as such a proposition was financially, in the straitened circumstances of the company, yet it was spurned with contempt by the officers, and Mr. Canfield gave the party making it to understand that it was the only continuous charter that ever was or probably ever would be granted across the continent, and that under no circumstances or emergency, however pressing, would the promoters submit to its dismemberment,

subsidy or no subsidy, and that the railroad would be built as a continuous, unbroken, transcontinental line, under its charter, intact and unimpaired, from the Great Lakes to the Pacific Ocean.

The result has been that the promise of the party was fulfilled, and the subsidy was defeated, while that of Mr. Canfield has also been fulfilled, and the Northern Pacific Railroad has been built from Lake Superior to Puget Sound with its charter unimpaired. Too much credit can not be given to the promoters for taking their strong stand against dismemberment in those stormy days.

Notwithstanding all these difficulties, in addition to numerous others which the limits of this article will not permit to be mentioned, the subscribers to the syndicate continued cheerfully to make advances for the cost of surveys and other expenses of the company until they had furnished about a quarter of a million of dollars from their own private pockets, and until the company was fairly under way by the financial arrangement with Jay Cooke & Co., Mr. Canfield in the meantime receiving all the moneys, making the disbursements, keeping the accounts until they were turned over to the new organization, arising from the arrangement with Messrs. Cooke & Co., and the original twelve parties to the syndicate relieved from their personal obligations. During the whole of this time not a member of the syndicate hesitated for a moment when called upon for his proportion, nor entertained a doubt as to the ultimate results of the undertaking.

To those of the present day who pass over this beautiful, diversified country of 2,000 miles, from Lake Superior to Puget Sound, at the rate of forty miles per hour, in the elegant palace cars of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, through flourishing villages and cities, amid the golden wheat fields of Minnesota and Dakota, the rich mines, and flocks and "herds upon a thousand hills" in Montana, and the magnificent forests of Washington Territory, it is impossible by any language to convey to them an idea of the innumerable trials, the almost insuperable difficulties and insurmountable obstacles which surrounded this enterprise for two or three years, even before a bar of iron was laid, not to mention those which the panic of 1873 entailed upon it. But for the advances, courage, faith and influence of these twelve men, there would have been no Northern Pacific Railroad today. Those were the dark days of the enterprise, when it required faith and courage, when the project was ridiculed as impossible, and its advocates as crazy and visionary; and in view of the ignorance which then pervaded the whole country as to the climate, resources and practicability of this route to the Pacific, and the consequent obloquy and ridicule which was poured out upon those who had undertaken it, it is safe to say that at least as much credit is due to those twelve men who, amid good and evil report, stood up with their brains and money and carried it through, as to those in later days, who, after its practicability had been demonstrated, confidence created, money raised and success assured, have been instrumental in its final completion.

Mr. Canfield spent much time in Washington at different times to secure the necessary legislation for extending the charter of the company, procuring the right to mortgage, and the right to build from Portland to Puget Sound as well as resisting the repeated attacks upon the land grant. Inasmuch as section 10 of the original charter prohibited the company from making any mortgage or issuing any bonds, without which it would be impossible to construct such a road, Mr. Canfield went in the winter of 1868–69 to Washington, and by the assistance of Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, and others, got an amendment to

the charter passed, authorizing the company to issue bonds and secure the same by mortgage, for the purpose of raising funds to build the railroad. At the extra session of congress called by President Grant in March, 1869, for one month, he also got through an act extending the branch line from Portland to Puget Sound, upon which was the first iron laid by the company, which has proved to be an important link in its chain, connecting, as it does, Oregon and Washington Territory.

THE CHARTER ALMOST LOST TWICE.—But for Mr. Canfield's vigilance the company would have lost its charter in 1866, and again in 1868. The jealousy of the Union Pacific, which by the aid of the Government subsidy had been constructed, as well as that of the Southern Pacific, developed a strong indication that it would require considerable work at Washington to save the life of the infant Northern Pacific. They would not consent to an extension of over two years, while it should have been ten years for such an enterprise. Upon the first opportunity, which soon came up, Col. Thomas A. Scott, an old friend, who was interested in the Southern Pacific, had gotten his bill reported by the railroad committee, and all ready to bring up in the house for an extension of his charter on the next Monday morning, as soon as the house should be called to order, before many of the members should get there, except his own friends, who understood what was to be done.

Mr. Canfield went to him and wanted him to allow a short section to be added to his bill, extending the time of the Northern Pacific. He would not consent, but said, "Pass mine first and then I will have my friends take hold and pass yours." While friends of the Northern Pacific would and did vote for his, they could not rely upon his southern men to go for a northern route—and dared not try the experiment. After congress adjourned on Saturday, Mr. Canfield went over to Mr. Stevens, better known in those days as "Uncle Thad" (who, by the way, with Senator Jacob Howard, of Michigan, the chairman of the Pacific Railroad committee in the senate, known as "Honest Jake," were both natives of Vermont, the former from Peacham, in Caledonia county, and the latter from Shaftsbury, Bennington county, and were both warm friends of the Northern Pacific), and told him his interview with Colonel Scott. "Ha! ha!" said he, "don't be troubled, I will take care of Thomas A. You see Speaker Colfax and tell him I want to be recognized Monday morning when Thomas' bill is called up."

Monday morning came. As soon as the speaker's gavel fell, Scott's man called up his bill and at once the shrill voice of "Uncle Thad" was heard, "Mr. Speaker, I offer the following amendment, which the clerk will please read—'and be it further resolved, that the time for commencing and completing the Northern Pacific railroad and all its several sections is extended for the term of two years.'"

No one dared oppose Uncle Thad.

"Those in favor of the amendment," said the speaker, "will say aye, and those opposed, no; the ayes have it, and the amendment is adopted. Those in favor of the bill as amended will say aye; opposed will say no; the bill is passed." There was not an opposition vote, and all was done quicker than this is written. Thus the child's life was prolonged two years, until July 2, 1868. Had it not been for this maneuvering and watchfulness, it is most likely the charter would have expired, as it was impossible in the state of feeling then existing to have got enough Southern members with the friends of the Northern Pacific to have passed it.

At this time, also, a bill was before congress asking the guarantee of interest on the bonds of the company, as it had become

satisfied that it was useless to attempt to get a subsidy, as the Union Pacific had done. To show the great benefits to the nation, Mr. Canfield conferred with General Grant, General Meigs, quartermaster-general, General Ingalls and other officers of the army, who had been stationed many years on the Northwestern coast, and procured their views with respect to the Northern Pacific, all of whom, in every aspect of the case, deemed it a matter of great importance to the nation. General Meigs, in his communication, says: "The construction of the road will make the now wild and waste regions through which it is to pass centers of national wealth and production and military strength, and from the mountains themselves a hardy population will pour down upon the coast, at every hostile demonstration. A guarantee of a fixed rate of interest upon the cost of construction is a mode of assistance to their great enterprises, now common in the heavily taxed countries of Europe. If those governments, burdened with the immense annual expenditure of standing armies, almost as large in times of peace as we have been compelled to support in time of war, find it in the interest of their revenues thus to aid free travel and transport through countries already provided with navigable rivers and excellent wagon roads, we may confidently assume that our country will find ample reward for any such expenditure in opening up a highway for fraternal intercourse between our older communities on the Atlantic and the rising settlements on the Pacific coast; a highway to which the inevitable laws of commerce will attract the trade of the East. The trade of China, Japan and India, a trade along whose slow and painful track, when it was conducted by beasts of burden and by oars and sails instead of the iron horse and ocean steamship, great cities sprung up in the desert sands of Asia and on the coast of the Mediterranean, Babylon, Nineveh, Palmyra, Bagdad, Damascus, Constantinople, Alexandria, Rome, Venice, Geneva and London, the outgrowths of this trade in former centuries. The lines of Pacific railway will found such cities in the new, healthful and inviting regions through which its eastern flow is destined to enrich the world; and Oregon as well as California, Montana as well as Utah, will hereafter have their San Franciscos, Chicagos, St. Louises, Cincinnatis, great emporia of an internal commerce heretofore unknown, as well as the world-encircling commerce of the Indies."

General Grant sent the following:

Headquarters Armies of the United States,
April 20, 1866.

The construction of a railroad by the proposed route would be of very great advantage to the Government pecuniarily by saving us the cost of transportation to supply troops whose presence in the country through which it is proposed to pass is made necessary by the great amount of emigration to the gold-bearing regions of the Rocky mountains. In my opinion, too, the United States would receive an additional pecuniary benefit in the construction of this road by the settlement it would induce along the line of the road, and consequently the less number of troops necessary to secure order and safety. How far these benefits should be compensated by the General Government beyond the grant of lands already awarded by congress, I would not pretend to say. I would merely give it as my opinion that the enterprise of constructing the Northern Pacific Railroad is one well worth fostering by the General Government, and hat such aid could well be afforded as would insure the early prosecution of the work.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

But two years soon passed away, and meanwhile the Northern Pacific began to attract considerable attention, as well as to increase the hostility of the Union and Southern Pacific towards it. But after about four months' hard work another bill was passed by the house and concurred in by the senate on the 28th day of June, while the charter expired on the 2d day of July. The bill had been returned from the senate, reported to the house, engrossed and

passed over to the committee on enrolled bills, of which Mr. Holman was chairman, to be taken to the President for his signature. Mr. Canfield, finding the bill did not reach the White House as it should, and as there was but a day or two left, became very nervous and uneasy, as well as unable to find Mr. Holman, who had taken charge of the bill. In this emergency he consulted with Messrs. Windom and Woodbridge, members of the house, and they went to the speaker, Mr. Colfax, who ordered the desk of Mr. Holman to be opened, and there found the bill, and gave it to another member of the committee to take to the White House. It is supposed Mr. Holman was sick somewhere and had forgotten about it. But for this watchfulness on the part of Mr. Canfield, the Northern Pacific charter might have slept the sleep of death in the desk of its worst enemy in the house. It was signed by the President July 1st, only one day before the charter expired.

To most people it would seem that an enterprise which was to confer so much benefit upon mankind—which was really to dispense with the necessity of an army to keep the Indian tribes in subjection—which was to open up the millions of acres of wild lands of the Government, furnishing a market for them, which were heretofore worthless, to industrious and hardy settlers and thereby increase the wealth of the nation, would receive attention from congress and an act to facilitate its operation be passed without delay. But such is not the case. Opposition arises in unexpected quarters; secret combinations are formed; jealousies and sectional interests turn up which ought not to have any bearing upon such an important subject, all of which would require close attention in order to carry through legislation of even meritorious character. Truly the ways of congress "are past finding out," especially to the uninitiated.

Mr. Canfield was one of the committee, consisting of Messrs. Smith, Ogden and Rice, who went to Ogontz, Mr. Cooke's country residence, near Philadelphia, in May, 1869, to make the arrangement with Jay Cooke & Co. to negotiate the bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad. After spending a day or two and finally agreeing to the terms of the arrangement, just as the committee were leaving, supposing all things were done, Mr. Cooke proposed a condition, as a postscript to the agreement, that the agreement should not be binding upon him, unless by a personal examination by himself or his agents, of the whole line, it should be shown as equal to all the representations as to resources and practicability which the directors had made. This Mr. Cooke insisted upon, even if it should take a year to do it.

Mr. Canfield was very much annoyed by this unexpected demand of Mr. Cooke, fearing that it would so delay the commencement of construction, which had already been made the basis of objections before congress to any further extension of charter, and he remonstrated with Mr. Cooke, explaining to him the dangers of further delay.

Mr. Cooke replied, that so far as he was concerned, he was entirely satisfied with all the directors had represented about the practicability of the line, the wonderful resources of the country through which it was to pass and the great benefit to the nation, but that he had to engage bankers all over this country and Europe to assist him in placing the bonds, that capital was timid, that thousands of questions would arise which we could not anticipate, and that to answer them satisfactorily it was necessary he should be able to say that his own experts had examined the whole country, and that his information was based upon their examinations and not upon the reports of any one identified with the road, and that in the

long run it would be seen his condition would be for the benefit of the enterprise.

Mr. Ogden, perceiving that Mr. Canfield was annoyed, called him one side and said: "I think you are a little vexed with Mr. Cooke."

"Yes, I confess," said Mr. Canfield, "I am a little mad, after we have spent so much time to make an agreement, now not only to have it upset, but to have all our plans endangered before congress."

"But," said Mr. Ogden, "I have been two years endeavoring to negotiate a loan for the Northwestern Railroad of only $4,000,000 secured upon a road of 1,000 miles, now in operation through a rich and prosperous country, while this man proposes to negotiate $100,000,000 upon a line through an unknown country and not a bar of iron laid yet. You must remember no negotiation of such a magnitude has ever been undertaken in the history of the world under such circumstances, and while he may not be able or live to entirely complete it, yet if he only negotiates part of it, it will put us on our feet and ultimately secure the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and we can not afford now to break up our contract with him."

"Well," said Mr. Canfield, "I appreciate as fully as you do the force of your argument, as well as the importance Mr. Cooke attaches to this proposed explanation which will delay us six months more, but I accede to it, and let us get about it at once and be done with it before congress meets in December."

The wisdom of Mr. Ogden's theory has been demonstrated since in the raising of money to build the road.

One can well imagine why a man of action like Mr. Canfield should have been annoyed at a delay of six months more in the work, after he had been for years struggling with opposition, rebuff and difficulties of all kinds, in order to reach a point, where, at least, he had hoped to show to the world by actual work of construction that the Northern Pacific was something besides a railroad on paper. Mr. Canfield was selected by the directors to take charge of Mr. Cooke's party, consisting of W. Milnor Roberts, engineer; Samuel Wilkeson, William G. Moorehead, Jr., the Rev. Dr. Claxton, and William Johnson, a son of the chief engineer, which was to meet him at Salt Lake City on the 14th of June.

From there they went by the Central Pacific Railroad to Sacramento and Marysville, and then by stage through Northern California and Oregon, 700 miles, to Portland, Oregon, arriving there on the 4th of July, 1869. From there they went to Puget Sound —most of the way by stage—procured a small steamer, making a thorough examination of all the bays, towns and harbors, and, returning to Portland, they went by steamer up the Columbia river to Walla Walla, which was about the end of all settlements, and where for some years had been a Government military post. They were now about to enter upon an unknown country, where there were only scattering settlers for a short distance; no roads, no bridges nor any means of subsistence, when on Puget Sound an amusing incident occurred. George Francis Train, who was at Portland to deliver the Fourth of July oration, accompanied the party to the Sound, and when at Whatcom, on Bellingham Bay, he telegraphed to the mayor of Victoria, British Columbia, that he would be there the next day to deliver a lecture, subject, "The downfall of England! get out your guns!" The steamer with the party arrived at Victoria about 3 o'clock in the morning and anchored. When daylight came a man-of-war lay off-side a few rods with her "guns out" and shotted, ready for action. The party were not allowed to land, and it was with much difficulty Mr. Canfield, with the aid of the American consul,

persuaded the official of Victoria that Mr. Train was a harmless man, and that his message was intended as a joke. But poor Train had insulted Johnny Bull and was not permitted to go ashore after all.

At Walla Walla Mr. Canfield fitted out a horseback expedition, consisting of thirteen saddle and pack-horses, and as there were no settlements of any consequence beyond Walla Walla, was obliged to take provisions and cooking utensils upon the backs of his horses, sufficient to last the party thirty days, which it was estimated would bring them to Helena, Montana, 500 miles. Their supplies were confined to tea, coffee, ham, flour, butter, a few canned goods, the long distance preventing the transportation of vegetables or other kinds of meat. Everything had to be in the most condensed form. They left Walla Walla on the 20th of July, 1869, with the thermometer 110 degrees above zero, making about twenty miles a day, lying upon the ground at night without any tent to cover them. They went from Walla Walla to Kentuck's Crossing on the Snake river; thence to Hangman's Creek, Schnebley's bridge,near where Spokane Falls now is—then but one log cabin. From there to Pend d'Oreille Lake. Here they found a small steamer, "Mary Moody," which had been used in former mining days, but now dismantled. To save a journey of several days around the lake, they put the engine together and took their horses across the lake on the steamer to the foot of Cabinet Rapids. Here they disembarked, and, following Clark's fork of the Columbia river, crossing many of the mountain ranges at an altitude of several thousand feet to Thompson's Falls, Horse Plains, along the Flathead and Jocko rivers, through the Coriacen Defile to Missoula, thence along the Blackfoot to Gold creek; now near Garrison's, where they made a detour through the Deer Lodge valley to examine the Deer Lodge pass. They went over to the Wisdom river, one of the tributaries of the Jefferson, by very easy grade, and which they found to be the easiest pass in the mountains, and which Mr. Canfield advised as the true route for the road to take, following, after crossing the mountains, the waters of the Jefferson to Gallatin valley, and which he still believes will be the route sooner or later adopted for the through business; although in order to reach Helena, the capital of Montana, the road has been built through the Mullan pass. There were but two or three miners' shanties then at Silver Bow, and the city of Butte, now with 20,000 people, then "was not." Returning to Gold creek, the first place gold was discovered in Montana, they crossed the Rocky mountains to Helena at Mullan's pass, where the railroad tunnel now is. Here they disbanded their horses and took stages to Fort Benton, examining Cadotte's pass on their return, which was the pass Governor Stevens and his expedition crossed in 1854. Here they met an Indian outbreak, in which Malcolm Clark, a graduate of West Point and for many years a Government agent, met his death, which threatened much danger, their horses being stolen from them by the Indians at Dearborn river. It was a critical time, as General De Trobriand, who was in command at Fort Shaw, some thirty miles beyond, where they arrived at eight o'clock that evening, refused to give them any assistance. It was very important that Cadotte pass should be examined, inasmuch as it would probably be the place of crossing the main range of the Rockies, if the road went north of the Missouri river. Mr. Canfield, at Fort Benton, endeavored to get Cadotte himself to pilot them over it, as he had done General Stevens in 1854, but his fear of being massacred by the Indians made him refuse absolutely to accompany them, however great the induce-

ments offered. Mr. Canfield then returned to Fort Shaw, and, after much urging, induced General De Trobriand to give them an escort of six men, really of no use in case of an attack. Fortunately, however, none was made, and they crossed the pass over and back and returned to Helena without injury. At Helena and Deer Lodge he was warmly welcomed by the citizens, as being the first director of a railroad who had ever visited Montana, and to them the harbinger of brighter days. From Helena they went to Bozeman, crossing at the Three Forks, where Madison, Gallatin and Jefferson rivers meet, and form the Missouri. Here a consultation was held with Colonel Brackett, in command of Fort Ellis, near Bozeman, General Sully, the old Indian fighter, and General De Trobriand, who had in the meantime come down from Fort Shaw, as to the expediency of continuing their expedition down the Yellowstone river to Fort Buford, or across from Glendive to where Bismarck now is located. Although the Crow Indians, whose reservation was about 200 miles East, were friendly, yet Sitting Bull and his band of Sioux, who were encamped about the Big Horn, Tongue and Powder rivers, was not friendly, but upon the other hand, hostile. The officers decided that it would be simply impossible for them, with all the troops at their command, to escort the party through the Sioux territory safely, and advised Mr. Canfield to abandon the expedition without going any further East. There still were the Bozeman mountains, which had not been examined, and which it would be necessary to cross in case the Yellowstone line should be adopted, and Mr. Canfield determined at all hazards to cross it to the Yellowstone, if no further. He accordingly raised a few men and horses at Bozeman, and went over the pass to a point where Livingston now is. Here they remained for a day, and as the rest of the route to the east was by the valley, the Yellowstone, where there were no serious obstacles, and as all that part between here and the Pacific ocean, about one thousand miles, where were all the mountains and difficult parts of the route had been carefully examined, and passes found which would admit of a railroad being built, the representatives of Mr. Cooke decided their mission had practically been accomplished; and assuring Mr. Canfield that their declining to go down the Yellowstone Valley would not affect the substance of their report, he returned to Bozeman. Mr. Canfield then turned back with his party, went across the country with a mule team 150 miles to Virginia City, and took stages to Corrinne, and then by the Union Pacific Railroad to the East, reaching New York after an absence of about three months. During the trip the engineers had been very reticent as to their views of the route, which created no little anxiety on the part of Mr. Canfield, lest they might not make a favorable report. This was a very important matter to the company at this time, as upon the report of these men Mr. Cooke would furnish the money or not to go on with the construction. Mr. Canfield felt that a great responsibility was placed upon him, as in the event of his not showing them a good route, such as would be satisfactory, the whole arrangement with Mr. Cooke must be abandoned, as well as the construction of the road. But Mr. Canfield, by his study of the route in former years—from the information he had obtained from prominent and intelligent citizens in Oregon, Washington and Montana, and officers of the army—was enabled to conduct the expedition through a favorable route, which subsequent surveys have confirmed, and the railroad from the Columbia river to the Yellowstone has been finally built on the route he reported and most of the way in sight of the very trail which this

party made in 1869. The result of the expedition turned out favorably, and the gentlemen sent on by Mr. Cooke unanimously reported that the half had not been told by the directors, and that the country was far better than they had ever represented.

In the meantime Mr. Cooke's party, which had been sent out from St. Paul under the charge of Governor Smith and Mr. Rice, two of the directors, to explore and examine the eastern end of the line from Lake Superior to the Missouri river, had returned and reported very favorably upon their part, which complied fully with the condition required by Mr. Cooke in the postscript to the agreement, much to his satisfaction, and he at once commenced negotiating the bonds, and the work of construction began.

Thus, after nearly four years of continuous struggle by the syndicate, they had reached the great turning point of the commencement of construction of their cherished undertaking.

It was soon found that many of the crossings of rivers and other places favorable to the location of towns were upon even sections, while the company, under their grant from congress, received only the odd ones, and had no right under their charter to buy lands. In order to get over this difficulty a company was formed called "The Lake Superior & Puget Sound Company," of which Mr. Canfield was made president, which was empowered to buy lands, build boats, and do most any kind of business to further the interest of the railroad company.

In carrying out the plans contemplated by the Lake Superior & Puget Sound Company, Mr. Canfield located, platted and laid out on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, between Lake Superior and the Red river, the towns of Kimberly, Aitkin, Brainerd, Motley, Aldrich, Wadena, Perham, Audubon, Lake Park, Hawley, Glyndon and Moorhead.

In 1870, when the only railroad north or west of St. Paul was the one to Sauk Rapids, Mr. Canfield and Governor Smith came up from there by team to old Crow Wing and stopped with Captain Beaulieu, which was the end of white settlement in that direction. They then went up the Mississippi river to find a place where there were two high banks that the road could cross without the necessity of a draw-bridge, and selected the place where Brainerd now is, and, at the same time, selected the place for the shops, also the station and headquarters. This was then a wilderness, and Mr. Canfield at once surveyed the tract and laid out what is the present city of Brainerd, and placed Lyman P. White in charge as agent, who has filled the position ever since, Mrs. White being the first white woman to live in Brainerd. Engineers then proceeded to locate the railroad east and west from this place. The next year, when the track had been laid about eighteen miles west of Brainerd, Mr. Canfield, in company with several directors of the road and others, made a trip into Dakota, with Pierre Bottineau for a guide, who is still living near Red Lake Falls. They had to carry their provisions with them, both for man and beast. From the end of the track they passed through the woods, encamping the first night west of the Crow Wing river, a few miles north of Aldrich, and the second night at Otter Tail lake. Here they found a few huts which had been occupied previous to the Indian outbreak in 1862. Thence they went across the prairie south of Perham, crossing the Otter Tail where the railroad now does, also at Frazee City, then through woods on the banks of Detroit lake, and camping that night on the banks of the lake near where Detroit now is. There was but one house at Detroit, and that a log one built by Mr. Tyler. Thence to Audubon, the next day striking Sand Beach lake where Mr. Boyer

now lives and through the woods to the north side of Lake Flora, on which Lake Park is now located. Here they stopped for lunch. They were particularly pleased with the surrounding scenery, and all thought that this was the most beautiful country they had ever seen. Mr. Martin Olson had just got here a few days before in a "prairie schooner" with his family and took up a claim on Lake La Belle, where he still resides. The party encamped that night on the high ground beyond Muskoda, in full view of the Red River Valley. Next morning, while the most of the party moved on toward the Red river, Mr. Canfield took four or five of the directors across the Buffalo and went on to where Moorhead and Fargo now are, to show them the place he had selected for these towns and the crossing of the Red river, and in the afternoon went down the river, joining the rest of the party at Georgetown, the Hudson Bay post, the only settlement in that part of the country. The next day—Sunday—was spent at Georgetown, on the Dakota side of the river, where religious services were held. There being no clergyman with the party, Dr. Samuel W. Thayer, of Burlington, Vermont, the medical director of the company, read the services of the Episcopal church, assisted by Mr. Canfield, in which all the party joined heartily, and especially in the psalms and hymns; conspicuous in their strong voices were Vice-President Colfax, Messrs. Ogden, Billings and Nettleton. The party consisted of Governor Smith, of Vermont, president of the Northern Pacific Railroad; Frederick Billings, of Woodstock, Vermont; W. B. Ogden, of Chicago; A. H. Barney, of New York; Richard D. Rice, of Maine; William Windom, of Minnesota, and Thomas H. Canfield, all directors; Dr. S. W. Thayer, Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Gen. A. B. Nettleton and George B. Wright, of Minneapolis; Carleton Coffin, of Boston; Mr. Linsley, assistant engineer of the road; Thomas C. Hawley, now of Lake Park; Mrs. Rice, Mrs. Coffin, Mrs. Governor Morris, of New York, and two daughters, and Miss Audubon, grand-daughter of the great ornithologist, after whom the town of Audubon is named, and J. Young Scammon, of Chicago. On Monday the party went into Dakota some twenty miles, and then striking south came across to Fort Abercrombie and thence back to St. Paul via Pomme de Terre, Alexandria, Sauk Centre and St. Cloud. Mr. Canfield left the party at McCauleyville, and came back across the country on horseback alone, with some provisions in his pocket, to examine more fully the proper places for towns and to look out a line from the Buffalo river for the railroad to the height of land at Lake Park.

In May, 1872, before the railroad track had reached the Red river, while there was but one white inhabitant west of it, he crossed the plains with his horse and buggy, accompanied by General Thomas L. Rosser, Mr. Bly and others, carrying their own provisions from Moorhead, 200 miles to the Missouri, while it was yet Indian Territory, and located Fargo and laid out and located Valley City, Jamestown and Bismarck, and determined the point for the crossing of the Missouri by the railroad, where the long iron bridge now is. Great care had to be taken in the selection of sites for the various towns, so as to accommodate the surrounding country after it should be settled up, but especial care was important that the title to the land should be perfect. Innumerable were the difficulties that appeared in this respect—all sorts of questions arose suddenly, various and unexpected claimants turned up, which required much patience and a knowledge of the land laws to overcome. Great difficulties were experienced with those towns west of the Red river, because the lands were unsurveyed, and especially because the panic

of 1873 came on before the railroad was built in Dakota, which caused a suspension of the work for two years, during which time the various points had to be kept possession of, at an enormous expense, by agents residing there the year around in log huts, the provisions for whose maintenance the whole year had to be transported across the country in summer, as no one would venture to make such a journey in winter. The original log house at Jamestown, which Merritt Wiseman, agent of the company, occupied as a post for two years is still standing, as well as some of those occupied by the employes of the company at Bismarck.

Notwithstanding all the various claims made by different parties, whether under the homestead, pre-emption or town-site laws, or whether upon the surveyed or unsurveyed lands, the whole was so thoroughly examined and cleared up that there has never been a flaw found in the title to any of the lands or lots in these various locations, where now are flourishing villages and cities, and the deed or contract of the Lake Superior & Puget Sound Company is regarded as safe as a Government patent.

In November, 1871, he crossed the desert 500 miles from Ogden on the Union Pacific Railroad, when there were very few settlers in that country, to Snake river near Shoshone falls; thence to Boise City, Idaho, and to Baker City, eastern Oregon, via the Burnt creek crossing of the Snake river, near where the Oregon Short Line Railroad now crosses; thence across the Blue mountains to Umatilla, on the Columbia river, and thence by steamer to Portland, Oregon, meeting there Mr. Rice, the vice-president of the company, who had preceded him via San Francisco and an ocean steamer, and with whom he was a committee of the board to arrange for commencing the construction of the road from Columbia river to Puget sound. The alkali dust of the plains, so light that it rises like a cloud and covers everything the first mile traveled, which fills the hair and clothes, penetrates the eyes, ears, nose, mouth and throat, constantly irritating them and producing soreness; the scarcity of water and provisions, and the rough trails and difficult crossings of streams; the rather familiar attention of wild animals, with their ravenous demands upon him and his teamster, his only escort most of the way, made this trip across the country the hardest by far he ever experienced.

While on the coast, this time he explored Puget sound for the second time, accompanied by Mr. Rice and some engineers, and also went up the Columbia river as far as the Cascade rapids.

While it always had been the intention and policy of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to use the navigable waters of the lakes and rivers across the continent in the first instance and connecting the portages by railroad, in order to get a communication through the whole route as soon as possible, which would at first make the Columbia river route available and Portland the terminus of the branch line, and the commercial center of Oregon, yet Mr. Canfield always insisted that sooner or later the interest of the railroad would demand the construction of the short line across the Cascade mountains to Puget sound. However much the views of the directors of that day may have been modified in favor of Portland as a final terminus in consequence of the obstacles presented by the Cascade range, he never subscribed to their views, but took the ground that the future great commercial city on the Pacific coast would be on the waters of Puget Sound, where it could be approached with ease through the Straits of Fuca by the largest vessels from all parts of the world, without being sub-

jected to delays, damage and shipwreck by the bars which necessarily are formed at the mouths of the great rivers. Accordingly, he secured large tracts of land at various points on the sound from Olympia to Bellingham bay, and had a thorough examination made of all the bays and harbors, as well as of the country contiguous, as to the practicability of approach by a railroad, and the supply of fresh water for a city with reference to selecting a site for the future terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

At Tacoma he purchased a large tract, believing it would be the point on the sound where a railroad from the south would first touch it, and connect it with the Willamette valley and all the immense productive country west of the Cascade mountains for hundreds of miles to California and beyond by branches to Utah and Nevada, at the same time being located, as it were, in front of the Cowlitz, Natchez, Stampede and Snoqualmie passes of the Cascade range, one of which he believed the railroad would, sooner or later, adopt as its crossing, as it would be the easiest point of access for the main line from the east, forming a junction at Tacoma with the lines from Oregon, California, Utah and Nevada from the south, even if in the future it should be deemed expedient by the company to continue the line down the sound to some point nearer to the entrance of the Straits of Fuca as the final terminus. The wisdom of this selection has since been demonstrated by the construction of a railroad from California to Tacoma, and by the extension of the main line from Lake Superior across the Cascade mountains through the Stampede pass to the same place, which although at the time of his purchase was a wilderness, is now a city of 20,000 people, at whose wharf float vessels from all parts of the world, exchanging the products of China, Japan and the Central and South American States for those of Washington and Montana, Dakota and the Eastern States.

Thus, through the agency of Mr. Canfield, the Northern Pacific Railroad Company has been enabled to secure a large tract of land on the Mediterranean of the Pacific, giving it ample facilities for its terminus, shops, buildings, side tracks, wharves and warehouses, approachable without difficulty by the largest vessels in the world, as well as enabling it to lay out a city upon a plan and scale which shall adequately provide for all the wants and comforts of future generations, and which shall be a fitting counterpart to one to be built at its eastern terminus on Lake Superior, at the mouth of the waters of the St. Louis river, where Duluth and Superior now are, and which shall be the great center of business of that empire of the Northwest now being so rapidly developed, and second only to Chicago in population and commercial importance on the great chain of lakes.

In the words of the late first engineer of the company, Mr. Johnson, "It should be the ambition of all who are instrumental in its growth to render it the queen city of the Pacific coast, the model city of the world. No unfriendly elements should be allowed to mingle in or mar its fair proportions. It should be in all respects a fitting exponent of the benign and elevating influence of our free institutions, and should occupy the very foremost place among the great cities of Christendom, reflecting upon the isles of the Pacific and the shores of Asia, over which it is destined to exert a vast influence, the light of the most improved civilization."

At this time, also, Mr. Canfield located Tenino, Newaukem, Olequa and Kalama on the line between Tacoma and Portland. Kalama was selected because it was at the head of highwater navigation of the Columbia river, at the same time being near Coffin

Rock, which was one of the few places where the Columbia river could be bridged. Kalama was the place on the Pacific coast where the Northern Pacific Railroad laid its first rail, and which was its headquarters for several years on that coast.

It was while here Mr. Canfield foresaw the importance which the Oregon Navigation Company might be to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, especially during the progress of construction and until the company should build their Portland branch. This was a company owning twenty steamers, navigating from the ocean at Astoria, the waters of the Columbia, Willamette and Snake rivers and Pend d'Oreille lake for thousands of miles into Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana Territories. It was principally owned by Messrs. Ainsworth, Thompson and Reed, of Portland, and Alvinza Hayward, of San Francisco, and had been built up from one small boat, each run by Capts. Ainsworth and Thompson, and one of the best and most systematically managed companies in this country. Upon their showing to Mr. Canfield a full statement of their business from the beginning, he commenced negotiations with them for the whole property, which finally resulted in Messrs. Ainsworth and Thompson meeting Mr. Canfield and Mr. Jay Cooke at the latter's residence, Ogontz, near Philadelphia, in the following winter, and the sale was consummated, the Northern Pacific Railroad Company buying three-quarters of the stock of the Oregon Navigation Company, and the original parties retaining one-quarter and agreeing to manage the property the same as they had done so long as the Northern Pacific Railroad desired. But unfortunately the control of the Oregon Navigation Company was lost in the panic of 1873. Subsequent events connected with the Oregon and Transcontinental Company have shown how important to the Northern Pacific was the Oregon Navigation Company, justifying the views originally entertained by Mr. Canfield of the importance of the Northern Pacific Company owning and controlling it.

In 1872 Mr. Canfield escorted a majority of the board of directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad to Oregon and Washington Territory, going via the Union Pacific Railroad in a special car to Sacramento, thence overland by stage and rail to Portland and Puget Sound. Messrs. Cass, Ogden, Wright, Billings, Stinson and Windom, directors; Samuel Wilkeson, secretary of the company; Milnor Roberts, engineer; Dr. Thayer and Colonel W. S. King, of Minnesota, composing the party. This was the first time these gentlemen had visited the Pacific coast, and, as what they then saw would probably determine many important matters about the future of the company's affairs, especially the crossing of the Cascade range and the terminus, Mr. Canfield chartered a steamer and visited by daylight all the principal places on the sound from Olympia to Victoria and Bellingham bay, returning through Deception pass, back of Whidby island, into Holmes' harbor, the best harbor on the sound, thence to Seattle, then a place of 3,000 people, on Elliott bay; then to Commencement bay, which was then surrounded by a wilderness, but it was subsequently settled upon as the terminus —being where Tacoma is now located. At that early day, with nearly 2,000 miles between Puget Sound and Lake Superior to be traversed by an iron rail, much of which was then unsurveyed or even explored, except by Mr. Canfield's expedition in 1869, the idea of crossing so high a range of mountains as the Cascades was not regarded by the directors as an easy matter, especially by those accustomed to building roads across the prairies; but Mr. Canfield took the ground that an enterprise of this magnitude would sooner or later demand the crossing

of the mountains, and, although some who were present might not live to see that day, yet he predicted the demands of trade and commerce would be so great, that before 1890 trains would run from St. Paul and Duluth to the waters of Puget sound without breaking bulk across the Cascade mountains, which prediction has been fulfilled three years in advance of the time named by him.

Twenty-three years ago Mr. Canfield visited the Island of Cape Breton, the last of December, and made an examination of Louisburg harbor, the best harbor on the Atlantic coast from Cape North to Cape Sable, with reference to the facilities for a shipping port, and he came to the conclusion then and still firmly believes it will become the terminus of the northern chain of railroads across the continent, being only four days from Liverpool, with abundance of coal within ten miles. That the tea of China and Japan, and the spices of the Indies destined for Europe will go on board the cars at Tacoma, and not be transferred until put on board of steamers for Liverpool at Louisburg. It was one of the three-walled towns built on this continent although now entirely deserted, having been destroyed in 1760 during the French and English wars. It was once a city of 10,000 people and it was there that General Wolfe fitted out his expedition against Quebec. In fact, since Mr. Canfield was there the railroads have been extended from Montreal to within 100 miles of Louisburg, and a car of freight can now be shipped from Tacoma to the Straits of Canso, in Cape Breton, without breaking bulk, and it can not be long before this last 100 miles will be constructed. Then, with a train of Pullman Palace Sleeping and Dining cars standing on the wharf at Louisburg upon the arrival of a steamer from Europe with a load of sea-sick passengers on board, it will require no great stretch of imagination to determine how many will remain on board to make the rough passage along the coast when they can step on board the vestibule train, retire and be in Boston the next day to dinner and New York to supper.

The result of Mr. Canfield's experience is, he has traveled over nearly all the country between Lake Superior and the Pacific ocean via the northern route, on foot, or horseback, or muleback, in carts or wagons, long before the iron horse was heard in the land, and consequently has become familiar with the general topography and character of the country, and entertains the most sanguine views as to its great capacity in the future.

Few men comprehended so fully at an early day, even when St. Paul and Minneapolis were in their infancy, the great capability of this immense country—the fertility and extent of the Red River Valley, equal to that of the Nile—the abundant resources of various kinds awaiting future development between Lake Superior and Puget Sound—their capacity for easy and rapid development, such as no other country has ever before shown, which, combined with the facilities offered by the Northern Pacific and Manitoba, and other railroads yet to be built, to hasten settlements and accommodate the people, will create a great Northwestern empire, which will not only add incalculable wealth to the nation, but will form an important factor in its future government.

Amid all the ups and downs of the times—amid all panics and financial storms—notwithstanding all the discouragements of the early days of the Northern Pacific and the hostility of congress to its applications—Mr. Canfield has always maintained the same abiding faith in this magnificent undertaking and the same confidence in its ultimate success, and he still believes it will become the great transcontinental highway across the continent to Europe, not only for the

products of the farm, forest and mines along its border, but for the products of Japan, China and the Indies.

Mr. Canfield continued as president of the Lake Superior & Puget Sound Company and a director of the Northern Pacific Railroad until the bankruptcy of the company in 1873, when, upon its reorganization, it became the principal owner of the Lake Superior & Puget Sound Company, and no necessity existed longer for an active manager. Mr. Canfield resigned after having devoted over twenty years of the prime of his life to inaugurate and put into operation this magnificent enterprise, with which his name must be forever identified as its most active organizer and promoter in its dark days, when very few had the faintest idea it would ever amount to anything.

It is a little remarkable that during all these many years, amid all the various modes of transportation, and in so many different places where there were no roads or other conveniences, he has never met with any accident nor has he ever carried any firearms of any description for a single rod; has never had any serious trouble with the Indians or "roughs" of the frontier, although meeting them at times under not very agreeable circumstances, where, but for his quick perception, good judgment of human nature and discreet action, serious results might have occurred.

The board of directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad decided at an early day as soon as construction commenced not to become personally interested in any lands or property on the line of the proposed route; but the difficulty of getting emigrants to go into an unknown country with all their worldly effects, uncertain as to what the land would produce, compelled the directors to modify their policy to a certain extent, and to adopt one which Mr. Canfield had frequently laid before them, namely, that in order to demonstrate to the world the great fertility of the soil and its adaptability to farming, they should at distances of, say thirty miles apart, take up a section of land along the line in advance of settlements, break it up and sow it to wheat, and thus show by facts, instead of talk and advertisements on paper, what actually could be done. As he was the advocate of this policy, of course, it fell upon him to lead off, and he accordingly purchased about 5,500 acres in the Park Region of Minnesota, at Lake Park, at the point where the outer rim of the Red River basin connects with the timber region. Other directors, Mr. Tower took 3,000 acres at Glyndon, and Messrs. Cheney and Cass 6,000 acres at Casselton, Dakota, which has since become celebrated as the Dalrymple farm, being managed by Oliver Dalrymple, one of the oldest wheat raisers in the Northwest. All these were at once put under cultivation, and the enormous crops of No. 1 hard wheat the first year gave an impetus to emigration and settlement; thus the great farms which have been so much abused did more to advertise and develop the country and bring in emigrants and settle it up than $100,000 expended in advertising. Nowhere in the history of the world has such a rapid and extensive development been made as in northwestern Minnesota and Dakota, over 40,000,000 bushels of wheat having been raised this last year, besides all other crops, and that, too, mostly upon what was Indian territory in 1870, and where there was then no white inhabitant.

Mr. Canfield, since his retirement from the railroad company, has devoted more or less of his time to his farm at Lake Park, and has taken the ground that to make a farming country prosperous and successful, it should not be confined to one single crop, like wheat, but all crops adapted to the soil and climate should be raised; and he has endeavored to show what can be done by diversified farming.

The beauties and advantages of the Lake Park Region, as well as the efforts of Mr. Canfield in demonstrating the advantages and importance of diversified farming, are strikingly described by an eminent writer and traveler, on his return across the continent a few years since, after having visited most parts of the United States. He says:

"That vast forest, the admiration of woodmen and the wonder of travelers, bordering on Lake Superior, as it proceeds westward, stoutly contests the earth's surface with open space and limpid lake. Gradually, however, the forest weakens, until here, thirty miles from the Red river, at about the highest northern point of the Northern Pacific Railroad, between Miles City and Duluth, it loses its hold, for westward are the unbounded unwooded prairies, always to be artificially watered, with exceptional cases, while surrounding and eastward is perhaps the most placidly beautiful country the eye ever rested upon.

"This connecting link contains the last lakes—if Devil lake be excepted—of size, and the last woods or forests for many hundred miles, and as such is not inaptly termed the Park Region, although hereabouts the Lake Park Region, from the name of this town, and is consequently about the only and nearest resort for the Dakotian of the plain for change of scenery, recreation and pleasure. The Park Region, taking this town as the objective point, extends sixty miles south to Fergus Falls, thirty north, is in width nearly thirty miles, while its altitude goes over 1,300 feet. It is unlike Dakota or Montana, for it is neither flat nor mountainous, but undulating, as the ocean, interspersed with lakes, groves, and an open, magnificent agricultural country. Within twenty rods of the depot is Lake Flora, a half mile wide, embowered with forest trees, and a half mile farther on is Lake La Belle, over two miles long, and well known for its pure waters and beautiful surroundings. Still in the same direction are other lakes, interspersed with farms, and vying in their admirable features. In Minnesota, according to the statistics of the land office, are over 10,000 lakes, and within fifty miles of Lake Park are 200 of these; Lake Cormorant, in a direct line south a few miles, is the most westerly lake of size in Minnesota, easily accessible, has a gravely beach of 100 miles, surrounded by wooded hills on three sides, variegated with forest-covered islands, abounding in fish and game, and capable of steamboat navigation. It must become the great summer resort in the future, and divide the honors with Lake Minnetonka, especially for the citizens of Dakota. This Lake Cormorant in particular, and this Lake Park region in general, are the hunter's and fisherman's paradise, for on these hills are found game of various kinds, and in these lakes the finest-fiber fish, only waiting the angler's skillful hook.

"Renowned, however, as the Lake Park Region is becoming, and must continue to become as a summer region, its forests and farming lands indicate far more. What of these? The forests are inviting indeed and resemble cultivated parks, so much so that Bayard Taylor, who described them years since, alleged they bore a striking likeness to English parks in their stateliness, the grassy grounds underneath being devoid of underbrush and stumps. Those near by seem to be only fifty years old, and have caused much study to the scientific as to how they came there. Four and five miles out, however, they seem older, not so cultivated, and larger. In these forests are found the white oak, basswood, maple, ironwood, cottonwood, ash, birch, poplar, box elder and some other varieties. Their utility is easily seen, for in the open prairie the fuel question is an absorbing one; but when it is further stated that these thick forests cut off the fierce winds—the bitter, biting curses of

the smooth prairies—their further provident use is apprehended. Thus these forests are not alone a thing of beauty, but of utility and protection.

"Now then as to the country between lakes and woods—the farming lands. It is divided up, more than in any other place visited, into farms of 160 acres. On each of these, almost without exception, are small lakes, so that with the natural grass, which is similar to the bunch grass of Montana—only the bunches are smaller and more frequent—they seem specially designed for the raising of cattle, horses and sheep. This grass, together with the pure water and atmosphere, makes the very best of milk, butter and cheese. The soil is a rich, black loam, from eighteen to thirty inches deep, with subsoil of clay, and has the same characteristics of the best portions of the Red River Valley, for the Lake Park Region is the eastern edge or rim. The Red River Valley wheat has attracted attention deservedly throughout the civilized world, and is the result of the peculiar ingredients of the soil no less than the climate, and these together have produced the best Scotch Fife wheat in existence, known hereabouts as No. 1 hard, meaning Scotch Fife wheat, weighing, when cleaned, fifty-eight pounds to the bushel, often sixty and sixty-one pounds, and hard. Duluth and Minneapolis are its great markets. The latter with its vast mills turns out 20,000 barrels per day. This is done by means of a series of rollers. The first set cracks the kernels of wheat in two, then it passes through a bolt and purifier, then through a second set of rollers, cracking it finer than before; then more dross eliminated by bolt and purifier, and so on clean down to the last roller, bolt and purifier, and the final result is the most perfect flour in the world, so much so that it is shipped direct from there to Germany, England, Scotland, France, and is consumed in preference to any other by the best families in the United States. Now it will be perceived why the famous St. Louis flour and celebrated Richmond (Va.) flour has been literally susperseded. The Red River Valley flour, bluntly stated, is for sale in the markets of the world. This is not all. The Red River Valley wheat, of which this region is part and parcel, is sought after by all the important milling centers in the United States. Why? To mix with inferior grades—tone them up so as to produce their 'superfine' flour. Thus in large quantities this famous wheat is in St. Louis, Richmond, Cincinnati, Rochester, Buffalo, Boston, etc. The logical inference to be drawn from this is that the lands from which such wheat flour is produced must be not simply wonderful, but exceedingly valuable. They are valuable, however, in the additional fact that the Lake Park Region is the one naturally adapted to diversified farming. In order to understand this and some other points, a little digression will be necessary.

"Lake Park was located and laid out on the 4th of July, 1873, by the Lake Superior & Puget Land Company, which was organized as an auxiliary to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, with the object of purchasing land at proper places for stations on the railroad, establishing ferries across rivers, and doing anything else which was necessary to advance the construction of the road and which the Northern Pacific Railroad Company could not do by their charter.

"Mr. Thomas H. Canfield, of Burlington, Vermont, was president of the former and director of the latter. Between these two positions his duties called him to critically examine sites, soils, climates, ingress and egress, depressions and elevations—in fact, nearly everything connected with the advancement and permanency of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and thus he located and

laid out most of the towns from Lake Superior to the Missouri river, and many on the Puget Sound and Columbia divisions, and this is how he came to select and lay out Lake Park, in his opinion, as well as that of many others, the most desirable place on the whole line of road for beauty of landscape and variety of resources. It was difficult in the early days to get settlers on the railroad line. They were afraid of Indians, knew nothing about the soil, crops or climate, excepting vague rumors born of ignorance and incredulity. How then was this to be done? Why, 'if the mountain won't come to Mahomet, Mahomet must go to the mountain;' in other words, the directors had to do it themselves, and this common-sense solution proposed by Mr. Canfield was carried out. It was absolutely necessary, for even after the railroad reached the Red river the settler would not go beyond, and, furthermore, at this time there was no settlement west of the Mississippi river north of the forty-fifth parallel, for this whole stretch of country was then considered by outsiders as Indian territory. In this solution of the problem, soils, crops, etc., as above stated, Messrs. Cass & Cheney selected about 3,000 acres each west of the Red river, near Casselton, Dakota, Mr. Tower nearly the same amount at Glyndon, Minnesota, and Mr. Canfield the farm he now occupies of 3,000 acres south of Lake Park, and 2,500 acres in the adjacent town of Cuba, three miles north, for Rev. Dr. Hawley, now of Brainerd, Minnesota, formerly of Connecticut, by whose happy suggestion this town received the appropriate name of Lake Park. On these two farms Mr. Canfield has most successfully carried out his ideas of diversified farming. The writer, in company with this gentleman, had the pleasure of examining these properties. His farm was seen first. It touches the railroad limits and extends south in one compact body. At about its center, on an eminence, was the large, elegant two-story residence of the foreman, surrounded by houses for workmen, a fine barn for horses, sheds for cattle, a granary, and a warehouse 120 feet long by 30 feet wide for machinery, for this last is the feature of Western farming. The hands were threshing the wheat with the steam thresher at the rate of a thousand bushels per day, and there in the open field the bundles of wheat brought upon wagons were put into the machine and came out shelled and were immediately placed in bags and started for the railroad elevator, to be shipped to Duluth by the Northern Pacific Railroad. See by this the startling difference between the time of Abraham and the nineteenth century. Here were also some of the finest cattle, unexcelled by any seen in Montana, with such shapely limbs, elegant coats, silky, shiny hair, intelligent eyes—but who can describe them? The writer can not. They are beyond him, and are fit subjects for the wondrous tongue of Daniel Webster or the vivid brush of Rosa Bonheur. And now, what shall be said of the horses? They were the best and largest lot of blooded stock seen in this Western tour, for there was not a stick among them all. No wonder that a man likes to steal horses. The writer in looking at this magnificent lot felt like taking one himself. On the eastern part of this farm there is an unusual eminence, to which Mr. Canfield took the writer, which eminence could only be compared to the place where the devil took the Savior, not so much on account of its elevation as the vast stretch of vision it afforded. It was a clear, sunshiny day and the whole country was spread out before us. There were the groves, the lakes, the cattle, the horses, the fields of grain cut and uncut, the threshers in various directions, trains of cars on the Northern Pacific, and last, not least, over 300 farm houses, where ten years ago was

not one. Never has the writer had such an extensive and varied view in every direction, not even from the highest elevation of the Rocky mountains. Mr. Canfield commenced operations on these two farms in 1876, and has now under the plow about 900 acres on one, and 600 on the other. He has built about fifty miles of fence composed of oak rails and barbed wire, introduced some of the best Short-horn herds of the country, superior blooded stock, until he now has 400 head of thoroughbreds and high grades. These have been bred with reference to form, best adapted to carry the greatest amount of muscle and fat, disposed in the best manner to secure the choicest beef, at the same time having in view the strain possessing the highest qualities for milk and butter, thus making them particularly valuable for this section of the country, both for beef and the dairy. All these animals have been bred with care by the most experienced breeders, their pedigrees showing a line direct from some of the highest and best English stock. He has also purchased two Percheron Norman stallions from France, from which he has raised many superior colts as well as enabling his neighbors to do the same. This breed of horses is particularly adapted to a farm where so much machinery is needed. They weigh from 1,400 to 1,600 pounds each, and being fast walkers accomplish much more every day with the machinery than ordinary horses, and thus being strong in proportion they are a great profit in the course of a year by the excess of their strength and quickness. To those who have considered farming on a large scale, where the raising of grain is the main object, the unsolved problem has been how to keep their men and teams employed between seeding and harvest, and also in the winter season. This gentleman does this by cutting the natural meadow grass for the winter season, and letting his cattle run out on the pastures to fatten from spring to fall, and in the winter season both men and teams are at liberty to attend to them. Thus with scarcely any extra cost cattle-raising with its profits goes side by side with wheat-raising with its profits without in any way interfering."

"He has also made several valuable experiments, among which may be mentioned seeding with tame grasses, such as timothy, clover, red top, at sundry times, all of which have turned out well. He has, besides, adopted what is known in the East as 'summer fallowing,' and this also has been successful, for it gives the land a year's rest. All these things and many others have been accomplished in six short years, and they reflect not only the untiring energy and consummate ability of this gentleman, but have forever settled the adaptability of the soil of Lake Park for wheat-raising, and what is more important, its peculiar natural adaptability for diversified farming, which system has since been adopted more or less by neighboring farmers. Much has been said in these latter days about 'large farms,' but the investigation of this and other sections demonstrates that they aroused the whole country and hastened the settlement of the Northwest by a decade of years; and no where along the Northern Pacific line is this more plainly visible than in the Lake Park Region. 'Never forget the bridge which carries you over.'

"The village of Lake Park is situated north of the Northern Pacific Railroad track, on a sloping elevation, admirable for sanitary and drainage purposes, overlooks the surrounding country, and has thus avoided those unfortunate divisions caused by being located both sides of the track or a half a mile apart. Thus the first impression—and it is everything to a stranger—is favorable. The second is the natural beauty of the town. Outside of its picturesque location, the lakes, the

trees, the green grass, are beautiful as well as useful, and here they abound. The third and last impression indicated in innumerable ways is the iron tenacity and rigid economy of its citizens.

The first settlers came to what is now called Lake Park in 1869, a few more in '70, not many additions in '71, but in 1872 houses commenced to be built. There were then twenty-five people, and the place had three names, viz: Liberty for the town, Loring for the postoffice, and Lake Side for the railroad station. About 1876 the three, at the suggestion of the Rev. Dr. Hawley, were merged into Lake Park. The railroad reached here in 1871, and the cars have run regularly ever since. The greater portion of the people were Norwegians and Swedes, the rest Americans. All had come to this section to better their fortunes by cultivating the soil, although almost nothing was known about it. There is a tendency in the human mind to paint the rose without its thorn—the ocean without its tempests and hurricanes—the skies without their thunders and lightnings—the West without its clouds—as the material heaven. It looks in the apt words of the poet as if—

"Life is a sea;
How fair its face;
How smooth its dimpling waters pace;
Its canopy how pure."

"The reality, however, shows that—

"——rocks below
And tempests sleep
Insidious o'er the glassy deep,
Nor leave one hour secure."

"The further history of this place proves the truth of the lines. During '70 and '71 very little wheat was sown, but that was consumed by grasshoppers. In '72 more wheat was sown, and that, too, was devoured by the grasshoppers. In '73 wheat was again sown—the grasshoppers didn't come, probably surfeited by their three years' feast; but what was not much better, cold and wet, and the crop was little or nothing. In '74 wheat was again sown, and grasshoppers ate up everything, probably hungry and mad because they gave the settlers a rest the year before. In 1875 another crop was put in. The weather was cold, but the grasshoppers wouldn't stay away. They knew too well the deliciousness of Red River Valley wheat, much better than some Eastern wiseacres, and desired once more 'to roll it as a sweet morsel' into their maws. The weather, however, killed them off, but not until they had destroyed some sections. The crop that year averaged twenty-five bushels per acre, which went sixty and clean up to sixty-four pounds to the bushel. Since then the grasshoppers have ceased their visitations, and the crop of wheat has been good, particularly during the last two years, including this present one. Many an American, during these five years of wheat famine, left for 'other fields and pastures new,' but the Scandinavian raised his 'garden sass,' killed muskrats, bartered the skins to the storekeepers to settle his grocery bills, and lived through, and the most of them are in a prosperous condition to-day.

"Lake Park derives its importance not simply from its surroundings and resources, but from its being located on that grand transcontinental route, the Northern Pacific Railroad, which Mr. Thomas H. Canfield, before alluded to in this history, spent the best part of his days in its dark and gloomy days to inaugurate. Pardon, reader, but if this gentleman would cease his active life (for he is an intensely busy man) and write a history of that road from its inception to date, how it was received and voted upon by distinguished men in public life, who would now hang their heads were their votes reprinted, how scientific, learned and profound men—not a few regarded him as visionary—who with seer-like vision prophesied the glories of

the Northwest, and urged, with all the earnestness of his nature, its immediate adoption; how the project, after going up and down, received a gigantic impulse forward from 'Old Thad,' and was further accelerated by the cool, hard sense of Gen. Grant; how on the eve of success it fell through under the unfortunate, but to-day even misunderstood, financial operations of Jay Cooke, the ludicrous and humorous incidents connected therewith, as well as the serious; how it finally revived under President Villard, and has now been consummated, it would have all the intense interest of the best written novel, as well as the weight of authenticated history. Yes, yes. The Northern Pacific Railroad is part and parcel of the history of Lake Park as well as the lakes, and this episode properly belongs here.

"On this road, 240 miles from St. Paul and 218 from Duluth on the one side, and 1,700 from Puget Sound on the other, Lake Park is situated. Three passenger trains eastward and westward halt here each day as they pursue their journeys. Innumerable freight trains also go backward and forward, which not only interchange the products of States and Territories as now, but the best of Eastern and Western civilization; for the prophecy of Thomas Benton, 'There is India,' is no myth. Thus the reader will see that Lake Park is in the center of civilization and one of the most easily accessible places in the West.

"Thus Mr. Canfield has demonstrated that here is a section which can produce wheat equally as well as any other part of the Red River Valley, and in addition has the natural advantages for stock-raising. Although higher than Quebec, reaching near to the 47th parallel, this region in its quickness of growth, variety of crops, salubrity of climate and health of its people, is unsurpassed. To sum it all up: That he who would follow farming as an avocation, and not as a speculation, must do so on the diversified plan."

Mr. Canfield has now been engaged in active business forty-nine years, during which time he has never taken a day specially for recreation or pleasure, so called, but has found his pleasure in the work in which he has been engaged, believing thereby he was doing some good to his fellow-men and his country.

Although of a slender frame and fragile constitution, he is yet apparently as well and active and moves with the same elastic step as twenty years ago, which he attributes in a great degree to his constant busy life and temperate habits in all things except work. He is a good judge of human nature, enabling him to be an excellent organizer and manager of men, quick in observation, clear in judgment and rapid in execution. While being naturally self-reliant, to which his varied experience has contributed, yet he is ready at all times to listen to others and adopt their views, even if they differ from his own, if they have merit in them. Modest in his pretensions, he is ever ready to give to others the credit of any good work, although he may have been mainly instrumental in bringing it about. Having been engaged most of his life in work of a public character, and connected with many great enterprises, he has an extended knowledge of the country and broad and comprehensive ideas as to its capacity and resources, and entertains the most sanguine views as to its future greatness and power. When once enlisted in any scheme which commands his approbation, he is very persistent and persevering until it is accomplished, no matter how difficult it may be or how serious the obstacles to be encountered. The idea of defeat never enters into his calculations. He is very retiring, talks but little, is a good listener, but clear in his ideas of right and wrong and firm in maintaining

them. He is generous almost to a fault, and in anything in which he believes he is ready to back his acts with his money, so far as he is able; a true and firm friend to those who gain his confidence—and many are the men in good circumstances and prominent positions, in different parts of the country, who are indebted for them to his early aid and assistance.

He is averse to undue display and also notoriety, disliking anything which smacks of "fuss and feathers," and dreads to appear before the public, unless his duties or the necessities of the work upon which he is engaged require it.

He is never so happy as when at his country home, on Lake Champlain, surrounded by his charming family, and joining in all the details of their plans and schemes with the greatest pleasure.

At different times he has been actively engaged in political matters, but always refusing to accept any office of any kind, preferring to aid those whom he deemed capable of filling public stations. Arriving at his majority when the old whig party was prominent, his first vote was cast for its nominees, and he continued identified with it until it was succeeded by the republican party, to which he has since belonged. He understands thoroughly all the great political issues which have agitated the country for the last forty years, as well as the great commercial questions which involve the business and prosperity of these United States. Few men have had a more extensive acquaintance and knowledge in the last generation of the prominent men of the nation, whether in politics or business.

He is an active member of the Protestant Episcopal church, having been brought up in it from childhood, the house in which he was born in Arlington, Vermont, being the one occupied by his grandfather, Nathan Canfield, the lay delegate to the first convention of the Diocese of Vermont, which was organized at Arlington in 1790. He was baptized in infancy in the old original church at Arlington by "Priest Bronson," one of the first clergymen in Vermont, and confirmed by Bishop Hopkins in St. Paul's church, Burlington, Good Friday, 1848. He was for many years a vestryman and warden of St. Paul's church, had charge of the enlargement of the church in 1852, raising the money for it, and again in 1868 in building the transept, devoting much time as well as money. He has attended every convention of the Diocese of Vermont for thirty-seven years, twenty-eight of which he has been the secretary of it. For several years he was a member of the standing committee of the diocese, and also represented it as deputy in the five general conventions of the church in the United States, held in Philadelphia in 1856, in Richmond, Virginia, in 1859, in New York in 1874, in Boston in 1877, and in Chicago October, 1886.

Of the original incorporators and trustees of the Vermont Episcopal Institute, chartered in 1854, he and the Hon. E. J. Phelps, the present United States Minister at the Court of St. James, are the only survivors. He has been the resident trustee ever since, having charge of its affairs, and as treasurer for the last twenty-five years. He was closely identified with the late Bishop Hopkins in the negotiations for the 100 acres at Rock Point, Burlington, Vermont, for an Episcopal residence and church schools, and in the erection of the large stone building for the theological and academical departments. During the last two years he has been very active and instrumental in raising $60,000 for the buildings for the young ladies' department, and has had full charge of the erection of them upon the same property.

There is probably nothing which Mr. Canfield has done in his whole life in which

he has taken more interest, or regards of more importance, than the erection of "Bishop Hopkins' Hall," at Burlington, Vermont, for the purpose of a church school for young ladies, not only on account of the high standard of intellectual, scientific and classical instruction maintained therein, but especially for the moral and religious culture which the pupils will receive through the elevating influences and Christian training of the church. Considering the positions these young ladies may be called upon to occupy in different parts of our wide-spread land hereafter, whether as teachers, wives or mothers, their influence upon the civilization and improvement of the community where their lot may be cast must necessarily reflect the training and instruction received at their Alma Mater, and constitute a continual living force for all time to come, the usefulness of which to society, the church and future generations can not be estimated by any human mind.

Around a refined and well-ordered home, the center of which is the wife and mother, cluster the most intense affections and endearments of all—on them, under God, depend the most precious interests of the rising generation. The most persuasive and active influence in every religious work rests in their hands, and without them in these degenerate days we should have neither church, minister nor people, and how important then that their education have for its foundation the Christian religion.

Mr. Canfield regards the establishment of this institution as the climax of his life's work; and although perhaps of not as much magnitude in the estimation of the public as some other things which he has done, yet the real intrinsic good which it will confer upon mankind will be constant and perpetual; a high and important destiny awaits it — it will be a fitting exponent of the refined and elevated influence of our church institutions, maintaining that thoroughness of intellectual, scientific and Christian education, whose solidity of structure and completeness of proportions will cause it to harmonize with all the beauty and grandeur of the teachings of the church, as does the building itself with the beauty and grandeur of the magnificent and extended scenery by which it is surrounded. He has so managed the finances of this corporation that the Diocese of Vermont has now this beautiful property on the banks of Lake Champlain, of 100 acres, with an episcopal residence, a large stone building for the theological department and boys' school, and another of equal dimensions for the young ladies' school, both in successful operation, and the whole paid for — not a dollar of debt outstanding or any lien upon the property.

He was mainly instrumental in raising the money for building Trinity chapel, Winooski, Vermont, the plan being prepared by his brother-in-law, the Rev. Dr. Hopkins, as was also that of the Episcopal church at Brainerd, Minnesota, which he founded, furnishing the block on which it stands and half the money for the building. He also furnished the sites for the churches at Moorhead and Lake Park, Minnesota, Bismarck, Dakota, and Kalama, Washington Territory, and assisted in building the churches. However much he may be absorbed in business, he always finds time to attend to the church and its interests.

Few men have ever had a more busy life, which from present indications is likely to continue in the same way to the end; and he probably will, as he says he expects to do, "die in the harness."

As the writer pens the closing sentences of the life history of this truly great man, a newspaper, the *Manchester Journal*, one of the leading journals of Vermont, falls into his hands, containing an article which forms

a fitting conclusion for this biography, illustrating the standing of Mr. Canfield in his native State, the respect in which he is held and the prominence he has attained. The Rev. Dr. Wickham referred to in the article, one of the most able men in Vermont, succeeded Dr. Coleman as principal of Burr Seminary for thirty years. He had evidently written concerning an article on the Northern Pacific Railroad, for the *Manchester Journal* says: "Rev. Dr. Wickham sends us a note, saying that he was very greatly interested in the article on the Northern Pacific Railroad. Thomas H. Canfield was a student at Burr Seminary just before Dr. Wickham came here, fifty-one years ago, but the doctor was well acquainted with him before he left Arlington, and went down there at his solicitation and gave a temperance lecture to an association formed mainly by the efforts of Mr. Canfield, then considerably less than twenty years of age. Dr. Wickham was then greatly impressed with his energy and formed high hopes for the future of the young man, which have not been disappointed. Dr. Wickham adds: 'If Burlington can boast of her Edmunds, the leader of the United States senate, and of Phelps, the eminent jurist and distinguished representative at the Court of St. James, she has not another citizen that has honored her more than Thomas H. Canfield.'"

HENRY H. WELLS, of Morris, Minnesota, is president of the Stevens County Bank, and is also engaged in the mercantile business, having interests at various points near Morris. He was born in Upper Canada in 1851, and is a son of A. Wells. On attaining his majority he came to Minnesota and located in Scott county. He removed to Stevens county in 1872, and has since resided there. He has represented his district in both upper and lower house of the Minnesota legislature.

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